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Portrait and biographical
album of Lee County, Iowa
1989

Greene County District Library

PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM

OF

LEE COUNTY, IOWA,

CONTAINING

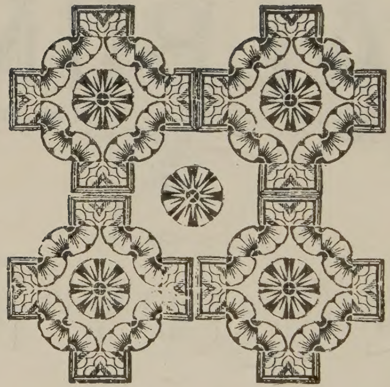
Full Page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County,

TOGETHER WITH

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE GOVERNORS OF IOWA, AND OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO:
CHAPMAN BROTHERS,
1887.

Reprinted 1989 by Selby Publishing, 3405 Zartman Rd., Kokomo, IN 46902



PREFACE

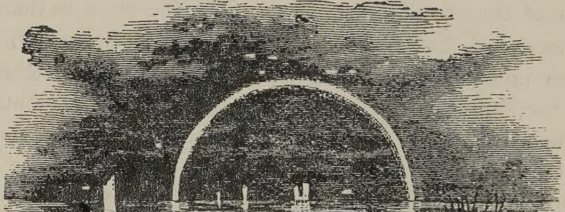
WE HAVE completed our labors in writing and compiling the Portrait and Biographical Album of this county, and wish, in presenting it to our patrons, to speak briefly of the importance of local works of this nature. It is certainly the duty of the present to commemorate the past, to perpetuate the names of the pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and to relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age, and this solemn duty which men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In local history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this region from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the noble men, who in their vigor and prime came early to the county and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the history of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of historical matter without delay, before the settlers of the wilderness are cut down by time. Not only is it of the greatest importance to render history of pioneer times full and accurate, but it is also essential that the history of the county, from its settlement to the present day, should be treated through its various phases, so that a record, complete and impartial, may be handed down to the future. The present the age of progress, is reviewed, standing out in bold relief over the quiet, unostentatious olden times; it is a brilliant record, which is destined to live in the future; the good works of men, their magnificent enterprises, their lives, whether commercial or military, do not sink into oblivion, but, on the contrary, grow brighter with age, and contribute to build up a record which carries with it precedents and principles that will be advanced and observed when the acts of soulless men will be forgotten and their very names hidden in obscurity.

In the preparation of the personal sketches contained in this volume, unusual care and pains were taken to have them accurate, even in the smallest detail. Indeed, nothing was passed lightly over or treated indifferently; and we flatter ourselves that it is one of the most accurate works of its nature ever published.

As one of the most interesting features of this work, we present the portraits of numerous representative citizens. It has been our aim to have the prominent men of to-day, as well as the pioneers, represented in this department; and we congratulate ourselves on the uniformly high character of the gentlemen whose portraits we present. They are in the strictest sense representative men, and are selected from all the callings and professions worthy to be given. There are others, it is true, who claim equal prominence with those given; but of course it was impossible for us to give portraits of all the leading men and pioneers of the county. We are under great obligation to many of the noble and generous people of this county for kindly and material assistance in the preparation of this Album.

Chicago, April, 1887.

CHAPMAN BROTHERS.



PORTRAITS

AND

BIOGRAPHIES

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF IOWA,

AND OF THE

PRESIDENTS

OF THE

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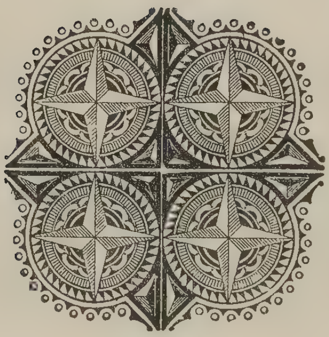
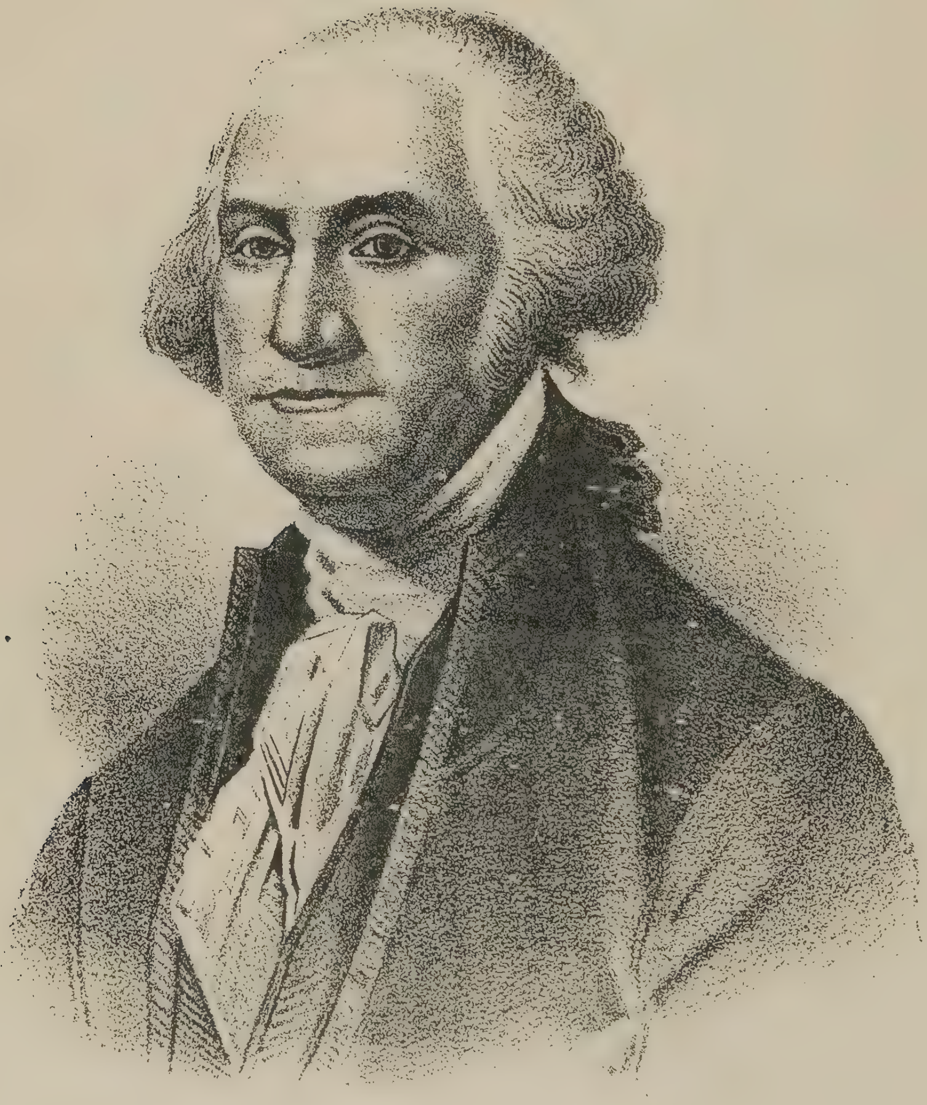
PRESIDENTS.





Gº Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE Father of our Country was born in Westmorland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Patomac, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective. Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was 14 years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only 19 years of age, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mount Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him and accepted, which others had refused. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was between 500 and 600 miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." An Indian sharpshooter said he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him seventeen times, and failed to hit him.

After having been five years in the military service, and vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Fort Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio, to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

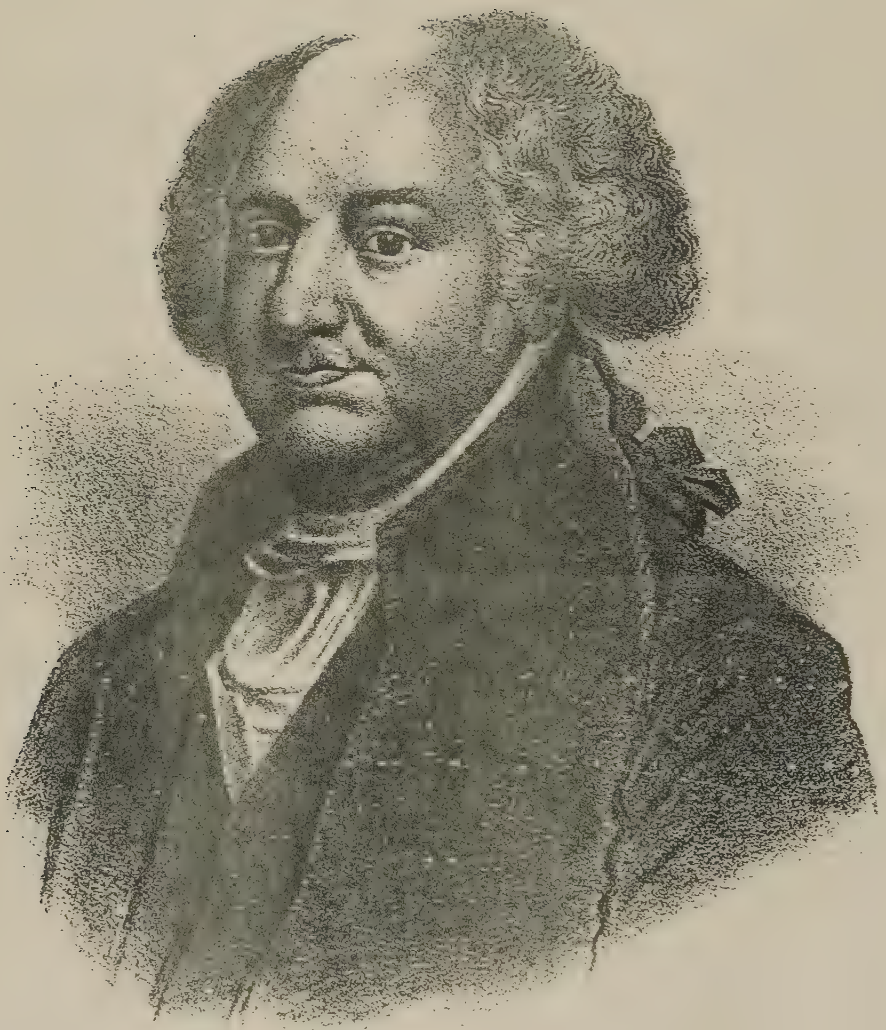
When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the Congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this Congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect Congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On Dec. 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army to to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mount Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President. In his presidential career he was subject to the peculiar trials incidental to a new government; trials from lack of confidence on the part of other governments; trials from want of harmony between the different sections of our own country; trials from the impoverished condition of the country, owing to the war and want of credit; trials from the beginnings of party strife. He was no partisan. His clear judgment could discern the golden mean; and while perhaps this alone kept our government from sinking at the very outset, it left him exposed to attacks from both sides, which were often bitter and very annoying.

At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On the fourth of March, 1797, at the expiraton of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the armies. He chose his subordinate officers and left to them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12, he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the fourteenth. On the eighteenth his body was borne with military honors to its final resting place, and interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

The person of Washington was unusally tall, erect and well proportioned. His muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and ever serious without being dull.



John Adams

JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy),Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, Oct. 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvanistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, (1765), the attempt of Parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolutions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the Province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Legislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11, to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife, which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France and to co-operate with Bemjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French Government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britian, as soon as the British Cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposels. He sailed for France in November, from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

Finally a treaty of peace with England was signed Jan. 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

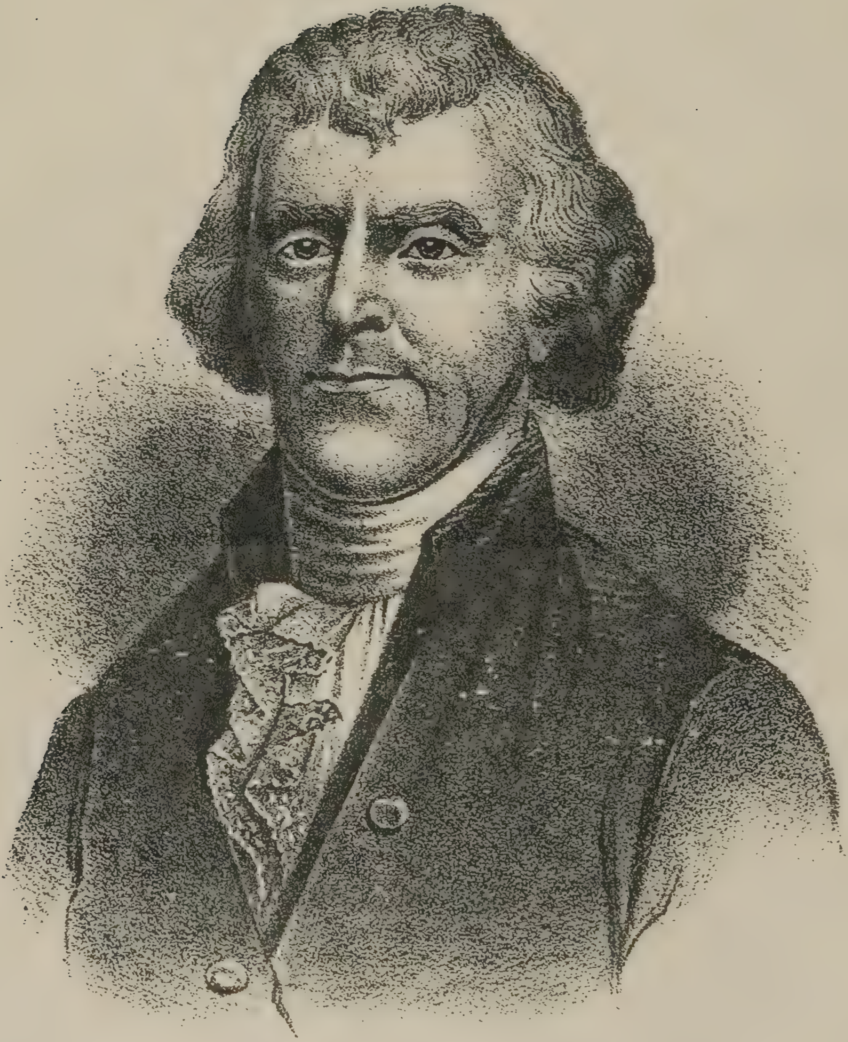
When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustiious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice President. Again at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

While Mr. Adams was Vice President the great French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point which he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhored the class of atheist philosophers who he claimed caused it. On the other hand Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and two powerful parties were thus soon organized, Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England and Jefferson led the other in sympathy with France.

The world has seldom seen a spectacle of more moral beauty and grandeur, than was presented by the old age of Mr. Adams. The violence of party feeling had died away, and he had begun to receive that just appreciation which, to most men, is not accorded till after death. No one could look upon his venerable form, and think of what he had done and suffered, and how he had given up all the prime and strength of his life to the public good, without the deepest emotion of gratitude and respect. It was his peculiar good fortune to witness the complete success of the institution which he had been so active in creating and supporting. In 1824, his cup of happiness was filled to the brim, by seeing his son elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people.

The fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "INDEPENDENCE FOREVER." When the day was ushered in, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes; it is the glorious fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.

The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests, was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourteous. He had neither the lofty dignity of Washington, nor the engaging elegance and gracefulness which marked the manners and address of Jefferson.



Th: Jefferson

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albermarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When 14 years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial Court, and it was the obode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then 17 years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachable in his morals. It is strange, however, under such influences, that he was not ruined. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, alike excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility. A more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college halls; and there was not to be found, perhaps, in all Virginia, a more pureminded, upright, gentlemanly young man.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly and distinguished himself by his energy and accuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance of the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained, soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy and highly accomplished young widow.

Upon Mr. Jefferson's large estate at Shadwell, there was a majestic swell of land, called Monticello, which commanded a prospect of wonderful extent and beauty. This spot Mr. Jefferson selected for his new home; and here he reared a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture, which, next to Mount Vernon, became the most distinguished resort in our land.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776. What must have been the feelings of that man—what the emotions that swelled his breast—who was charged with the preparation of that Declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, soverign and independent. It is one of the most remarkable papers ever written; and did no other effort of the mind of its author exist, that alone would be sufficient to stamp his name with immortality.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family, ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned Jan. 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron Burr as Vice President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, and George Clinton, Vice President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second adminstration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquility and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This has been generally supposed was a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years, he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bid farewell forever to public life, and retired to Monticello.

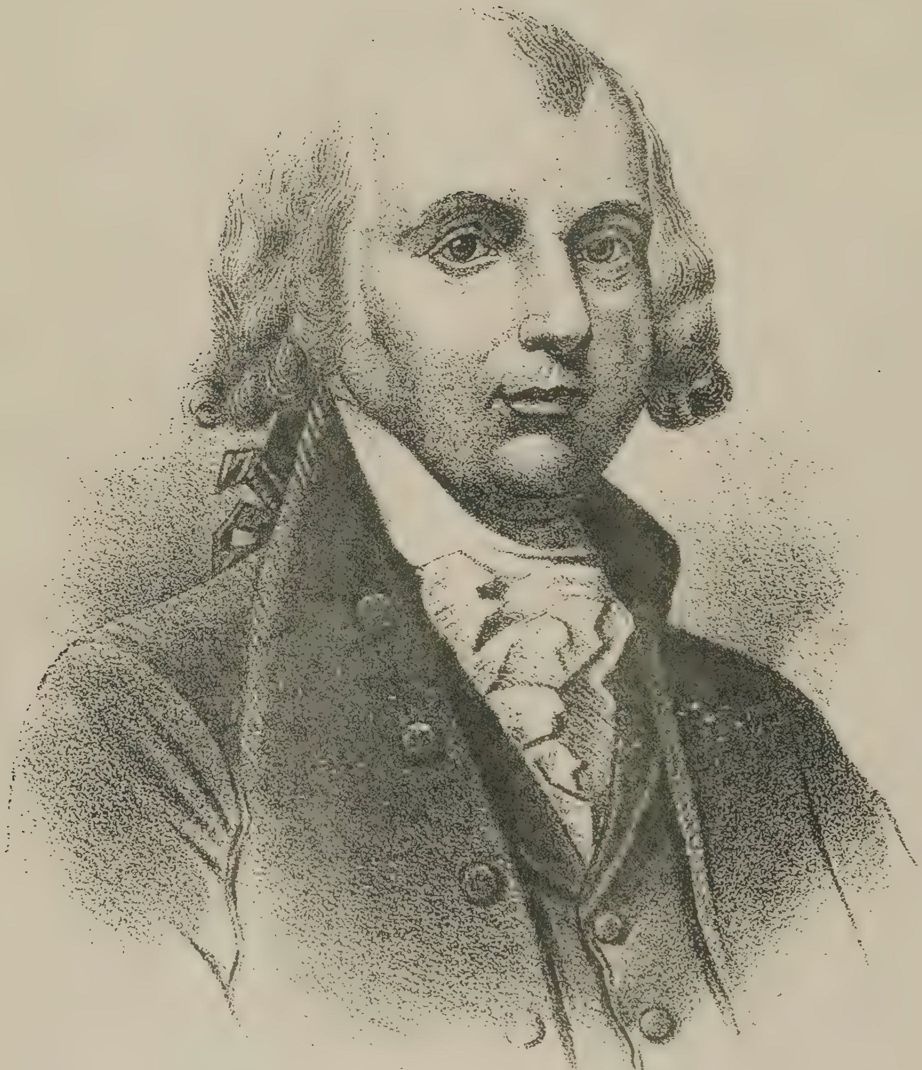
Mr. Jefferson was profuse in his hospitality. Whole families came in their coaches with their horses,—fathers and mothers, boys and girls, babies and nurses,—and remained three and even six months. Life at Monticello, for years, resembled that at a fashionable watering-place.

The fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer, and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

On the second of July, the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants, entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him, the day of the month, and on being told it was the third of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day, whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land, burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day,—the birthday of a nation,—the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious; to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him, as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country; and now hand in hand they depart. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernable the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.



James Madison

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but 15 years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," Orange Co., Va. The mansion was situated in the midst of scenery highly picturesque and romantic, on the west side of South-west Mountain, at the foot of Blue Ridge. It was but 25 miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men, from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of 18 he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most imprudent zeal; allowing himself, for months, but three hours' sleep out of the 24. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning which embellished and gave proficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work of a statesman. Being naturally of a religious turn of mind, and his frail health leading him to think that his life was not to be long, he directed especial attention to theological studies. Endowed with a mind singularly free from passion and prejudice, and with almost unequalled powers of reasoning, he weighed all the arguments for and against revealed religion, until his faith became so established as never to be shaken.

In the spring of 1776, when 26 years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man, enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council; and their appreciation of his intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them.

For three years Mr. Madison continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In the year 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, with no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration, that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of that Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention; and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote 81 to 79, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was selected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but it at length triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war. British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to, upon the ocean, by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects; orders them down the ship's side into his boat; and places them on the gun-deck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment, no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

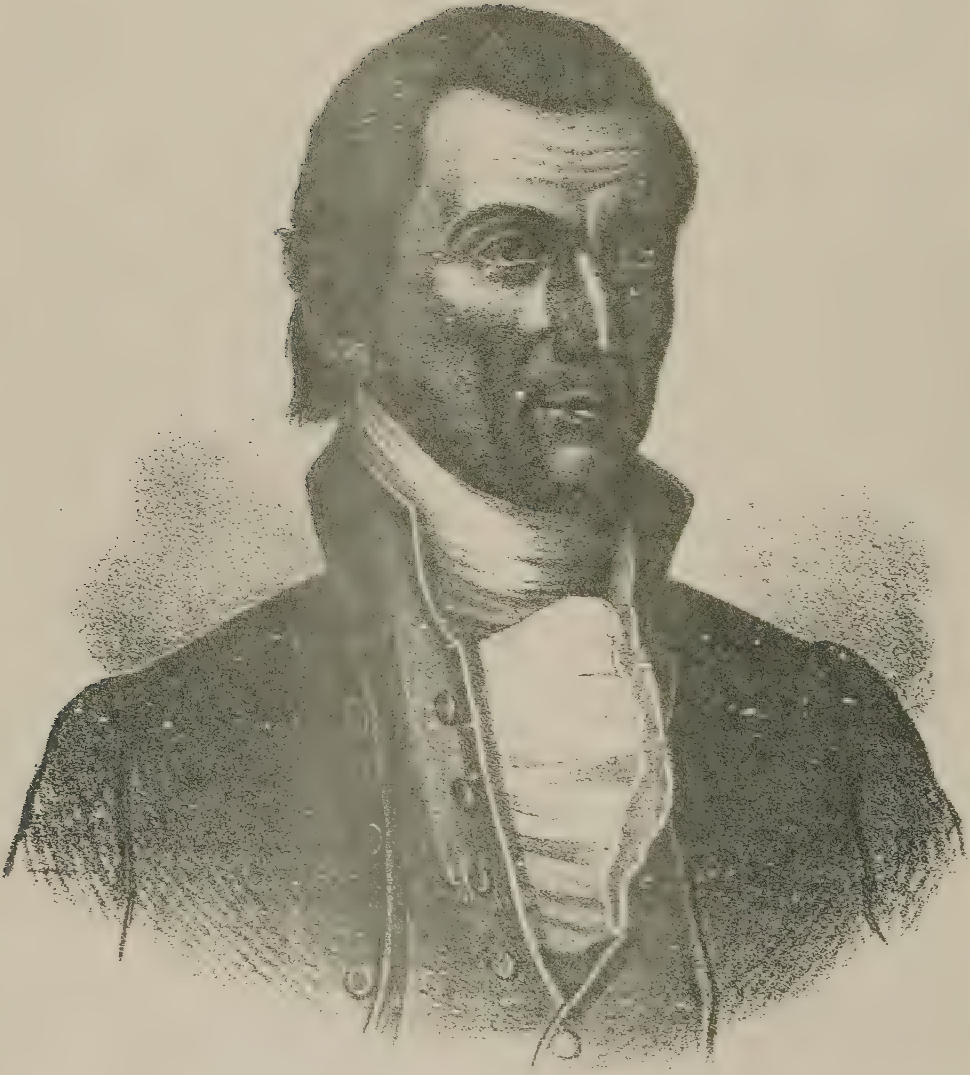
On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

The Emperor of Russia offered his services as mediator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on Feb. 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of 85 years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.



James Monroe

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of The United States, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When, at 17 years of age, in the process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britian, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence. Had he been born ten years before it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in; and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward, undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks, and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die with her strife for liberty. Firmly yet sadly he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harleam Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted a captain of infantry; and, having recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion, by becoming an officer in the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aid-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued, with considerable ardor, the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag; but on the invasions of the enemy, served as a volunteer, during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782, he was elected from King George county, a member of the Leglislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens at 23 years of age; and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation, which were afterwards employed with unremitting energy for the public good, he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition secured its adoption. In 1789, he became a member of the United States Senate; which office he held for four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The two prominent ideas which now separated them were, that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant. The Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

The leading Federalists and Republicans were alike noble men, consecrating all their energies to the good of the nation. Two more honest men or more pure patriots than John Adams the Federalist, and James Monroe the Republican, never breathed. In building up this majestic nation, which is destined to eclipse all Grecian and Assyrian greatness, the combination of their antagonism was needed to create the right equilibrium. And yet each in his day was denounced as almost a demon.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

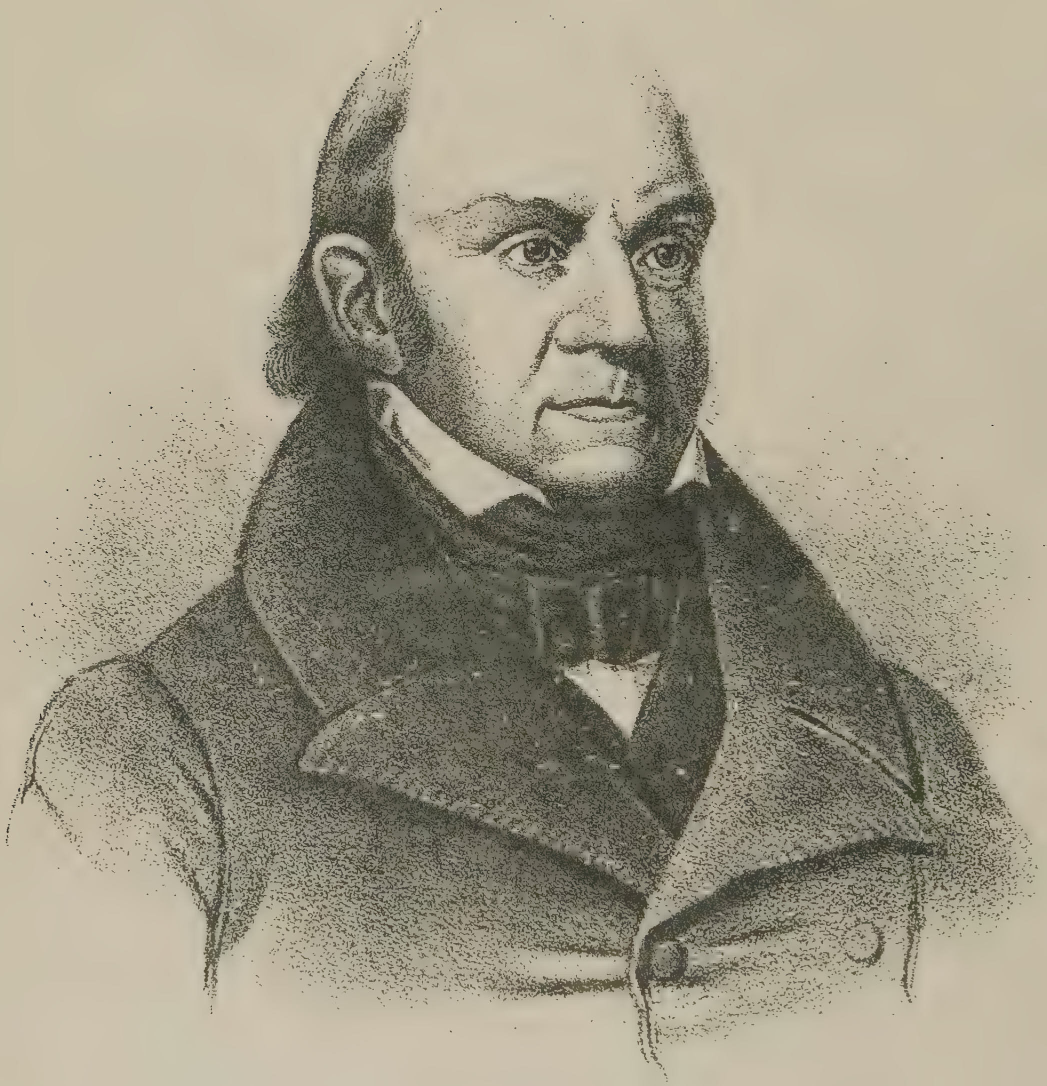
Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the Province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times, the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's adminstration. At the election held the previous autumn Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States; the Missouri Compromise, and the "Monroe doctrine."

This famous doctrine, since known as the "Monroe doctrine," was enunciated by him in 1823. At that time the United States had recognized the independence of the South American states, and did not wish to have European powers longer attempting to subdue portions of the American Continent. The doctrine is as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This doctrine immediately affected the course of foreign governments, and has become the approved sentiment of the United States.

At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.



J. Q. Adams

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing on upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe, through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

Mr. John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself with great diligence, for six months, to study; then accompained his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of enobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at Hague. Thence, in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent; examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America. To a brilliant young man of eighteen, who had seen much of the world, and who was familiar with the etiquette of courts, a residence with his father in London, under such circumstances, must have been extremely attractive; but with judgment very rare in one of his age, he preferred to return to America to complete his education in an American college. He wished then to study law, that with an honorable profession, he might be able to obtain an independent support.

Upon leaving Harvard College, at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington, resident minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britian. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to the Hague.

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady to whom he had been previously engaged,—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London; a lady endownd with that beauty and those accomplishment which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797; where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts, from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. Especially did he sustain the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston, in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures, and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign. Party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

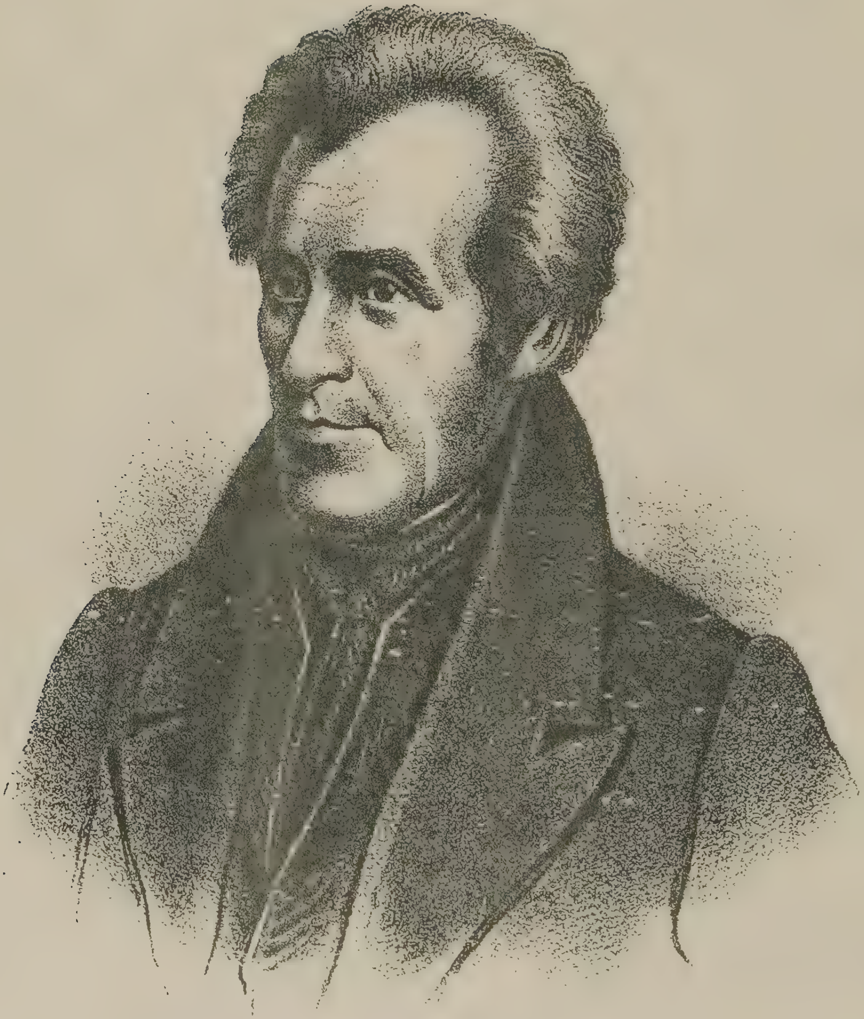
The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream, upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

Mr. Adams was, to a very remarkable degree, abstemious and temperate in his habits; always rising early, and taking much exercise. When at his home in Quincy, he has been known to walk, before breakfast. seven miles to Boston. In Washington, it was said that he was the first man up in the city, lighting his own fire and applying himself to work in his library often long before dawn.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected representative to Congress. For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post as representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the proslavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

It has been said of President Adams, that when his body was bent and his hair silvered by the lapse of fourscore years, yielding to the simple faith of a little child, he was accustomed to repeat every night, before he slept, the prayer which his mother taught him in his infant years.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "*This is the end of earth;*" then after a moment's pause he added, "*I am content.*" These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly; and there was but very little in his character, made visible, which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

The brute drew his sword, and aimed a desperate blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand, and thus received two fearful gashes,—one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his brother Robert with the same demand. He also refused, and received a blow from the keen-edged sabre, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment, and were finally stricken with the small-pox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange, and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered, and the death of his mother soon left him entirely friendless.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the western district of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long and tedious journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with the Sharp Knife.

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

During these years he worked hard at his profession, and frequently had one or more duels on hand, one of which, when he killed Dickenson, was especially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he rode to Philedelphia, where Congress then held its sessions,—a distance of about eight hundred miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's adminstration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britian commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to descend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez; and after a delay of several weeks there, without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comrfort of his soldiers, won him golden opinions; and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas H. Benton, for a remark that gentleman made about his taking a part as second in a duel, in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes, to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayettesville, Alabama.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March. 1814. The bend of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breastwork of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample suply of arms were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept of quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark, the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullet struck their heads as they swam. Nearly every one of the nine hundred warrios were killed A few probably, in the night, swam the river and escaped. This ended the war. The power of the Creeks was broken forever. This bold plunge into the wilderness, with its terriffic slaughter, so appalled the savages, that the haggard remnants of the bands came to the camp, begging for peace.

This closing of the Creek war enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue Immediately he was appointed major-general.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men, on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson came to Mobile. A British fleet came from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans, And the battle of New Orleans which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was two thousand six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but, in 1824, he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of the government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country; applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were that of a devoted Christian man.

M Van Buren

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village, he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican party was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights; though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing ruputation led him, after six years of practice, to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years, constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, the victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's adminstration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative, unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; and in the same year, he took a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the Administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action; how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion; and how to organize a political army which would, secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and secured results which few thought then could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned home, apparently untroubled; was nominated Vice President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably more than any other cause, secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials to his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re-election.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death.

He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. His unblemished character, his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and the distinguished positions which he had occupied in the government of our country, secured to him not only the homage of his party, but the respect ot the whole community. It was on the 4th of March, 1841, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.

W. H. Harrison

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker.

Mr Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son, William Henry, of course enjoyed in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of Ensign from President Washington. He was then but 19 years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

In the spring of 1800 the North-western Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory north-west of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then 27 years of age, was appointed by John Adams, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after, also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his adminstration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnese tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "The Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwacheca, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachment of the whites upon the hunting-grounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

But the Prophet was not merely an orator: he was, in the superstitious minds of the Indians, invested with the superhuman dignity of a medicine-man or a magician. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms.

The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accourtrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompained by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and an entire victory. But Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned: they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet, and swept every thing before them, and completely routing the foe.

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force; but with their savage allies, rushing like wolves from the forest, searching out every remote farm-house, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. The war-whoop was resounding everywhere in the forest. The horizon was illuminated with the conflagration of the cabins of the settlers. Gen Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-in-chief of the North-western army, with orders to retake Detroit, and to protect the frontiers.

It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage; but General Harrison was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

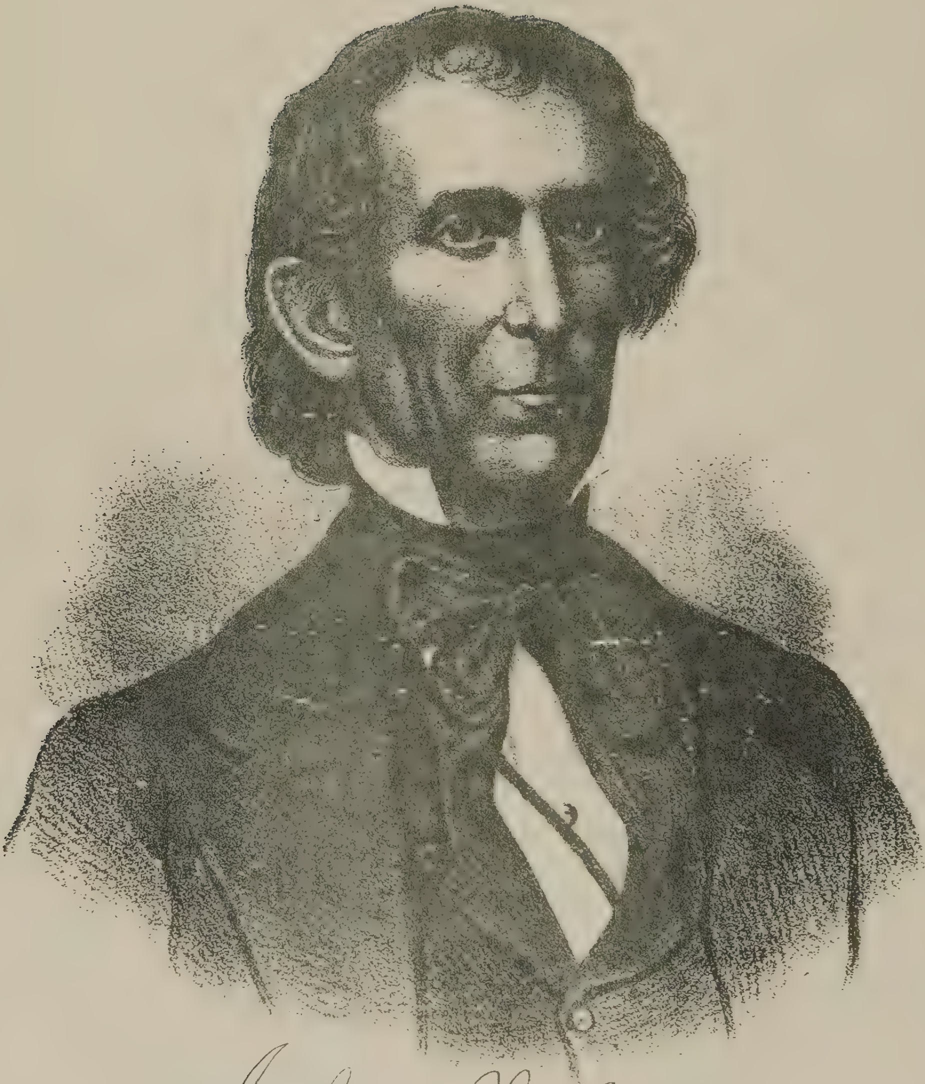
He won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise; and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his prisoners of war, supped with him after the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member; and whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate.

In 1836, the friends of Gen. Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but his triumph was signal.

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever and after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.



John Tyler

JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States. He was born in Charles-city Co., Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote or his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Government, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles-city Co., to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus canstantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes, Governor of his native State. His administration was signally a successful one. His popularity secured his re-election.

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate, he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff; he spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress,—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six. His career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder; and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the culture of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children; and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the Southern Whigs, he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President in 1839. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, who wished for Henry Clay. To conciliate the Southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North: but the Vice President has but very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President, and, in reality, a Democratic Vice President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole Nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. This was a new test of the stability of our institutions, as it was the first time in the history of our country that such an event had occured. Mr. Tyler was at home in Williamsburg when he received the unexpected tidings of the death of President Harrison. He hastened to Washington, and on the 6th of April was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counsellors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats. He reccommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

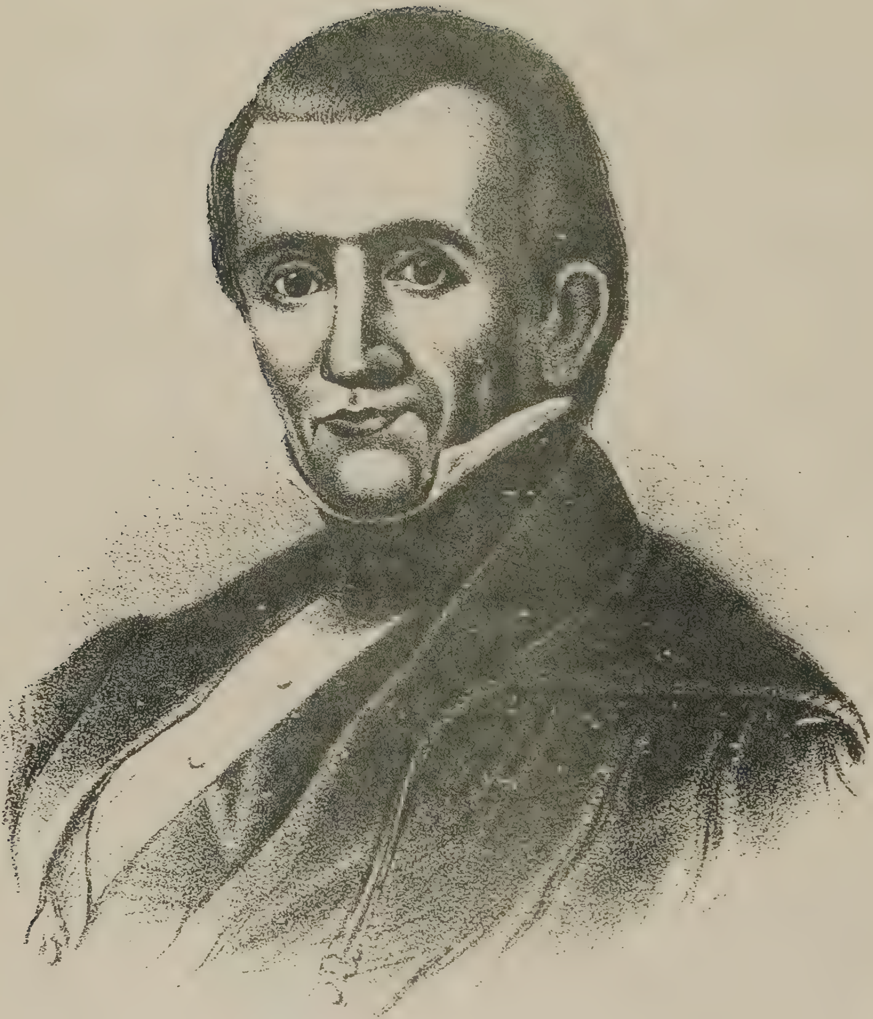
The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler were at an end.

Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term, he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratie candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, he retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington, in 1842; and in June, 1844, President Tyler was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

The remainder of his days Mr. Tyler passed mainly in retirement at his beautiful home,—Sherwood Forest, Charles-city Co., Va. A polished gentleman in his manners, richly furnished with information from books and experience in the world, and possessing brilliant powers of conversation, his family circle was the scene of unusual attractions. With sufficient means for the exercise of a generous hospitality, he might have enjoyed a serene old age with the few friends who gathered around him, were it not for the storms of civil war which his own principles and policy had helped to introduce.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State-rights and nullifying doctrines of Mr. John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.



James K. Polk

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

In the year 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk famly, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury Co., they reared their log huts, and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life, James developed a taste for reading and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail; and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when at his earnest solicitation his father removed him, and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

He graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. Mr. Polk's health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the Hermitage, but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican, and James K. Polk ever adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence towards the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford Co., Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him,—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress. The satisfaction which he gave to his constituents may be inferred from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous; and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, and without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress, Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House Strong passions were roused, and stormy scenes were witnessed; but Mr. Polk performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on the 14th of October, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841, his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

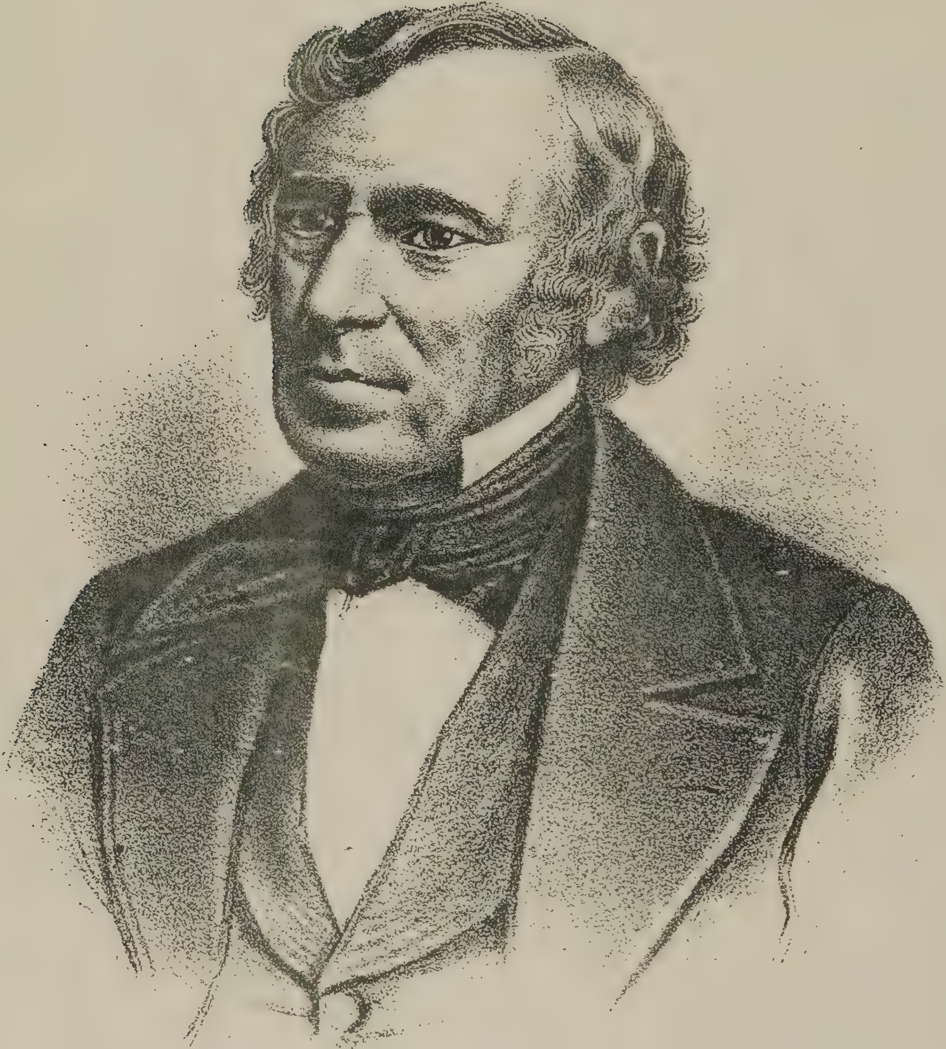
On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas, exerted its influence upon Congress; and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.

The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by Mr. Polk's administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans, in every encounter, were hopelessly and awfully slaughtered. The day of judgement alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

'To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right: there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war, we expended twenty thousand lives and more than a hundred million of dollars. Of this money fifteen millions were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted, and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.



Zachary Taylor

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of Nov., 1784, in Orange Co., Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison,on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken company of infantry numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared, the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry, and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no immagination can conceive the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning, this awful conflict continued. The savages then, baffled at every point, and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defence, was promoted to the rank of major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Major Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was but little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no intellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black-Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defence of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty, had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government; and as a reward, he was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet; and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of such wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased, near Baton Rogue. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of major-general by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the Nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

His careless habits of dress and his unaffected simplicity, secured for Gen. Taylor among his troops, the *sobriquet* of "Old Rough and Ready.'

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen who had been long years in the public service found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,—Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was, at times, sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy; expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people; and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.

Gen. Scott, who was thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Taylor, gave the following graphic and truthful description of his character:—"With a good store of common sense, Gen. Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was child-like, and with innumerable prejudices, amusing and incorrigible, well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head; or an officer to leave a corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket,—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb (perhaps something worse), whom he would not, to use his oft repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.'

"Any allusion to literature beyond good old Dilworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind."

Millard Fillmore

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended were very imperfect institutions; and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy; intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small villiage, where some enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate; and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory; and thus gradually there was enkindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well-informed, educated man.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,—Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied, that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to loan him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy loiters through university halls and then enters a law office, who is by no means as well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, peaceful region, his practice of course was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in the year 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of adorning any station she might be called to fill,—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention; and he was invited to enter into partnership under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly, of the State of New York, as a representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature, still the testimony comes from all parties, that his courtesy, ability and integrity, won, to a very unusual degree the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. He entered that troubled arena in some of the most tumultuous hours of our national history. The great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits, was then raging.

His term of two years closed; and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State, and in the year 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State.

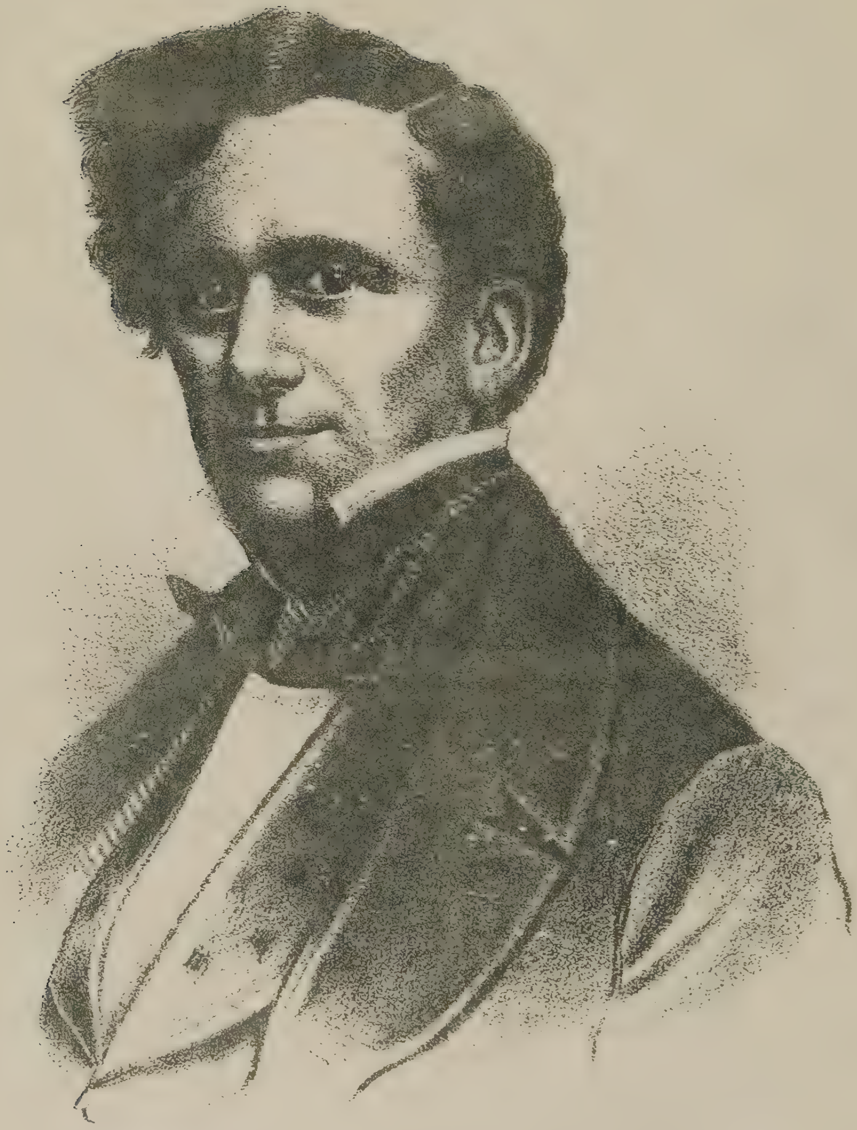
Mr. Fillmore had attained the age of forty-seven years. His labors at the bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away, on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-Peesident. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, but about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

Mr. Fillmore had very serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's adminstration, and the Japan Expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to the one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874.



Franklin Pierce

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who, with his own strong arm, hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity; of strong, though uncultivated mind, and an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire,—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian woman. Franklin was the sixth of eight children.

Franklin was a very bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman; always speaking kind words, doing kind deeds, with a peculiar unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar; in body, in mind, in affections, a finely-developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied: it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the facinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen speaker of the house by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. Without taking an active part in debates, he was faithful and laborious in duty, and ever rising in the estimation of those with whom he was associatad.

In 1837, being then but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States; taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States; but the offer was declined, in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precariuos state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time declined the nomination for governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce in the army. Receiving the appointment of brigadier-general, he embarked, with a portion of his troops, at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican war, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval; and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous fugitive-slave law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between them, and that this Nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did every thing he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years' term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South, also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps, also, feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able acceptably to serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord. Of three children, two had died, and his only surviving child had been killed before his eyes by a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world, without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth, which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his townspeople were often gladened by his material bounty.

James Buchanan

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies, in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin of his father stood was called Stony Batter. It was a wild and romantic spot in a gorge of the mountains, with towering summits rising grandly all around. His father was a native of the north of Ireland; a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his own strong arms. Five years afterwards he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log-hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his native powers enabled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sport, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Very rapidly he rose in his profession, and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar; and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more lucrative practice.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making reprisals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails.

As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received; and that the reply should be returned, that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such, took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into that territory was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the fugitive-slave law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition, on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618, for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4th, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his threescore years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered He could not, with his long-avowed principles, consistently oppose the State-rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the republic. He therefore did nothing.

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared, that if he were elected, and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them, as they retired, the National Capitol at Washington, and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

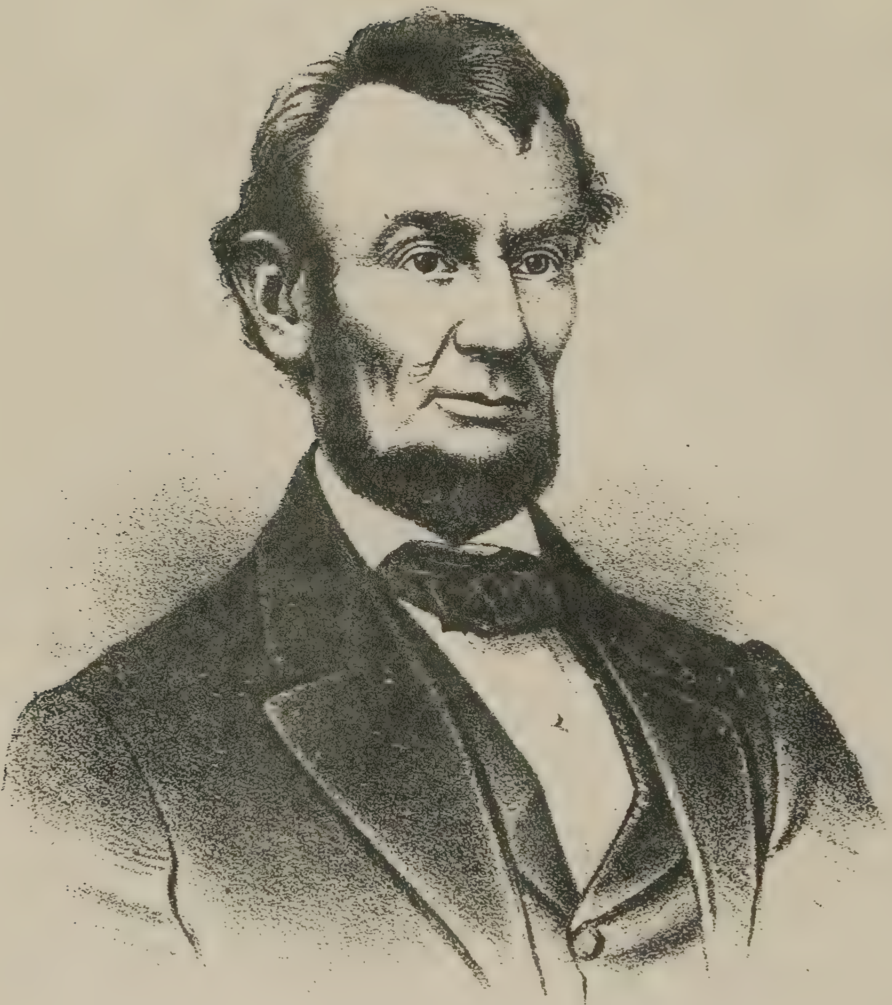
Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with the pro-slavery party was such, that he had been willing to offer them far more than they had ventured to claim. All the South had professed to ask of the North was non-intervention upon the subject of slavery. Mr. Buchanan had been ready to offer them the active co-operation of the Government to defend and extend the institution.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword-hilt, he exclaimed, "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860; nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Fort Sumpter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered; and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels, and the imbecility of our Executive, were alike marvelous. The Nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away, and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.



A. Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was the father of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

Of course no record has been kept of the life of one so lowly as Thomas Lincoln. He was among the poorest of the poor. His home was a wretched log-cabin; his food the coarsest and the meanest. Education he had none; he could never either read or write. As soon as he was able to do anything for himself, he was compelled to leave the cabin of his starving mother, and push out into the world, a friendless, wandering boy, seeking work. He hired himself out, and thus spent the whole of his youth as a laborer in the fields of others.

When twenty-eight years of age he built a log-cabin of his own, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaims the grateful son "I owe to my angel-mother."

When he was eight years of age, his father sold his cabin and small farm, and moved to Indiana. Where two years later his mother died.

Abraham soon became the scribe of the uneducated community around him. He could not have had a better school than this to teach him to put thoughts into words. He also became an eager reader. The books he could obtain were few; but these he read and re-read until they were almost committed to memory.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered. Mr. Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon Co., Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log-cabin. Abraham worked diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. He saw the ruin which ardent spirits were causing, and became strictly temperate; refusing to allow a drop of intoxicating liquor to pass his lips. And he had read in God's word, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and a profane expression he was never heard to utter. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adventure his employers were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and although only 23 years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem, His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

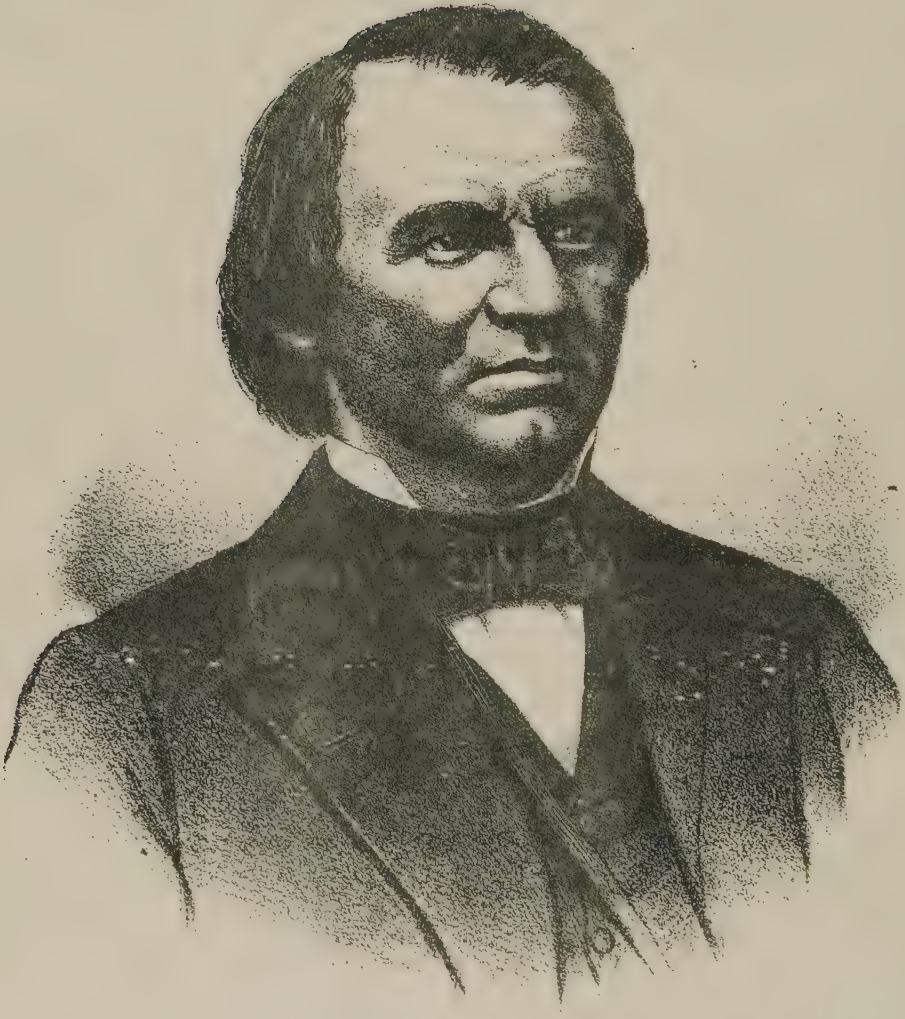
The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twenty-five thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the Convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot. Little did he then dream of the weary years of toil and care, and the bloody death, to which that nomination doomed him: and as little did he dream that he was to render services to his country, which would fix upon him the eyes of the whole civilized world, and which would give him a place in the affections of his countrymen, second only, if second, to that of Washington.

Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 203 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way making speeches. The whole journey was frought with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterwards brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged, upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten; and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions.

During no other administration have the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to the lot of President Lincoln. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Fords' Theater. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindliness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brains. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before, in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. It is not too much to say that a nation was in tears. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its father; his countrymen being unable to decide which is the greater.



Andrew Johnson

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of the "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances, that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally lost his life while herorically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary native ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner, pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him alderman, and in 1830 elected him mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs; identifying himself with the working-classes, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the legislature, gave his adhesion to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished ability, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essential features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of Tennesee. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4th, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and the most violent opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress; and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it, in everything possible, to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied, with enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On Jan. 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee, United States Senator in the forty-fourth Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, was stricken with paralysis, rendering him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was attended at Geenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.

U. S. Grant

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home, at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after his father moved to Georgetown, Brown Co., O. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a solid, sensible young man of fair abilities, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated, about the middle in his class, and was sent as lieutenant of infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he past in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond and exasperating Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship. His brigade had exhausted its ammunition. A messenger must be sent for more, along a route exposed to the bullets of the foe. Lieut. Grant, adopting an expedient learned of the Indians, grasped the mane of his horse, and hanging upon one side of the animal, ran the gauntlet in entire safety. From Monterey he was sent, with the fourth infantry, to aid Gen. Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. In preparation for the march to the city of Mexico, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and was brevetted captain at Chapultepec.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the States; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother, at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumpter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said,—"Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too."

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of

June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for 15 years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the star and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Fort Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Fort Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one-hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and technical measures put the Union Army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the Rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defence. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the Nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and 214 out of 294 electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, 292 electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States.

He was the most prominent candidate before the Republican National Convention in 1880 for a renomination for President. He went to New York and embarked in the brokerage business under the firm name of Grant & Ward. The latter proved a villain, wrecked Grant's fortune, and for larceny was sent to the penitentiary. The General was attacked with cancer in the throat, but suffered in his stoic-like manner, never complaining. He was re-instated as General of the Army and retired by Congress. The cancer soon finished its deadly work, and July 23, 1885, the nation went in mourning over the death of the illustrious General.

Sincerely

R. B. Hayes

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford Hayes, the father of President Hayes, was born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best famlies of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal and opened-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he choose to undertake. He was a member of the Church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the war of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, nor railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes determined to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son, of whom we now write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker, so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes' baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on familiar terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head, and the mother's assiduous care of him, said in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet."

"You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes. "You wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet." The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his older brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother.

The boy was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition, and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others, which are marked traits of his character.

His uncle Sardis Birchard took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home; but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marrage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chilicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of city solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the the first. But the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

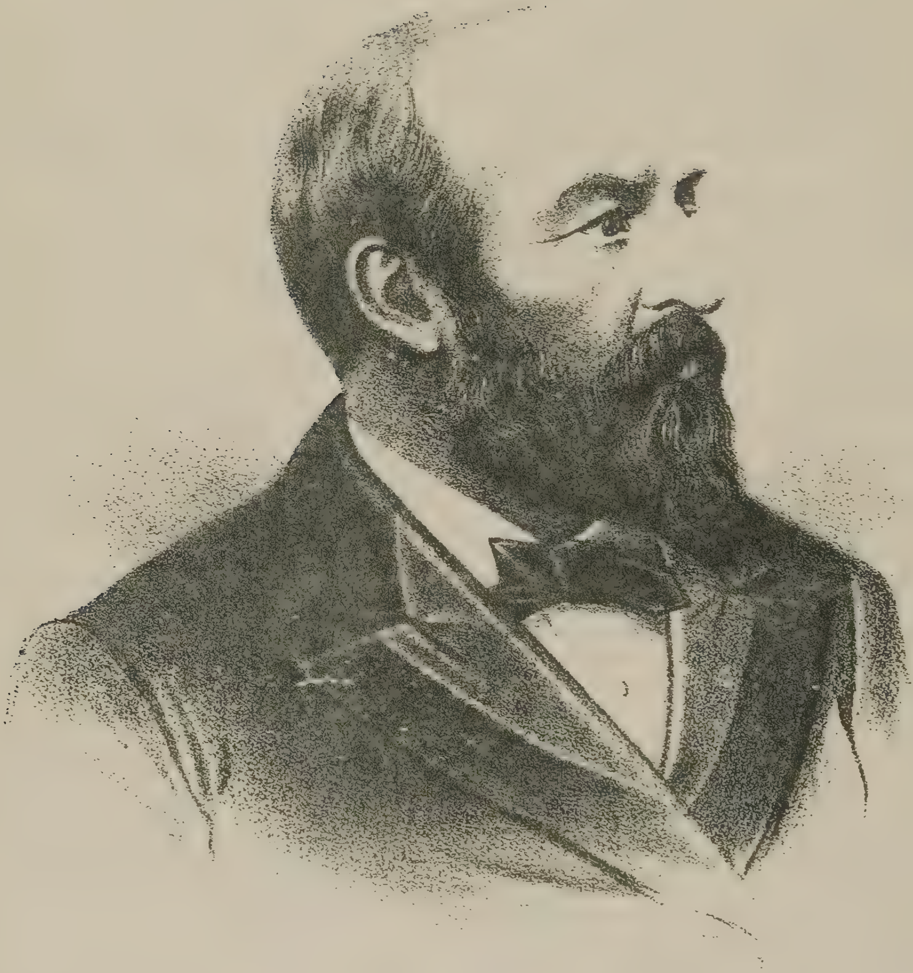
His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the 79th Ohio regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress, from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after his election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by the way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat. In 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard bearer of the Republican Party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard long contest was chosen President, and was in augurated Monday, March 5, 1875. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one.



J.A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father, from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire, died. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death, but undoubtedly very much. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, O., near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family together. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. He soon "exhausted Hiram" and needed more; hence, in the fall of 1854, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian or Diciples Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, says of him in reference to his religion:

"President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree. In my judgment there is no more interesting feature of his character than his loyal allegiance to the body of Christians in which he was trained, and the fervent sympathy which he ever showed in their Christian communion. Not many of the few 'wise and mighty and noble who are called' show a similar loyalty to the less stately and cultured Christian communions in which they have been reared. Too often it is true that as they step upward in social and political significance they step upward from one degree to another in some of the many types of fashionable Christianity. President Garfield adhered to the church of his mother, the church in which he was trained, and in which he served as a pillar and an evangelist, and yet with the largest and most unsectarian charity for all 'who love our Lord in sincerity.'"

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, Nov. 11, 1858, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved and mourned. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the old flag. He received his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the officer (Humphrey Marshall) reputed to be the ablest of those, not educated to war whom Kentucky had given to the Rebellion. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds. President Lincoln, on his success commissioned him Brigadier-General, Jan. 10, 1862; and as "he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff."

The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of the Major-General.

Without an effort on his part Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862 from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that body. There he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected President in 1880. Of his labors in Congress Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunel of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon Jan. 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the U. S. Senate, and on the eighth of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard round the world" Never before in the history of the Nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment, as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, and was at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away Sept. 19, 1883, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly previous. The world wept at his death, as it never had done on the death of any other man who had ever lived upon it. The murderer was duly tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.

C. A. Holten.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER A., ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his 18th year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with $500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in an appeal. Wm. M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the People, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Conor here espoused the cause of the slave-holders, but he too was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of $500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General Arthur was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Governor Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Government during the war. At the end of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, each of the gentlemen composing it were able lawyers, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not indeed one of national extent.

He always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, Nov. 21 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and held the office until July, 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for their respective candidates that were before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering,—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized nations were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has often been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly God-like. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and be it said to his credit that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover, to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, Sept. 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and who he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands; and, as embarrassing as were the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticised his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully, until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself.

Grover Cleveland

S. Grover Cleveland.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half-story white house which is still standing, characteristically to mark the humble birth-place of one of America's great men in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister, with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the "good, old-fashioned way," and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys, in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of 14 years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school and expressed a most emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid $50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive $100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time. Otherwise he did not exhibit as yet any particular "flashes of genius" or eccentricities of talent. He was simply a good boy.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a high school. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of 500 or 600 people, 15 miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of "under-teacher" in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his calling for life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to a city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask the advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply. "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? What ever put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at $50 a year, while he could "look around." One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, for the nominal sum of $3 or $4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and, although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair and his overcoat—he had none—yet he was nevertheless prompt and regular. On the first day of his service here, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie Co., N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to the bringing about certain reforms in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions which were ferreted out and magnified during the last Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The New York *Sun* afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885. For his Cabinet officers he selected the following gentlemen: For Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.

GOVERNORS.

Ansel Briggs

Ansel Briggs.

ANSEL BRIGGS, the first gentleman chosen to fill the gubernatorial chair of Iowa after its organization as a State, was a native of Vermont, and was born Feb. 3, 1806. His parents, who likewise were New Englanders, were Benjamin and Electa Briggs. The boyhood of our subject was passed in his native State, and in attendance upon the common schools he received a fair education which was subsequently improved by a term at Norwich Academy. When a young man he removed with his parents to Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, where young Briggs engaged in the work of establishing stage lines. He also here embarked in political affairs and as a Whig run for the office of County Auditor but was defeated by John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat.

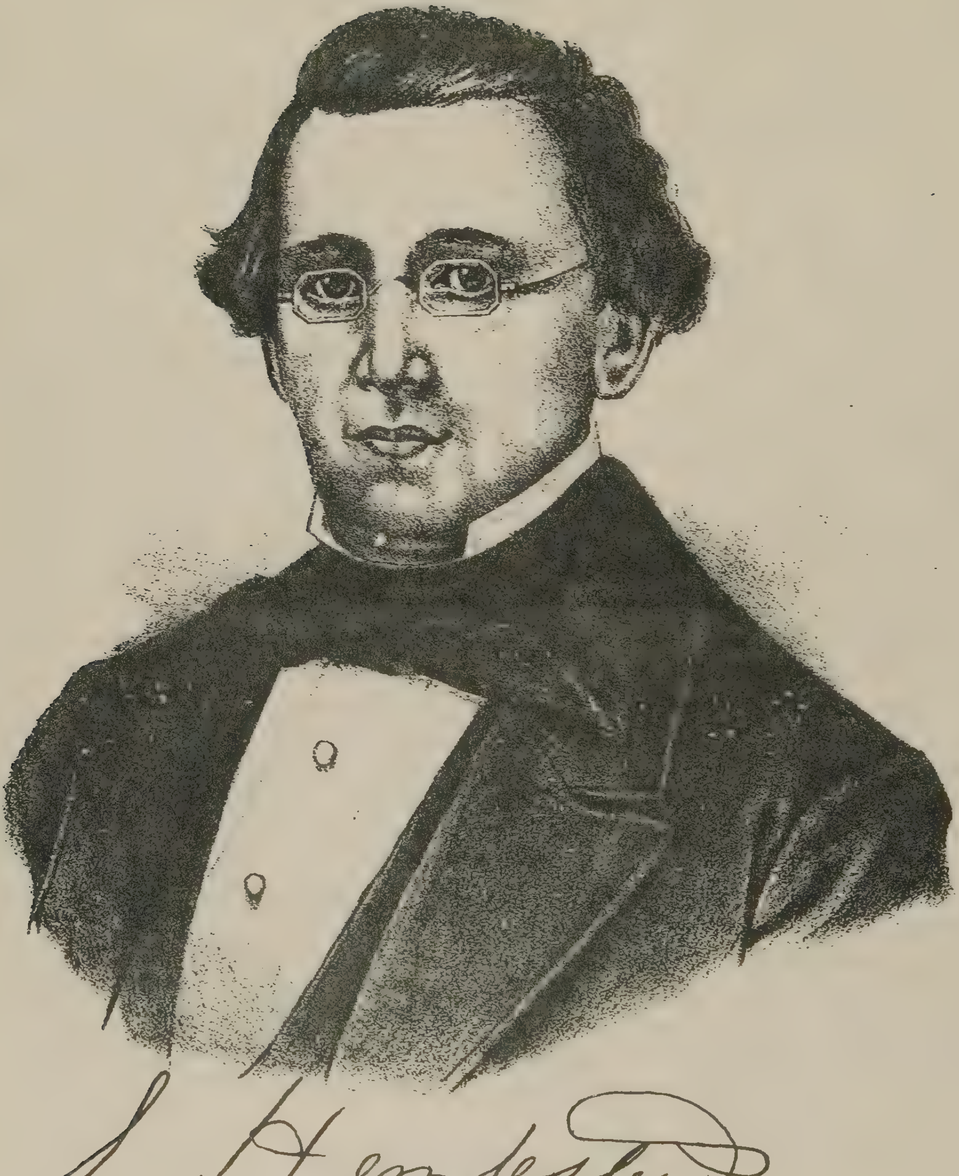
After remaining in Ohio for six years, the glowing accounts of the fair fields and the fertile prairies of the Territory of Iowa, led him westward across the Father of Waters. He had previously united his fortunes in life with Nancy M. Dunlap, daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer in the War of 1812. Even prior to this marriage he had chosen a wife, a lady who was born on the same day and year as himself, but of whom he was soon bereft. He brought with him to Iowa his little family and located at Andrew, in Jackson County. Seeing the opportunity here for resuming his former business, he began opening up stage lines, frequently driving the old stage coach himself. He made several contracts with the Postoffice Department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City and other routes, thus opening up and carrying on a very important enterprise. Politically, Gov. Briggs was a Democrat, and on coming to Iowa identified himself with that party. In 1842 he was chosen a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently was elected Sheriff of the same county. He had taken a leading part in public affairs, and upon the formation of the State Government in 1846, he became a prominent candidate for Governor, and though his competitors in his own party were distinguished and well-known citizens, Mr. Briggs received the nomination. The convention was held in Iowa City, on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two, and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Sheperd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The election was held Oct. 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The principal question between the two leading parties, the Democratic and the Whig, at this period, was that of the banking system. It is related that a short time prior to the meeting of the convention which nominated Mr. Briggs, that in offering a toast at a banquet, he struck the key-note which made him the popular man of the hour. He said, "No banks but earth and they well tilled." This was at once caught up by his party and it did more to secure him the nomination than anything else. His administration was one void of any special interest. He labored in harmonious accord with his party, yet frequently exhibited an independence of principle, characteristic of his nature. The Missouri boundary question which caused a great deal of excited controversy at this period, and even a determination to resort to arms, was handled by him with great ability.

On his election as Executive of the State, Gov. Briggs sold out his mail contract, but after the expiration of his term of service he continued his residence in Jackson County. In 1870 he removed to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before the day of railroads in that section, making the trip by carriage. On the occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence on the Nebraska side of the river and six miles above Council Bluffs, and which for a time was a vigorous rival of Omaha. During the mining excitement, in 1860, he made a trip to Colorado, and three years later, in company with his son John and a large party, went to Montana, where he remained until the year 1865, when he returned to his home in Iowa.

As above stated, Gov. Briggs was twice married, his first wife being his companion for a brief time only. His second wife bore him eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter, Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the family, is editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died Dec. 30, 1847, while her husband was Governor of the State. She was a devoted Christian lady, a strict member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman of strong domestic tastes. She was highly educated, and endowed by nature with that womanly tact and grace which enabled her to adorn the high position her husband had attained. She dispensed a bounteous hospitality, though her home was in a log house, and was highly esteemed and admired by all who met her.

Gov. Briggs went in and out among his people for many years after his retirement from the executive office, and even after his return from the Montana expedition. He was admired for his able services rendered so unselfishly during the pioneer period of the now great and populous State. His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was of brief duration, lasting only five weeks, indeed only three days before his death he was able to be out. His demise occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, Neb., at half-past three of the morning of May 5, 1881. His death was greatly mourned all over the State. Upon the following day, Gov. Gear issued a proclamation reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be put at half-mast during the day upon which the funeral was held, which was the following Sunday succeeding his death.



S. Hempstead

Stephen Hempstead.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, second Governor of Iowa, is a native of Connecticut, where, at New London, he was born Oct. 1, 1812. He resided in that State with his parents until 1828, when the family came West, locating upon a farm near Saint Louis. This was the home of young Stephen until 1830, when he went to Galena, Ill., where he served in the capacity of a clerk in a commission house for a time. He was there during the exciting period of the Black Hawk troubles, and was an officer in an artillery company which had been organized for the protection of Galena. After the defeat of Black Hawk and the consequent termination of Indian troubles, he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he remained for about two years. On account of difficulties which he got into about sectarianism and abolitionism, he left the college and returned to Missouri. He shortly afterward entered the office of Charles S. Hempstead, a prominent lawyer of Galena, and began the study of the profession in which he afterward became quite proficient. In 1836 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, which at the time embraced the Territory of Iowa, and the same year located at Dubuque, being the first lawyer who began the practice of his profession at that place.

As might be expected in a territory but thinly populated, but one which was rapidly settling up, the services of an able attorney would be in demand in order to draft the laws. Upon the organization of the Territorial Government of Iowa in 1838, he was, with Gen. Warner Lewis, elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, which assembled in Burlington that year. He was Chairman of the Committee Judiciary, and at the second session of that body was elected its President. He was again elected a member of the Council, in 1845, over which he also presided. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates of Dubuque County, for the first convention to frame a constitution for the State. In 1848, in company with Judge Cnarles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed by the Legislature Commissioner to revise the laws of the State, which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851.

In 1850 Mr. Hempstead was elected Governor of the State, and served with ability for four years, that being the full term under the Constitution at the time. He received 13,486 votes against 11,403 cast for his opponent, James L. Thompson. After the vote had been canvassed a committee was appointed to inform the Governor-elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Gov. Hempstead, accompanied by the retiring Executive, Gov. Briggs, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House where the Governor-elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This was an important period in the history of the State, being at a time when the public affairs were assuming definite shape, and indeed it was what might be termed the formative period. The session of the Legislature passed many important acts which were approved by the Governor, and during his term there were fifty-two new counties formed. Gov. Hempstead in his message to the Fourth General Assembly in December, 1852, stated that among other things, the population of the State according to the Federal census was 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of funded debt which was payable at its option.

Among the numerous counties organized was one named Buncombe, which received its name in the following way: The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws and the liability of individual stockholders for corparate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then being inaugurated, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby Legislature" and elected as Governor, Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to the self-constituted body a lengthy message in which he sharply criticized the regular General Assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useful speeches much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with speaking for "Buncombe," and recommended that as a lasting memorial a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized on by the Legislature, and the county of Buncombe was created with few dissenting voices. However, the General Assembly, in 1862, changed the name to Lyon, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon who was killed in the early part of the Civil War.

The season of 1851 was one of great disappointment to the pioneers of Iowa, and much suffering was the result of the bad season of that year. By the year 1854, the State had fully recovered from the depression thus produced, and that year as well as the following, the emigration from the East was unprecedented. The prairies of Illinois were lined day after day with a continuous caravan of emigrants pushing on toward Iowa. During a single month 1743 wagons bound for Iowa passed through Peoria. So remarkable had been the influx of people into the State, that in an issue of the Burlington *Telegraph* appeared the following statement: "Twenty thousand emigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

At the expiration of his term of service, which occurred in the latter part of the year 1854, Gov. Hempstead returned to his old home at Dubuque. In 1855 he was elected County Judge of Dubuque County, and so acceptably did he serve the people that for twelve years he was chosen to fill that position. Under his administration the principal county building, including the jail, poorhouse, as well as some valuable bridges, were erected. Owing to ill-health he was compelled to retire from public life, passing the remainder of his days in quietude and repose at Dubuque. There he lived until Feb. 16, 1883, when, at his home, the light of his long and eventful life went out. The record he has made, which was an honorable and distinguished one, was closed, and Iowa was called upon to mourn the loss of one of her most distinguished pioneer citizens. He had been an unusually useful man of the State and his services, which were able and wise, were rendered in that unselfish spirit which distinguished so many of the early residents of this now prosperous State.

James W. Grimes.

JAMES W. GRIMES, the third gentleman to fill the Executive Chair of the State of Iowa, was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough Co., N. H., Oct. 20, 1816. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Grimes, were also natives of the same town. The former was born on the 11th of August, 1772, and the mother March 19, 1773. They became the parents of eight children, of whom James was the youngest and became one of the most distinguished citizens of Iowa. He attended the district schools, and in early childhood evinced an unusual taste for learning. Besides attending the district schools, the village pastor instructed him in Greek and Latin. After completing his preparations for college, which he did at Hampton Academy, he entered Dartmouth College, in August, 1832, which was in the sixteenth year of his age. He was a hard student, advanced rapidly, and in February, 1835, bid adieu to the college halls, and with James Walker, of Peterborough, N. H., he began the study of his chosen profession.

Feeling that his native State afforded too limited advantages, and, in fact, being of a rather adventurous disposition, as well as ambitious, he desired broader fields in which to carve for himself a fortune. He accordingly left the home that had sheltered him during his boyhood days, and turning his face Westward proceeded until he had crossed the great Father of Waters. It was in 1836, and young Grimes was indeed young to thus take upon himself such responsibilities; but possessing business tact, determination and tenacity, as well as an excellent professional training, he determined to open an office in the then new town of Burlington, Iowa. Here he hung out his shingle, and ere long had established a reputation which extended far beyond the confines of the little city.

In April, 1837, he was appointed City Solicitor, and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor with superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the Representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, Nov. 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

Mr. Grimes had become prominently identified with the Whig party, and being distinguished as an able lawyer, as well as a fair-minded, conscientious man, he was a prominent candidate for Governor before the convention which met in February, 1854. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa and the last. He was chosen as a nominee for Governor, was duly elected, and in December, 1854, assumed the duties of the office. Shortly after his election it was proposed that he should go to the United States Senate, but he gave his admirers to understand that he was determined to fill the term of office for which he had been chosen. This he did, serving the full term to the entire satisfaction of all parties. He was a faithful party leader, and so able were his services that, while at the time of his election as Governor Democracy reigned supreme in the State and its representatives in Congress were allied to the slave power, he turned the State over to the Republican party.

His term of office expired Jan. 14, 1858, when he retired from the Executive Chair, only, however, to assume the responsibilities of a United States Senator. Upon the 4th of March of the following year he took his seat in the Senate and was placed upon the Committee on Naval Affairs, upon which he remained during his Senatorial career, serving as Chairman of that important committee from December, 1864. Jan. 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen to represent Iowa in the Senate of the United States, receiving all but six of the votes of the General Assembly in joint convention.

His counsel was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth $6,000 to the Congregational College, at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes, and assumed July 20, 1865, by the Trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating $5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of $5,000 to Dartmouth College, and $1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe, April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home Sept. 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election, Feb. 5, 1872, and was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.

Senator Grimes was united in marriage at Burlington, Ia., Nov. 9, 1846, with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Neally. Mr. Grimes stood in the foremost ranks among the men of his time, not only in the State but of the nation. The young attorney who left the granite hills of New Hampshire for the fertile prairies of the West, distinguished himself both as an attorney and a statesman. His personal history is so inseparably interwoven in that of the history of the State that a sketch of his life is indeed but a record of the history of his adopted State during the years of his manhood and vigor.

R. P. Lowe

Ralph P. Lowe.

RALPH P. LOWE, the fourth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born in Ohio in the year 1808, and like many others of the distinguished men of Iowa, came within her borders in early pioneer times. He was a young man but a little over thirty years of age when he crossed the great Father of Waters, settling upon its western bank at the then small village of Muscatine. He at once identified himself with the interests of the growing city, and ere long became quite prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. He was shortly afterward chosen as a representative from Muscatine County to the Constitutional Convention of 1844, which framed the Constitution which was rejected by the people.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became District Judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was District Judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspy for Lieutenant-Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know-Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Gov. Lowe was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind, and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Gov. Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of Jan. 10, 1860, reviewing the preceeding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow-citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857, did not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, were there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved Feb. 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Capt. Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the 1st of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River, the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Gov. Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Gov. Lowe was appointed one of the three Judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Gov. Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.

Samuel

Samuel J. Kirkwood.

THE fifth Governor of Iowa was Samuel J. Kirkwood. He was born in Hartford County, Md., on his father's farm, Dec. 20, 1813. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, who became the mother of two sons. After the death of this companion, the elder Kirkwood was united in marriage with Mary Alexander, who bore him three children, all of whom were sons. Of this little family Samuel was the youngest, and when ten years of age was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by John McLeod, a relative of the family. Here he remained for four years, giving diligent attention to his studies, at the close of which time he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk. In this capacity he continued with the exception of eighteen months, until he reached his majority. During the interval referred to, young Kirkwood was living the life of a pedagogue in York County, Pa.

In the year 1835, Samuel quit Washington and came westward to Richland County, Ohio. His father and brother had preceded him from Maryland, locating upon a timbered farm in the Buckeye State. Here Samuel lent them valuable assistance in clearing the farm. He was ambitious to enter the legal profession, and in the year 1841, an opportunity was afforded him to enter the office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio. The following two years he gave diligent application to his books, and in 1843, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was then fortunate enough to form an association in the practice of his profession with his former preceptor, which relations continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as Prosecuting Attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the Constitutional Convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the Supreme Judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska Act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland District" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served in the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as Gen. A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated Jan. 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great Civil War. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the Federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of $800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but $300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining $500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

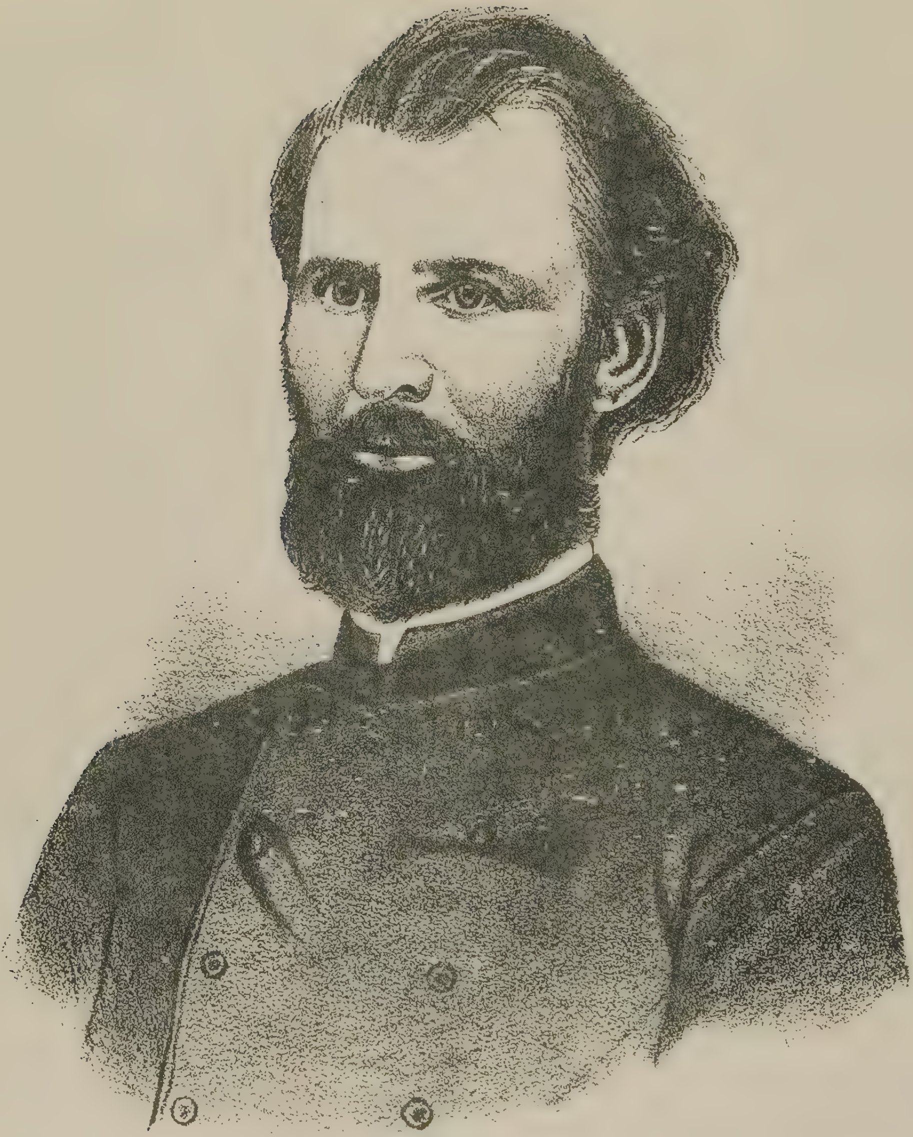
In October, 1861, Gov. Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark, but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing private business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the Senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief Senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his Senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the Presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated Jan. 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's Cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Gov. Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843, to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.

In 1886 Mr. Kirkwood was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of his district. Considerable interest was manifested in the contest, as both the Labor and Democratic parties had popular candidates in the field.



J. M. Stone

William M. Stone.

WILLIAM M. STONE, the sixth Governor of Iowa, was born Oct. 14, 1827. His parents, Truman and Lavina (North) Stone, who were of English ancestry, moved to Lewis County, N. Y., when William was but a year old. William's grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. When our subject was six years of age his parents moved into Ohio, locating in Coshocton County. Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until he was twenty-three years of age, reading law meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his reading with Gen. Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, Supreme Judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the Knoxville *Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State Convention, which met Feb. 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Co. B, Third Iowa Inf., and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mill, Mo., in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified, he returned to Richmond and had his parole extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, the same month. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until Jan. 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under Gen. Davidson, at West Plains, Mo. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Col. Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Col. Stone at Milliken's Bend, La., to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a part of a brigade under Col. C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Col. Harris was taken sick, and Col. Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Col. Stone received Gen. Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Col. Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in the left forearm. Col. Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf Department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa.

He was nominated in a Republican convention, held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a very large majority. He was breveted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing Jan. 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Gov. Stone made a very energetic and efficient Executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloact Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.

Sam'l Merrill

Samuel Merrill.

SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor from 1868 to 1872, was born in Oxford County, Maine. Aug. 7, 1822. He is a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from England and settled in Maine in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung most of the Hills in America. On his father's side he is a decendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who came from England in 1636, and located in Massachusetts. Nathaniel had a son, Daniel, who in turn had a son named John, and he in turn begat a son called Thomas. The latter was born Dec. 18, 1708. On the 4th of August, 1728, was born to him a son, Samuel, who was married and had a family of twelve children, one of whom, Abel, was taken by his father to Boston in 1750. Abel was married to Elizabeth Page, who had five children, one of whom, Abel, Jr., was the father of our subject. He married Abigail Hill June 25, 1809, and to them were born eight children, Samuel being the youngest but one. At the age of sixteen Samuel moved with his parents to Buxton, Maine, the native place of his mother, where his time was employed in turns in teaching and attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, and feeling that the South offered better opportunities, he immediately set out for that section. He remained, however, but a short time, as he says "he was born too far North." Suspicion having been raised as to his abolition principles and finding the element not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the sunny South and went to the old Granite State, where the next several years were spent in farming. In 1847 he moved to Tamworth, N. H., where he engaged in the mercantile business in company with a brother, in which he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the fertile West.

It was in the year 1856 that Mr. Merrill turned his face toward the setting sun, finding a desirable location near McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm. The population increased, as also did their trade, and their house became one of the most extensive wholesale establishments on the Upper Mississippi. During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active part in politics. In 1854 he was chosen on the abolition ticket to the Legislature of New Hampshire. The following year he was again returned to the Legislature, and doubtless had he remained in that State would have risen still higher. In coming to Iowa his experience and ability were demanded by his neighbors, and he was here called into public service. He was sent to the Legislature, and though assembled with the most distinguished men of his time, took a leading part in the important services demanded of that body. The Legislature was convened in an extra session of 1861, to provide for the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill took an active part.

In the summer of 1862, Mr. Merrill was commissioned Colonel of the 21st Iowa Infantry, and immediately went to the front. At the time Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Col. Merrill was placed in command, with detachments of the 21st Iowa and 99th Illinois, a portion of the 3d Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he being at the time eighty miles distant. On the morning of Jan. 11, 1863, he came across a body of Confederates who were advancing in heavy force. Immediate preparations for battle were made by Col. Merrill, and after briskly firing for an hour, the enemy fell back. Merrill then moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the enemy in force under Marmaduke, being about eight thousand strong, while Merrill had but one-tenth of that number. A hot struggle ensued in which the Twenty-first distinguished itself. The Confederate loss was several officers and three hundred men killed and wounded, while the Union loss was but seven killed and sixty-four wounded. The following winter the regiment performed active service, taking part in the campaign of Vicksburg. It fought under McClernand at Port Gibson, and while making the famous charge of Black River Bridge, Col. Merrill was severely wounded through the hip. He was laid up from the 17th of May to January, when he again joined his regiment in Texas, and in June, 1864, on account of suffering from his wound, resigned and returned to McGregor. In 1867 Mr. Merrill was chosen Governor of the State, being elected upon the Republican ticket. He served with such satisfaction, that in 1869 he was re-nominated and accordingly elected.

Under the administration of Gov. Merrill, the movement for the erection of the new State House was inaugurated. The Thirteenth General Assembly provided for the building at a cost of $1,500,000, and made an appropriation with which to begin the work of $150,000. With this sum the work was begun, and Nov. 23, 1871, the corner stone was laid in the presence of citizens from all parts of the State. On this occasion the Governor delivered the address. It was an historical view of the incidents culminating in the labors of the day. It was replete with historical facts, showed patient research, was logical and argumentative, and at times eloquent with the fire and genius of American patriotism. It is a paper worthy of the occasion, and does justice to the head and heart that conceived it.

During the gubernatorial career of Gov. Merrill, extending through two terms, from January, 1868, to January, 1872, he was actively engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and probably no incumbent of that office ever devoted himself more earnestly to the public good, standing by the side of Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin. The two were instrumental in placing the slack-water navigation between the Mississippi and the Lakes in the way of ultimate and certain success. The Governor treated this subject to great length and with marked ability in his message to the Thirteenth General Assembly, and so earnest was he in behalf of this improvement, that he again discussed it in his message to the Fourteenth General Assembly. In the instigation of the work the Governors of the different States interested, called conventions, and through the deliberations of these assemblies the aid of the General Government was secured.

Samuel Merrill was first married to Catherine Thomas, who died in 1847, fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was united in marriage with a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. She became the mother of four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

After the expiration of his public service he returned to McGregor, but shortly afterward removed to Des Moines, where he is now residing, and is President of the Citizens' National Bank.

Thus briefly have been pointed out the leading features in the life of one of Iowa's most prominent citizens, and one who has made an honorable record both in public positions and private enterprises. He is highly esteemed in the city where he resides and is regarded as one of the faithful representatives of the sons of New England. In stature he is fully six feet high and finely proportioned.

C. C. Carpenter

Cyrus Clay Carpenter.

CYRUS CLAY CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa from 1872 to 1875, inclusive, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 24, 1829. He was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was at the age of ten years, and his father two years later. He was left in destitute circumstances, and went first to learn the trade of a clothier, which, however, he abandoned after a few months, and engaged with a farmer, giving a term in the winter, however, to attendance upon the district school. When eighteen he began teaching school, and the following four years divided his time between teaching and attending the academy at Hartford. At the conclusion of this period he went to Ohio, where he engaged as a teacher for a year and a half, spending the summer at farm work.

In the year 1854 Mr. Carpenter came further westward, visiting many points in Illinois and Iowa, arriving at Des Moines, then a village of some 1,200 inhabitants. This place, however, not offering a favorable location, he proceeded on his journey, arriving in Fort Dodge June 28, 1854. Owing to his being without funds he was compelled to travel on foot, in which way the journey to Fort Dodge was made, with his entire worldly possessions in a carpet-sack which he carried in his hand. He soon found employment at Fort Dodge, as assistant to a Government surveyor. This work being completed, young Carpenter assisted his landlord in cutting hay, but soon secured another position as a surveyor's assistant. In the early part of the following January he engaged in teaching school at Fort Dodge, but in the spring was employed to take charge of a set of surveyors in surveying the counties of Emmet and Kossuth.

On his return to Fort Dodge he found the land-office, which had been established at that place, was about to open for the sale of land. Being familiar with the country and the location of the best land, he opened a private land-office, and found constant and profitable employment for the following three years, in platting and surveying lands for those seeking homes. During this period he became extensively known, and, being an active Republican, he was chosen as a standard-bearer for his section of the State. He was elected to the Legislature in the autumn of 1857. In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he volunteered and was assigned to duty as Commissary of Subsistence, much of the time being Chief Commissary of the left wing of the 16th Army Corps. In 1864 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Logan, as Chief Commissary of the 15th Army Corps. He continued in the service until the close of the war, and in August, 1865, was mustered out.

Upon the close of his service to his country he returned to his home at Fort Dodge, but, owing to so many changes which had taken place, and such an influx of enterprising men into the city, he found his once prosperous business in the hands of others. He turned his attention to the improvement of a piece of land, where he remained until his election, in the autumn of 1866, as Register of the State Land-Office. He was re-elected in 1868, and refused the nomination in 1870. This position took him to Des Moines, but in 1870 he returned to Fort Dodge. During the summer of the following year he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor. He was elected, and inaugurated as Chief Executive of Iowa Jan. 11, 1872. In 1873 he was renominated by his party, and October 14 of that year was re-elected, his inauguration taking place Jan. 27, 1874. Gov. Carpenter was an able, popular and faithful Executive, and was regarded as one of the most honest, prominent and unselfish officials the State ever had. Plain, unassuming, modest, he won his public position more through the enthusiasm of his friends than by any personal effort or desire of his own. Everywhere, at all times and upon all occasions, he demonstrated that the confidence of his friends was justified. He took an active part in the great question of monopolies and transportation evils, which during his administration were so prominent, doing much to secure wise legislation in these respects.

Gov. Carpenter has been regarded as a public speaker of more than ordinary ability, and has upon many occasions been the orator, and always appreciated by the people.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, which position he resigned after a service of fifteen months. This step was an evidence of his unselfishness, as it was taken because another Bureau officer was to be dismissed, as it was held that Iowa had more heads of Bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of the higher grade saved the position to another. In 1881 he was elected to Congress, and served with ability, and in the Twentieth General Assembly of Iowa he represented Webster County.

Gov. Carpenter was married, in March, 1864, to Miss Susan Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. No children have been born to them, but they have reared a niece of Mrs. Carpenter's.

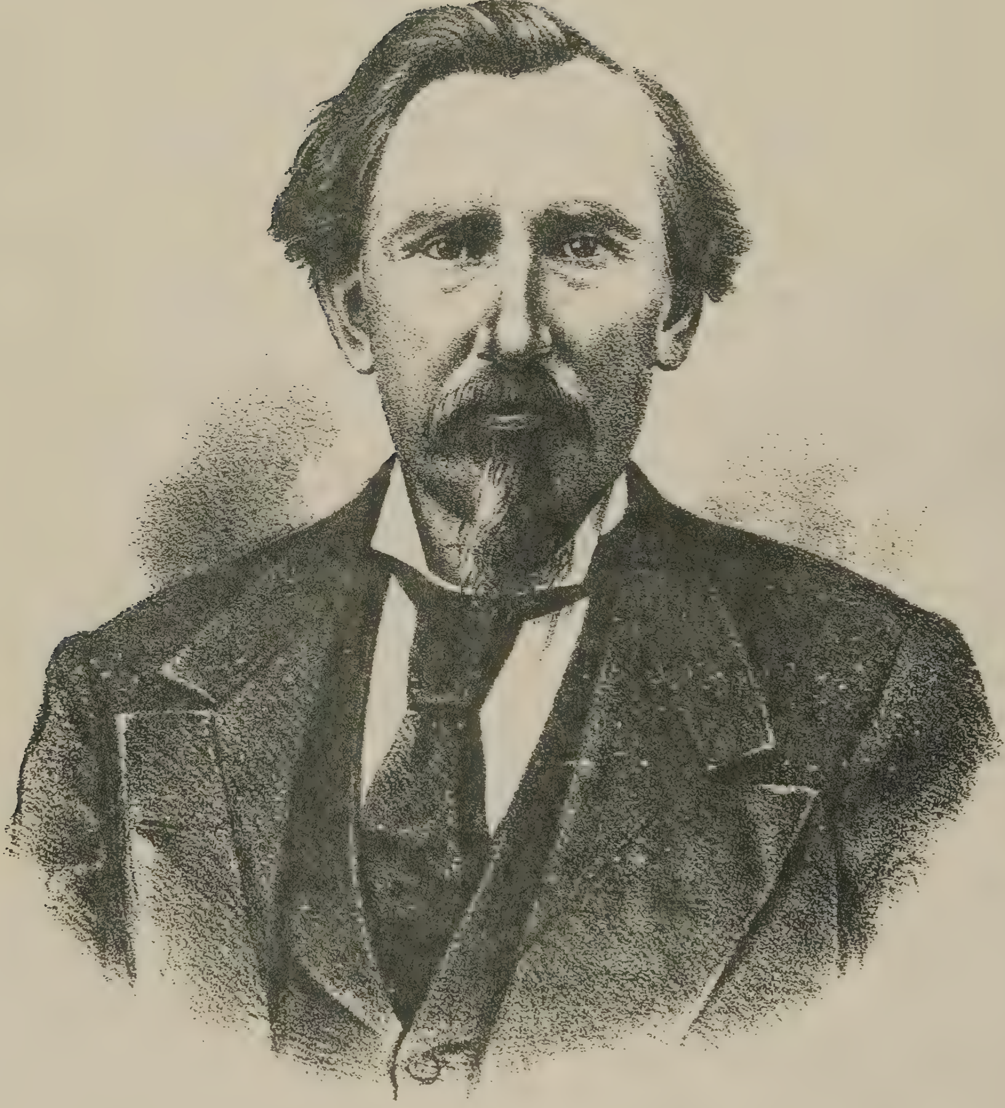
During his entire life Mr. Carpenter has been devoted to the principles of Reform and the best interests of all classes of citizens who, by adoption or by birth-right, are entitled to a home upon our soil and the protection of our laws, under the great charter of "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." In an address in 1852 he took advanced views upon the leading subjects of public interest. He had already laid the foundation for that love of freedom which afterwards found an ample field of labor with the Republican party. There was nothing chimerical in his views. He looked at every strata of human society, and, from the wants of the masses, wisely devined duty and prophesied destiny. He would have the people of a free Republic educated in the spirit of the civilization of the age. Instead of cultivating a taste for a species of literature tending directly to degrade the mind and deprave the heart, thereby leading back to a state of superstition and consequent barbarism, he would cultivate principles of temperance, industry and economy in every youthful mind, as the indispensable ingredients of good citizens, or subjects upon whose banner will be inscribed Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Thus early in life Mr. Carpenter saw the destined tendency of our American institutions, and the advancing civilization of the age. He saw it in the peace congress, whose deliberations have made the Rhine thrice immortal. He saw it in the prospective railway, which he believed would one day unite the shores of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific—a fact realized by the construction of the great continental railway.

It was thus early that he began to study the wants of the world, and with what clearness and directness may be seen by the correctness of his vision and the accomplishment of what he considered an inevitable necessity.

Thus, growing up into manhood, and passing onward in the rugged pathway of time, disciplined in political economy and civil ethics in the stern school of experience, he was prepared to meet every emergency with a steady hand; to bring order out of discord, and insure harmony and prosperity.

Gov. Carpenter is now engaged in the quiet pursuits of farm life, residing at Fort Dodge, where he is highly esteemed as one of her purest minded and most upright citizens.



J. G. Newbold

Joshua G. Newbold.

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JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD, the ninth Governor of Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania. He comes from that excellent stock known as the Friends, who very early settled in New Jersey. Joshua G. is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (House) Newbold, and was born in Fayette County, May 12, 1830. He was born a farmer's boy and was reared in the vigorous employment of farm work. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, Pa., where, in the common schools and in a select school or academy, young Newbold received his education. When sixteen years of age he accompanied the family on their return to Fayette County. Here for the following eight years he assisted his father in running a flouring-mill as well as devoting much of his time to teaching school. When about nineteen years of age our subject began the study of medicine, devoting much of his time while teaching to his medical books. He, however, abandoned the idea of becoming a physician and turned his attention to different walks in life.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, 25th Regiment of Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Ala.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Ark., in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ringgold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27, losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta Campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the 13th, 14th and 15th General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was Chairman of the School Committee in the 14th, and of the committee on appropriations in the 15th General Assembly. In the 15th (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. D. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair Feb. 1, 1877, and vacating it for Gov. Gear in January, 1878.

Gov. Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878, shows painstaking care and a clear, business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to $340,826.56, more than $90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Gov. Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Gov. Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its own personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Gov. Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist Church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pa., their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children and lost two. The names of the living are Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.

Jno H Geer

John H. Gear.

JOHN H. GEAR, the tenth gentleman to occupy the Executive Chair of Iowa, is still a resident of Burlington. He is a native of the Empire State, where in the city of Ithica, April 7, 1825, he was born. Rev. E. G. Gear, his father, was born in New London, Conn., in 1792, and became a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His family had removed with him, while he was still young, to Pittsfield, Mass., and in the year 1816, after his ordination as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, he went to New York and located at Onondaga Hill near the city of Syracuse. Shortly after this settlement, the young minister was united in marriage with Miss Miranda E. Cook. After serving various congregations in Western New York for many years, he determined to become a pioneer in Northern Illinois, which at the time, in the year 1836, was being rapidly settled up. He found a desirable location at Galena where he remained until 1838, when he received the appointment as Chaplain in the United States army while located at Fort Snelling, Minn. He lived a long and active life, doing much good, quitting his labors in the year 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The only son born to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gear was J. H., afterward the distinguished Governor of Iowa. As above stated the birth occurred in 1825. In 1843, when still a young man, he came West to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside, her most distinguished citizen. Shortly after his arrival in the young city, he embarked in his mercantile career, engaging at the time with the firm of Bridgman & Bros., in the capacity of a clerk. Remaining with this firm for a little over a year, he left them for an engagement with W. F. Coolbaugh, who at one time was President of the Union National Bank, of Chicago, and who at that early period was the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He served Mr. Coolbaugh so faithfully, and with such marked ability for the following five years, that, when desirous of a partner in his business, the wealthy merchant could find no one in whom he could place greater confidence and with whom he could trust his extensive business relations that pleased him better than the young clerk. Accordingly he was associated as a partner under the firm name of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. Under this arrangement the firm did a prosperous business for the following five years, when Mr. Gear purchased the entire business, which he carried on with marked success until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is at present, besides filling other prominent business relations, President of the Rolling Mill Co., of Galesburg.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected Alderman; in 1863 was elected Mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its President. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the 14th General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the 15th General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House of Representatives for his courtesy and impartiality, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had presided over that body.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup and 38,22[illegible] for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated Jan. 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879 by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration occurred in January of the year 1880.

Gov. Gear's business habits enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State at a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants out-standing, but not bearing interest, Sept. 30, 1881, amounted to $22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for $125,000 negotiated by the Executive, Auditor and Treasurer, under the law of the 18th General Assembly, and $2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to $245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the Normal School and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a Board of Health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State Inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Gov. Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of the town of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.

B. R. Sherman

Buren R. Sherman.

ONE of the most distinguished gentlemen who was ever honored with the position of Chief Executive of the State is Buren R. Sherman, the eleventh Governor of Iowa, who is a native of New York. It was in the town of Phelps, in Ontario County, that he was born to his parents, Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, on the 28th of May, 1836, and was the third son of a distinguished family of children. His parents were likewise natives of the Empire State. Buren R. attended the public schools of his neighborhood, but was subsequently given advantages of the schools at Almira, N. Y., where he acquired a very thorough knowledge of the English branches. His father, who was a mechanic, advised him at the close of his studies to apprentice himself to learn some trade. He accordingly made such arrangements with S. Ayers, of Almira, to learn the trade of a watchmaker. In 1855, however, he left this position and joined his family on their removal to the then new State of Iowa. They settled upon a piece of unbroken prairie land on what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, his father having previously purchased land from the Government. Here Buren R. labored diligently in developing his father's fields, devoting, however, leisure hours which he was granted, to the study of law. Before leaving his Eastern home he had decided upon that profession and began its study while yet in Almira. He soon secured a position as a book-keeper in a neighboring town, and with the wages earned there, materially assisted his father in the development of their home farm. In the meantime he had applied himself diligently to the study of his books, and so studious had he been that in the summer of 1859, he was enabled to pass a creditable examination and to be admitted to the bar. The following spring the young attorney moved to Vinton, hung out his shingle and began the practice of his profession. He was associated with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman. The new firm rapidly grew into prominence, building up a prosperous practice, when Mr. Sherman withdrew to tender his services to the Government in defense of her integrity and honor.

It was early in 1861, directly after the enemy had assaulted the American flag on Sumter, that the young attorney enlisted in Co. G, 13th Iowa Vol.

Inf., and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use his crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of Clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office of Auditor of State, to which office he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was renominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Browne (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Col. Eiboeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearenger (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his special share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as well as L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Gov. Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate for the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

"With more railroads than any State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Gov. Sherman's term of office continued until Jan. 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the approval of his fellow-citizens.

He was married, Aug. 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. Their union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.

William Larrabee.

WILLIAM LARRABEE, the present able Governor of Iowa, and the twelfth gentleman selected by the people as the Chief Magistrate of the great Commonwealth, is a native of Connecticut. His ancestors were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century and located in Connecticut. At that time they bore the name of d'Larrabee. Adam Larrabee, the father of William, was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of the West Point Military Academy. He served his country during the War of 1812, with distinction, holding the position of Second Lieutenant, to which he was commissioned March 1, 1811. He was promoted to the Captaincy of his company Feb. 1, 1814, and on the 30th of the following March, at the battle of Lacole Mills, during Gen. Wilkinson's campaign on the Saint Lawrence River, he was severely wounded in the lung. He eventually recovered from the injury and was united in marriage to Hannah G. Lester. This much esteemed lady was born June 3, 1798, and died on the 15th of March. 1837. Capt. Larrabee lived to an advanced age, dying in 1869, at the age of eighty-two years.

As above mentioned, William, our subject, was born in Connecticut, the town of Ledyard being the place of his birth and Jan. 20, 1832, the date. He was the seventh child in a family of nine children, and passed the early years of his life upon a rugged New England farm, enjoying very meager educational advantages. He attended, during the winter seasons, the neighboring district schools until he reached the age of nineteen years, when, during the following two winters, he filled the position of schoolmaster. He was ambitious to do something in life for himself that would bring fortune and distinction, but in making his plans for the future he was embarrassed by a misfortune which befell him when fourteen years of age. In being trained to the use of firearms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of the sight in the right eye. This consequently unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious young men. The family lived near the seashore, only two miles away, and in that neighborhood it was the custom for at least one son in each family to go upon the sea as a sailor. The two eldest brothers of our subject had chosen this occupation while the third remained in charge of the home farm. William was thus left free to chose for himself and, like many of the youths of that day, he wisely turned his face Westward. The year 1853 found him on this journey toward the setting sun, stopping only when he came to the broad and fertile prairies of the new State of Iowa. He first joined his elder sister, Mrs.

E. H. Williams, who was at that time living at Garnavillo, Clayton County. It was this circumstance which led the young boy from Connecticut to select his future home in the northeastern portion of Iowa. He resumed his occupation as a pedagogue, teaching, however, but one winter, which was passed at Hardin. The following three years he was employed in the capacity of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874 when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer, he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as Treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally Chairman, and was also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him, he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds, his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Gov. Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights."

Gov. Larrabee was married Sept. 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Capt. G. A. Appelman. Gov. Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.

* * *

Lee County,

Iowa.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this county to perpetuate the names of their pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age and the duty that men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In biographical history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this country from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the great and aged men, who in their prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the incidents of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of events without delay, before all the early settlers are cut down by the scythe of Time.

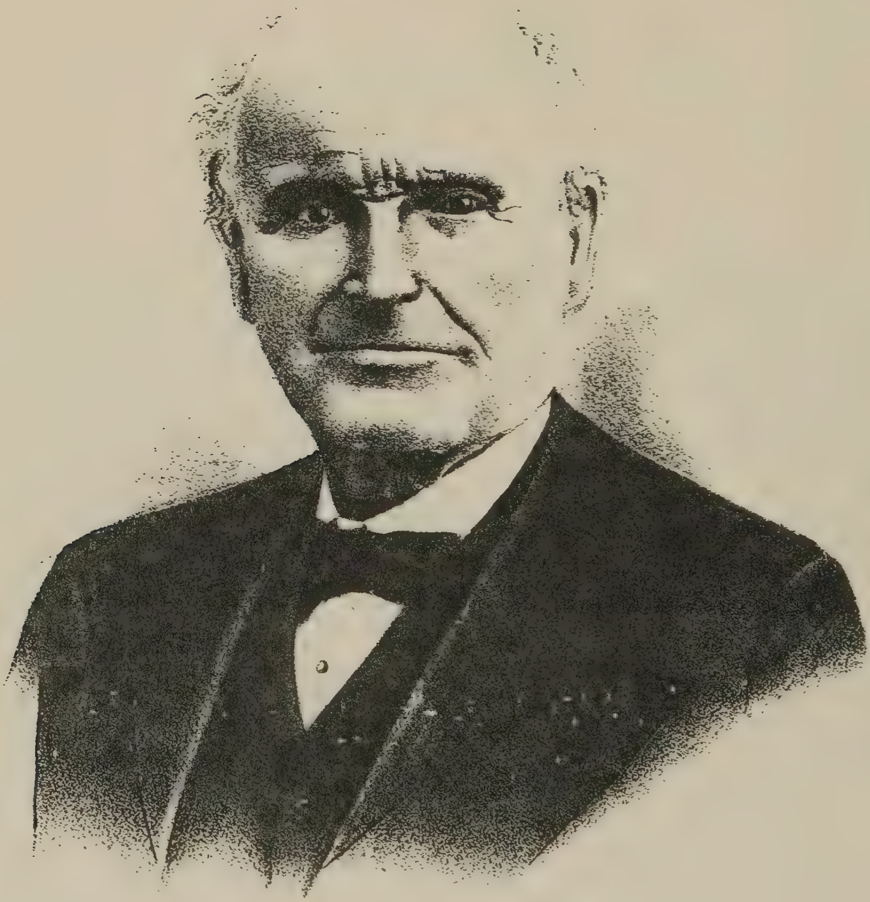
To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to perserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory has been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of their great rulers. The exhumations made by the archeologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks were for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and characters of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits, for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who know them are gone: to do this we are ashamed only to publish to the world the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.



Robt. A. Russell

BIOGRAPHICAL.

R. A. RUSSELL. Hon. Robert A. Russell, a prominent and highly respected resident of Ft. Madison, is a native of Blount County, Tenn., born Dec. 12, 1803. The family is an old and influential one. John Russell, father of our subject, was a native of Virginia, and his grandfather, William Russell, was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to America and made his first settlement in Virginia. He afterward removed to Blount County, Tenn., and there spent the remainder of his days. He was an early pioneer of the county, and did much toward its development and progress.

John Russell was a young man when he removed from Virginia to Tennessee with his parents. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed it for some years after attaining manhood, and thereafter became extensively engaged in the manufacture of saddle-trees, which business he followed successfully until his death, which took place Oct. 3, 1815, at the age of forty-six years. He was married to Miss Jane McNutt, a native of Breckenridge, W. Va., and of Scotch ancestry. Of this union there were born seven children, six of whom lived to become men and women. The record is as follows: Hamilton, the eldest, died July 28, 1817; he was a remarkably intelligent boy for that age, and was a fine scholar, being conversant with Greek and Latin, and well up in the sciences; Robert A., our subject; Sibby became the wife of Robert Caldwell, and settled in Boone County, Ind., where her death and that of her husband occurred; Polly married Rev. Clayborn Young; they also settled in Boone County, Ind., and are both deceased; Hance H. married Nancy A. Utter, and they are residing at Ft. Madison; Elizabeth became the wife of David Caldwell, and they settled in Lamar County, Tex., where they still live; John Q. married Jane Maxwell, and his decease occured in Paris, Edgar Co., Ill.

Robert A. Russell was a lad of only twelve years of age when he was deprived of a father's care, and the bereaved wife and mother was left with six small children to provide for. She had some property, consisting of a small farm and a residence in town. One of the last requests of the father was that his children should be educated in the best possible manner, and his wife religiously strove to carry out his request. Robert A. received his rudimentary education at the village academy, and in later years attended Western and Southern Theological Seminary, taking a course in the literary department. The first real labor in which he engaged was as a teacher in a subscription school in the town of Jasper, about 150 miles from his home. He here taught two terms, and then crossed the mountains to Salem, Franklin County, where he taught for the same length of time, thereafter engaging in mercantile pursuits in Winchester. He was only occupied at this, however, but a short time, when he sold out and removed to Illinois, locating in Rushville, Schuyler County, where he resumed his old occupation of teaching, and remained thus engaged for a period of six years.

In 1839 Mr. Russell came to Iowa, then a Territory. He first located at Ft. Madison, which was then an humble hamlet of about 300 or 400 inhabitants. The dwellings were of the most primitive description, and would be called shanties in these days; they were covered with clapboards, rived by hand and furnished with puncheon floors. Mr. Russell also became a pedagogue in this new country, and the school building was of the same character as the structures around it, being furnished with puncheon floor and benches of the same material. He continued as a teacher for the following eight or ten years, and many of the gray-haired farmers of to-day were then his pupils. During the administration of President Harrison he was appointed Postmaster and served two years. In 1846 he was appointed to fill the offices of Treasurer, Collector and Recorder, and when his successor was elected he was apponted the Deputy of these offices. In 1847 he was again elected to these offices, the duties of which he discharged until 1851. He then retired for a time from political life, and engaged in the insurance business, and was also elected Collector and Treasurer for a railroad company which contemplated the building of a road through that section of country.

Robert A. Russell was elected County Judge in 1864, which office he held for two terms. Three years later, 1866–67, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, in which he was engaged for one year. He was for a time Secretary and Treasurer of the Ft. Madison, Keokuk & Bloomfield Railroad, but the road was not built, owing to financial stress at that time. For a time he was engaged in the insurance business, representing some of the best companies in the United States, among them the Phœnix and Connecticut, of Hartford, and the Equitable Life, of New York. He built up an extensive business, having transactions in most of the Western and Northwestern States, and was one of the most valuable agents of the business in this part of the country.

Hon. Robert A. Russell was married, Aug. 15, 1833, to Miss Louise D. Spyker, a native of Abingdon, Va., born Oct. 23, 1812. Mrs. Russell was a lady remarkable in many respects. She was of a singularly bright and amiable disposition and deeply religious in character. She was an especial favorite of the young, and exercised a great influence over those who came under her control. In early life she became a member of the Methodist Church, but after marriage was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and, with her husband, was one of the first members in this place. For thirty consecutive years Mr. Russell served as Superintendent of Sunday-schools, and his history in connection with this work is probably the most remarkable of that of any man in this State. Mrs. Russell departed this life Nov. 29, 1883, lamented by all who knew her. Her death proved an almost irreparable loss to her church and the religious community.

Judge Russell sympathized entirely with the pious labors of his excellent companion, and it is probable that the noble work which she accomplished was in a large measure due to his earnest sympathy and support. He has been an Elder in the church here for more than fifty years, and was present at the organization of the first Sunday-school in the penitentiary, in which institution he had charge of a class up to November, 1886. He is also a regular attendant of the Sunday-school of his church, and assists the cause liberally and cheerfully by his influence and the more substantial means at his command. He is truly one of the pillars of the Church in this community, whose place it will be difficult to fill when he shall be able to work no more.

In former years Judge Russell affiliated with the Whig party, but upon the abandonment of the old party and the formation of the Republican, he cheerfully endorsed the principles of the latter, and assisted in the party organization. The Russell family spring from excellent stock, and are noted as being people of culture, education and refinement. An elder brother of the Judge, by name William Hamilton Russell, who died at the age of fifteen years, was a remarkably fine scholar for one of his age, and had taken a regular course in the sciences and languages. He was a youth of great promise, and everyone who knew him predicted for him a bright career. The cutting down of this young life was a bitter blow to the family, for in this youth had been placed great hopes and expectations for the future.

Socially Judge Russell is a whole-souled and genial gentleman, with warm sympathies, and quick to respond to the calls of friendship or charity. His many excellent qualities of heart and disposition have endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this vicinity, who have but one report to make of him and that is, unanimously, that he is one of the most highly valued citizens in their midst. It is with pleasure that the publishers of this work present a portrait of the Judge on another page, knowing that it will be appreciated by hosts of friends.

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GEORGE HENZEL, a respected resident of Keokuk, in partnership with his brother John, is engaged in the publication of the Keokuk *Post*, a weekly newspaper, which enjoys a liberal circulation and is steadily increasing its subscription list. Mr. Henzel is a native of the German Empire, and emigrated from his native land to the United States in 1866. Before coming to this country he was associated with a mercantile house for the space of seven years and traveling as a salesman through Germany and Italy. Upon coming to the United States he proceeded to St. Louis, and was there engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1886, when he came to Keokuk and engaged in his present business, with his brother as manager.

George Henzel was married in St. Louis in 1876, to Miss Hattie Frank, daughter of George Frank of that city, a native of Germany, and afterward a resident of Nauvoo, Ill. In 1837 he left Nauvoo and went to St. Louis to engage in the sale of foreign liquors, where he accumulated considerable property, and is now living retired from active business.

Mr. and Mrs. Henzel are the parents of two children, Laura and Bertha, and have a pleasant home on the corner of Tenth and Fulton streets. In politics Mr. H. is a Democrat, and in other respects is fully entitled to be classed as an intelligent man and a good citizen.

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JOHN K. COONEY, an honored pioneer of the Hawkeye State, crossed the Father of Waters with his parents when he was but a small boy. They located about two miles east of Franklin Center, where his father, Dr. Mathew Cooney, purchased a tract of land, and engaged alternately in agricultural pursuits and the practice of his profession until his death. Our subject was born in Ross County, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1830. The maiden name of his mother was Miss Nancy L. Lewis; she was a Virginia lady, born in 1798. She shared with her husband all the vicissitudes and changes of their married life, and preceded him to the better land two weeks, departing this life in 1859.

Dr. Mathew Cooney, father of our subject, was a native of Virginia, of Irish ancestry, and was born in 1796. He received a good education, was an intelligent man and an extensive reader, and eminently successful in his profession. The parental household consisted of ten children, four of whom died in infancy. James T. was the eldest son; Harriet A. became the wife of George Stout; Mathew L. married Miss Christine Judy; Rebecca married H. Judy; Asa died at the age of twenty-six years.

The subject of our sketch has been three times married. In early manhood, Feb. 24, 1853, he was united with Miss Abigail Judy. The date of her birth was June 2, 1834. She became the mother of three sons, and departed this life May 20, 1861. Her children were Mathew T., who died at the age of seven years; John A., born April 2, 1858, and Wilson M., June 9, 1860. Mr. Cooney, for his second wife, married Miss Mary J. Simons, who only lived six months after their wedding. His third marriage was celebrated Feb. 11, 1868, at which time Miss Ellen Livers became his wife. She was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, May 25, 1843, and is the daughter of Benedict I. and Elizabeth (Shelman) Livers, both natives of Kentucky. Benedict Livers was born July 15, 1815, and is still living in Van Buren County, Iowa, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Elizabeth Livers was born March 25, 1813, and departed this life in May, 1864, having become the mother of ten children, the record of whom is as follows: Mary, born Dec. 29, 1837, died in 1839; Adam was born May 16, 1839; Guy D., Feb. 27, 1841; Ellen, May 25, 1843; Catharine, June 4, 1846; Maria, Oct. 5, 1848; Sylvester, June 13, 1850; Nancy J., April 29, 1852; James H., July 1, 1854; Sarah A., May 18, 1856; Adam, Sylvester and Sarah are deceased.

After his marriage Mr. Cooney located upon Devil Creek, this county, where he resided five years. He then sold out, and purchased 192 acres, which constitute the present fine homestead. His children by the last marriage have been five in number, two of whom are deceased, and the record is as follows: James G., born Dec. 23, 1868; Ida J., March 6, 1871; Henry C., June 1, 1872; Charles B., born Aug. 3, 1875, died Feb. 13, 1880; George W., born June 8, 1880, died July 16 of the same year.

In addition to general husbandry, Mr. Cooney is giving considerable attention to the breeding of fine stock, making a specialty of Poland-China swine. The homestead is finely located and the land under a good state of cultivation. Mr. C. has been a thorough-going business man and has been prosperous in his undertakings. He and his family are members in good standing of the Baptist Church, and his son Wilson is completing a course of ministerial study at the Baptist Theological Seminary in Morgan Park, Ill.

Mr. Cooney is greatly interested in the success of various societies and orders. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, which is Joppa Lodge No. 136 at Montrose, and his Chapter Lodge, Potowonock No. 28, at Ft. Madison, Iowa. Mr. C. has been a Mason since 1860, having filled all the offices of the Blue Lodge in the town of West Point, where he was W. M. in the year 1861. He enlisted as a soldier at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the State Militia, Iowa Regulars of Lee County, holding his commission until the close of the war. He was called to the field on the southern borders of this State and Northern Missouri, and participated in the engagement at Athens, under command of Col. Moore. He participated, with his regiment, in all their various other skirmishes and engagements, and remained in the militia service for three years. He is a member of Tip Best Post No. 75, G. A. R., of which he was Commander one year and is still Adjutant. In politics Mr. Cooney affiliates with the Democratic party. A view of the homestead is shown on another page of this work.

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JOHN MATTERN, a wealthy and influential farmer and stock-raiser of Franklin Township, owns and occupies a fine homestead on section 32. He came to Lee County in 1850, and located in this township, of which he has been a resident since that time, and is well and widely known throughout this section. His farm estate consists of 240 acres of prairie and 104 acres of timber. His prairie land is under a fine state of cultivation, and upon it is a comfortable farm dwelling, and all the necessary out-buildings for the storing of grain and the shelter of stock.

Mr. Mattern is a native of Bavaria, and was born Oct. 13, 1822, being reared and educated in his native land, where his father before him lived and died. At the age of twenty-eight years our subject emigrated to the United States, and proceeding directly westward located at West Point, in Lee County. Here he learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for ten years, and then abandoned it to become a farmer. He has been greatly prospered in his agricultural pursuits, and is now extensively engaged in the loaning of money.

John Mattern was married in Quincy, Ill., in 1852, to Miss Caroline Schok, a native of Wurtemberg, born on the 7th of October, 1829. Her father was also a native of Germany, a farmer by occupation, and passed his entire life in his own country. Mrs. Mattern lived at home with her parents until she had arrived at years of womanhood, and then came to the United States with an uncle, whose house remained her home until her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. M. became the parents of ten children, all of whom are living, the record being as follows: Lisetta is a dressmaker at Keokuk, Iowa; Laura, the widow of George Cook, lives in the same city; George married Miss Kate Meinhard, and they are residents of Donnellson; John is at home; Maggie and Katie are at Burlington; Reka received an education in the college at Keokuk, and is engaged in teaching; Clara, Anna R. and Mattie L. are at home. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. Mattern is strongly Democratic. Mr. M., in company with Henry Albert, is the owner of the elevator at Donnellson, and has other large and valuable interests in this section.

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JOHNSON MEEK. This gentleman was the third settler in what is now Des Moines Township, and the oldest one now living. He crossed the Mississippi in the month of November, 1836, and settled upon a tract of land which constitutes his present homestead. At the time of his coming here not a furrow had been broken on section 19, and he was among the first men to purchase an interest in what was known as the "half-breed tract," then undivided. On account of a flaw in the title he was obliged to pay a second time for a portion of his land, but amid this and many other discouragements he steadily pushed his way forward, improved and cultivated his land, and in due time met with the rich reward of his labors. He lived economically, disbursed his means judiciously, and from time to time has made additional purchases of land, until he is now the proud possessor of 616 acres, embracing a body of the best land in the Hawkeye State, all lying along the Des Moines River, and most of it in the first bottoms. Most of his land is improved, and he has a valuable timber tract.

As soon as he found it practicable Mr. Meek established a nursery upon a small scale, from seed which he had brought with him upon coming here. He also grafted extensively throughout the neighborhood, and thus obtained a remarkable degree of skill in this branch of the business. He has recently made great improvements upon his farm by the erection of various necessary out-buildings, and his homestead forms one of the most attractive spots in the landscape of Lee county. He has a fine residence, good barns, costly farm implements and machinery, and all the requisites of a first-class farmer and stock-grower. He has assisted materially in the building up of this portion of the country, and his name is an honored one throughout this section of the county. He has been liberal in his ideas, and generous in his contribution to and support of all measures which were calculated for the welfare of the community, socially, morally and religiously.

Mr. Meek is a native of West Virginia, born in Brooke County, near the Ohio River, March 3, 1805. His father, William Meek, was a native of Pennsylvania, removing from there to West Virginia with his parents when a child of two years old, and there remained until he had attained to years of manhood. He then went back to his native county, and was there married to Miss Elizabeth Johnson. Her parents were of English and German descent, possessing all the sturdy attributes of the two races combined.

Johnson Meek was the eldest of a family of five sons and three daughters. His parents were of Irish descent, and of their family, three sons and all the daughters are still living. The two who are deceased lived to an advanced age. Johnson Meek was reared partly in his native county and partly in Ohio. He was married, April 15, 1829, to Miss Mary Kean, who was born in Pennsylvania in August, 1814, and was of Scotch and German parentage. She became the wife of our subject at the age of fifteen years, removed with him to Iowa, and there departed this life in Des Moines Township, April 7, 1844. She had become the mother of two children, who still survive her: Zantippe became the wife of Thomas A. Smith, who died in 1884; she is now a resident of Eureka, Ark.; Arminta is the widow of Marvin Teel; she lives in

San Lorenzo, Cal., and is the mother of three children.

Mr. Meek was the second time married, Jan. 24, 1850, in Des Moines Township, to Mrs. Priscilla E. (Hearn) McBride, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Ewing) Hearn. Her parents were reared and married in Montgomery County, Ohio. They came to Iowa in 1833, locating in Lee County, and were the first white settlers in Des Moines Township. The family then consisted of five children, of whom Mrs. M. was the eldest but one. She was born in Washington Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, Oct. 3, 1819. Upon first coming here her family encountered all the hardships and privations incident to the early pioneer. They found nothing but wild animals and Indians, and their home was often visited by the latter, of whom they succeeded in making friends instead of enemies. They improved and cultivated their land, and after many years of toil and hardship began to enjoy the fruit of their labors. The parents lived to see a prosperous civilization around them, and smiling farms which had been evolved from a wilderness. They watched with the greatest interest the tide of emigration, and assisted by every means in their power in the advancement of the interests of their county and community. The father departed this life in 1872, at the ripe old age of eighty years; the mother in 1845, at the age of sixty-three.

Mrs. Meek remained with her parents until her marriage to Robert L. McBride. They were married in Missouri, and lived there most of the time afterward until her husband's death. Of her union with Mr. Meek she became the mother of six children, two of whom are deceased: Jane A. became the wife of Joseph Rayn, and they reside on a part of the old homestead; Otto B. married Miss Martha Sullivan, and they live in Adair County, Mo.; Blanche resides at home, as also does R. B., and they both assist in the duties of the household and farm. Mary L., deceased, was the wife of Richard Brinkerhoff, and left one child, which is still living; Earnest is also deceased.

The excellent traits of character of Mr. Meek were recognized in his early life, and he was soon called upon to fill the prominent offices of his township, all of which he has held with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his townsmen. Politically he has been identified with the National Greenback and Democratic parties, and while strong in his convictions he is always willing to listen to argument and reason, and possesses the manly quality of being willing to be convinced. He is fully entitled to be termed an honest man and a good citizen, and as one of the little band of pioneers, who are fast passing away, he is viewed with peculiar reverence and respect.

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HERMAN WELSING, who is transacting a prosperous insurance business at Ft. Madison, is a fine representative of that stanch German element which has done so much toward the development of the industrial interests of the great West. He is a native of Munster, Westphalia, Germany, born April 23, 1829, and his parents were Emrich and Anna (Haake) Welsing, natives of the same town and Province.

The household of the parents of our subject consisted of five children, of whom Herman was the only one who came to the United States. He attended school in his boyhood days until nineteen years of age, and received an excellent education in his native language, besides the dead and modernn languages. He was enterprising and ambitious, having a thoughtful care for the future and a great desire to see the New World. This was in opposition to the wishes of his parents, as his father desired him to learn a trade, and he was placed in an agricultural school to learn the art of farming. In 1851 he entered the Prussian army, served one year as a volunteer, and thereafter was engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years.

Mr. Welsing, however, had not given up his original intention, and in 1855 set sail for America. He arrived in New York City on June 1, and remained there for one season. He then went to Pennsylvania, and was engaged in a sawmill, but in the spring of 1857 he set his face westward, crossing the Mississippi and coming into Lee County. He soon afterward, however, went to St. Paul, Minn., and became a clerk in a store, remaining there until the fall of the year, when he returned to West Point, Lee County, and became engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was successfully occupied until 1876. He then removed to Ft. Madison, having been elected County Treasurer of Lee County, and assumed the duties of his office. He was re-elected the following year, and since that time has been engaged in the insurance business. He is now the representative of eight of the best and most substantial companies in the United States, and is said to be the only agent representing the Ætna and North American Company at the same time. He confines his attention exclusively to fire insurance. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Welsing returned to his native land, and visited his parents for the last time, his father departing this life in 1863, and the mother in 1868.

The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Mary M. Benjamin in 1863. Mrs. W. is a native of Louisiana, born in New Orleans Jan. 13, 1846, and by her union with Mr. Welsing has become the mother of seven children—August, Anna, Theresa, Emrich, William, Ida and Louisa. They occupy a handsome home in the city of Ft. Madison, which is the resort of a large number of the cultured people of the place.

In politics our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President. Mr. W. was Postmaster at West Point under President Johnson, and has also been the incumbent of various other local offices. Religiously he is an adherent of the Catholic faith.

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WILLIAM C. STRIPE, one of the projectors and organizers of the Keokuk Water Works, is now Superintendent, and fills the duties of his responsible position with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. To Mr. Stripe the citizens of Keokuk are largely indebted for his energetic and persistent efforts in establishing this much needed improvement, which is almost indispensable to the health and convenience of the denizens of a modern city, and his work in connection with this will stand as an enduring monument of his worth as a citizen and his value as a member of the community.

Mr. Stripe is one of the early settlers of Lee County, having come to Iowa in 1840 while it was yet a Territory. He was born in Woolwich, England, on the 18th of January, 1812. His father, William Stripe, was a surveyor and civil engineer, and transmitted to his sons in a marked degree those natural talents which made him a man of note in his native England. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Miss Priscilla Culver, and she was the daughter of Rev. William Culver, a Baptist minister who was distinguished for his fine talents and extensive learning.

William C. Stripe of this biography, was educated in the city of Liverpool, continuing in school until he was fourteen years of age. In 1840 he set sail for the United States, embarking at Liverpool upon the "John Taylor," a large vessel, this being its first voyage, and proving a very unfortunate one. They encountered a terrific storm, during which the vessel was driven to land and wrecked upon the Island of Cuba. Most of the crew, however, escaped with their lives, being taken up by another vessel, by which our subject was landed in New Orleans in the month of October. In December he came to Keokuk, accompanied by his wife, they having buried their three children in Liverpool. The mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Payne, and to whom our subject was married in 1831, died in Ft. Madison in 1842.

In 1851 Mr. Stripe engaged in the hotel business, becoming "mine host" of what was known as the St. Charles. This he sold out at the expiration of one year, and took charge of the real-estate business of Judge Charles Mason, which composed two-fifths of the Half-Breed Tract, including the city of Keokuk. He was afterward appointed United States Assessor, which office he filled acceptably for a period of eleven years and until the office was abolished.

In the meantime the necessity for a water works system in the city of Keokuk had long forced itself upon the attention of her prominent citizens, but none seemed to possess the knowledge and genius sufficient to plan and carry through so gigantic an enterprise. Mr. Stripe at last came to the front with his plans and specifications, which at once found favor with those in authority, and the work was placed under way. He superintended it from the first and has continued its watchful guardian until the present, his entire understanding of the business constituting him perhaps the best incumbent of the position that could be found. Besides Superintendent he is also Secretary and chief engineer, and with all these responsibilities upon his shoulders carries a level head and is ready for any emergency. In noticing the operations of this magnificent system, the ordinary citizen can scarcely conceive of the tact, talent and knowledge necessary for the carrying on of all its parts in the uniform and systematic manner which is so indispensable to its success.

William C. Stripe and Miss Eliza Anderson were united in marriage at Ft. Madison in 1849. Mrs. Stripe is the daughter of William Anderson, Esq., of Ft. Madison, who was the first Warden of the State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison. Of this union there have been born eleven children, of whom the following are living: Frederick H., George M., Frank, Lida, Harriet F. and Mary. Mr. Stripe has served as member of the City Council of Keokuk one year, and has also been Assessor of the city. With his family he occupies a handsome home on Seventh street, and enjoys the friendship and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances

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ALEXANDER W. ANDERSON, of Van Buren Township, is successfully prosecuting his calling as a farmer on his fine tract of land, located on section 12. He is a native of Greenbrier County, W. Va., his birth taking place July 13, 1839, and came to Iowa with his parents when he was a youth of fourteen years old. They made their first location in this township, and the subject of our sketch has been a resident here since that time, watching the growth and development of his adopted State, and contributing as he had opportunity to its advancement and progress.

The parents of our subject were Job and Esther (Parkins) Anderson, both natives of Bonnie Scotland. Their family consisted of eight children: John D.; A. W., of our sketch; Mary J., who died at the age of four years in Virginia; Ann Eliza, William, Silas, Emily and Virginia. Job Anderson departed this life in 1865; the mother still survives.

Mr. Anderson is the owner of 150 acres of some of the finest farming land in this section. He has a comfortable farm dwelling and good barns and outhouses. He is still unmarried, is Democratic in politics, and is a member in good standing of the Baptist Church.

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JACOB WIEGNER, a general farmer and stock-raiser of Franklin Township, owns and occupies a valuable farm of 279 acres on section 22, the greater part of which is highly improved and under a good state of cultivation. The family of our subject occupy a comfortable farm dwelling, and he has a fine barn, good outhouses, costly farm machinery, and all the appliances for carrying on agriculture in a first-class manner.

The subject of this history is a native of Lee County, and was born in Franklin Township June 11, 1849. His father, Peter Wiegner, was a pioneer settler of the Hawkeye State, to which he emigrated from his native Germany at an early period in the history of this section. He made his first location in Franklin Township, and in the establishment of a home experienced many hardships and privations. He had come to stay, however, and was undaunted in the resolution to allow no difficulties to overcome him. In due time he was rewarded for his fatigue and toils by the picture of a beautiful farm around him which he had eliminated from the seemingly barren prairie.

Jacob Wiegner during his earlier years remained under the parental roof and received a good education in the public schools of Lee County. He was married in this township, Nov. 25, 1875, to Miss Charlotte F. Rauscher, a native of Franklin Township, born on the 6th of April, 1851. Her father, Christian Rauscher, now deceased, was engaged in the joint occupations of a merchant and blacksmith, and was a man of energy and industry. Mrs. Wiegner remained under the parental roof until her marriage, and has become the mother of five children, one of whom, an infant unnamed, is deceased. The living are Anna H., Clara A., Media D. and Simon P.

Mr. Wiegner is prominent in local affairs of his vicinity, and takes an intelligent interest in the progress of his county and State. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and is the encourager of education, morality and religion.

* * *

F. H. KREBILL, a highly esteemed farmer of Franklin Township, is the possessor of a comfortable homestead located on section 20. His property consists of eighty acres of good farming land, and he occupies a comfortable farm dwelling, and has a good barn and all the necessary outhouses. He has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1857, and has established for himself a reputation as an honest man and a good citizen.

Mr. Krebill was born in Ashland County, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1849. His father, Jacob Krebill, was a farmer, of German ancestry and parentage, and came to the United States with his parents when a lad of twelve years old. They located in Ashland County, Ohio, where their son, Jacob, after attaining to years of manhood, was married to Miss Eliza A. Strickland, a native of the Buckeye State. After the birth of four children, Jacob Krebill came with his family to Lee County, and located in Franklin Township, upon the site of their present home. The father afterward changed his location, going into another part of the township, and is still living, at the age of sixty-four years, with his wife, who is sixty years old.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents until he became of age. He was married in this township to Miss Elizabeth Rings, who was born and reared in Franklin Township, the date of her birth being Feb. 10, 1852. She died at the home of her husband on the 29th of August, 1882, and had become the mother of six children, three of whom are deceased; the living are Albert, Edwin and Clara, who are at home with their father. The second marriage of Mr. Krebili occurred in this township, Aug. 30, 1883, when he was wedded to Miss Elizabeth Rings, a cousin of his first wife. The present Mrs. K. was also born and reared in Franklin Township, and is the mother of two children—Charlotte and Otto.

Mr. K. has been prominent in his township since coming here, his habits of industry and strictly honorable dealings securing for him at once the confidence of his fellow townsmen. He has held the various offices in this locality, and has been Township Trustee for two terms. He was also Township Clerk for the same length of time. In politics he is a conscientious Democrat, and uniformly votes in support of the principles of that party. The family are connected with the Mennonite Church, and Mr. K. has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years.

* * *

JEREMY G. ANDERSON, a prominent and successful farmer of Montrose Township, is pleasantly located on section 13. He is a native of Lee County, born March 3, 1846, five months after the death of his father, Jeremiah G. Anderson, Sr. His mother was Miss Eliza Hampton before her marriage, and both the parents of our subject were natives of Kentucky. The father's death took place in September, 1845, and it is supposed that he was poisoned by the Mormons. He was then living across the river from Nauvoo, and was greatly opposed to the faith of the Latter-Day Saints. His three brothers living in the same vicinity, died within two weeks of each other, in 1846. Mrs. Eliza Anderson, the mother of our subject, was born in 1819, survived her husband forty-one years, and died Aug. 27, 1886. By her union with Mr. Anderson she became the mother of three children: William H. died at Pike's Peak in about 1861; Sarah J. was married to George B. Katlin, and Jeremy, the youngest, is the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Anderson remained with his mother during his childhood years, and after attaining to manhood was united in marriage with Miss Liberty Kite, the wedding occurring Nov. 3, 1867. Mrs. Anderson is the daughter of John and Angeline (Graham) Kite, and was born Aug. 20, 1850. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, and are still living in Summitville, Iowa. The household circle of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson includes eight children: John H., born in 1868; J. C., May 25, 1872; Jeremy G. in 1873; Clara, in 1876; Ralph, Aug. 3, 1877; Raymond, March 11, 1880; Earl L. and Sarah E., twins, were born Feb. 28, 1886.

Mr. Anderson is the possessor of 196 acres of finely cultivated land. He has a handsome farm dwelling, with good barns and outhouses (a view of which is shown in this work), all the necessary farm machinery and implements, and everything required to carry on agriculture in a first-class manner. He is a man of good standing in his community, and belongs to Joppa Lodge No. 136, at Montrose, is a Good Templar, and also member of the Eastern Star Chapter at Montrose. Politically he is an uncompromising Democrat, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of his party.

* * *

JOHN P. WIEGNER, an enterprising young farmer of Franklin Township, owns and occupies the former homestead of his father, Peter Wiegner, which is located on section 22. He has operated this tract of land for the past four years, and is emulating the virtues of his parent to a marked degree. The subject of our history is a native of Lee County, his birth having occurred in Franklin Township on the 22d of November, 1857. His father, Peter Wiegner, followed agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life, but is now retired from active labor and is living in Northwest Kansas. He was a native of the German Empire, and born in the kingdom of Bavaria. He emigrated to the United States at the age of eleven years, and after reaching the shores of the New World proceeded directly westward across the Father of Waters to Iowa. (See sketch of his brother, Adam Wiegner, on another page in this volume.)

John P. Wiegner was reared by his parents at home, received a fair education in the public schools, and remained an inmate of his father's household until his marriage, which took place Oct. 31, 1878, Miss Susan G. Vogt becoming his wife. Mrs. W. is a native of Lee County, and was born Aug. 3, 1855. She is of German ancestry and parentage, her father emigrating to the United States and settling in Iowa at an early period in its history. She remained with her parents until her marriage in Franklin Township. Her father was a shoemaker, and both parents are still living in this township. Mr. and Mrs. W. have had born to them two children, Carrie and Henry, the former of whom is deceased. Mr. W. is Democratic in politics, and in all respects is fulfilling the duties of a good citizen.

* * *

DANIEL KENNEDY, deceased, who was one of the highly respected pioneers of Jackson Township, came to Lee County in the fall of 1850, and was a resident of this vicinity from that time until his death, which occurred in 1875. He was a native of Nashville, Tenn., born in 1813, and when a youth of fifteen years removed from his native State with his parents into Southern Illinois, where he remained with the exception of eighteen months until making his final settlement in the Hawkeye State. Upon first coming into the State he was accompanied by his wife and four children, and they first located in Keokuk, where they remained one winter, and the following spring settled in Jackson Township.

Mr. Kennedy was married in Illinois to Miss Mary Douglas, a native of that State, and they became the parents of three children—Mary J., Harriet E. and William A. The two latter are deceased. Mrs. Mary Kennedy departed this life in Missouri in 1847. The second marriage of Mr. Kennedy was with Miss Martha Short, also of Illinois, who by her union with our subject became the mother of two children—Margaret A. and James A. The former became the wife of Charles E. McCarty, and departed this life Feb. 12, 1887; James married Miss Maggie Carter, and lives in Missouri. Mrs. Martha Kennedy died in 1852.

Miss Mary J. Kennedy, the only surviving member of the first family of children, was born in Illinois in 1839. She is the owner of fifty-five acres of good land in Jackson Township and occupies a

J. M. Casey

comfortable homestead. She is prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly respected in her community.

Daniel Kennedy was well known in this locality as an honest and upright man, the friend of good order, morality and education, and whenever opportunity occurred, contributed of his time and means to promote the welfare of his county and township. He was greatly beloved by his household, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends.

* * *

HON. JOSEPH M. CASEY, of Ft. Madison, is a native of Adair County, Ky., and comes from an old and influential family. The date of his birth was March 25, 1827. His grandfather, Col. William Casey, was a native of Virginia, and removed to Kentucky when a young man, being among the early settlers there, and became noted as a pioneer and Indian-fighter. He was a man of great courage, and became prominent in the politics of that section. He was a member of the Kentucky State Senate for a period of twelve years, and in 1808 was one of the presidential electors to serve after the nomination of James Madison. The wife of Col. Casey was a Miss Montgomery, also a native of Virginia, who removed with her parents to Kentucky at a very early day in the history of that section. Her father was killed by the Indians, and she had several brothers, all of whom are supposed to have been killed in the French and Indian and the Revolutionary Wars.

Green Casey, the father of our subject, was the first white child born in Adair County, Ky., and in early manhood was united in marriage with Miss Jane Patterson, a native of Rockingham County, Va. In 1836 they removed from Kentucky to Illinois, locating in Sangamon County. The father afterward made a journey into the Territory of Iowa, and made a claim adjoining what afterward became the town plat of West Point. He then returned to his home in Illinois and sold his property, preparatory to a removal across the Mississippi. Before the completion of his arrangements, however, he was taken fatally ill and died, leaving his family in moderate circumstances. The year following the mother, accompanied by four of her children (her eldest daughter having previously married), removed to Iowa and settled on the claim which had been made by her husband. There she reared her children, superintended the cultivation of her farm, established a comfortable homestead, and remained upon it until her death. The grandmother of our subject also died at West Point, after having attained the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Green and Jane (Patterson) Casey became the parents of six children, five of whom attained their majority: John A. died in Kansas; Mary A., in Lee County, Iowa; Margaret J. became the wife of Alfred U. Stone, and died in Pekin, Ill.; William P. now resides in Crawford County, Kan., and Joseph M., the subject of our sketch, was the youngest of the family.

Joseph M. Casey was but eleven years of age when his mother settled in Lee County with her family. During his boyhood and youth he suffered much from asthma, but his elder brothers were very kind and considerate, and favored him with the lightest work. He received a good education in the common schools and the academy at West Point, his tutor at the latter institution being Rev. John Mark Fulton, a Presbyterian divine. At the age of seventeen years our subject commenced the study of law in the office of Judge John F. Kinney, then a prominent attorney of Lee County, and afterward a Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa. He also at intervals received instruction from Cyrus Walker, one of the ablest jurists from Illinois, and being a diligent student he was admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty years.

In July, 1847, Mr. Casey went to Keokuk County to look about for a permanent location. His intelligence, studious habits and worthy ambition had secured him many warm friends, and they urged him to locate in Lancaster, then the county seat of Keokuk County, and promised to elect him to the position of Prosecuting Attorney. He told them he would have to return to Lee County for a short time at least, whereupon they requested him to leave one shirt with them so that they could claim him for a citizen. This he did, visited Lee County, returned to Keokuk County, and in the August following received the nomination for the office which had been promised him, and was triumphantly elected. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and held the office for about six years.

While at Lancaster Judge Casey was associated with several young men, who like himself were striving to make their mark in the world. Among them may be mentioned M. M. Crocker, afterward a General in the late Civil War; Gen. James A. Williamson, occupying the same high position, and now a resident of Washington, D. C., where he has held important positions; E. L. Burton, now Judge of Ottumwa, Iowa; E. S. Sampson, afterward Judge and Congressman; George D. Worden and Cyrus H. Mackey.

In 1859 the county seat of Keokuk County was removed from Lancaster to Sigourney, and as Mr. Casey was that fall elected County Judge, he removed to Sigourney and performed the duties of his office satisfactorily until April, 1861. He was in the meantime also editor of the *Iowa Democrat* for a period of two years. Desiring, however, to make Ft. Madison his permanent home, he removed thither, arriving April 12 of the same year, leaving a lucrative practice and many true friends. During the Civil War there was but little professional business to engage his attention, and he accordingly occupied himself as editor of the Ft. Madison *Plaindealer*, being thus engaged for three years, and since then has given his whole attention to the practice of law.

Politically Judge Casey has always been an uncompromising Democrat, casting his first vote for Gen. Cass, but although he has firmly adhered to and advocated the principles of his party, he has never been so biased by political prejudice as not to allow those who differed from him the peaceful enjoyment of their opinions, recognizing the fact that men may honestly differ in their views, and that each is liable to be right or mistaken. As a consequence of this liberal and sensible spirit, Judge Casey has many personal friends among men with whose political views he is at variance. His ability is universally recognized, and he has been called to many important positions since he became a citizen of Lee County. He has been twice elected Mayor of Ft. Madison; has represented his District in the Lower House of the Iowa State Legislature in the Eighteenth General Assembly, and was a member of the Senate in the Twenty-first General Assembly. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, doing everything in his power to establish and maintain the public school system in his locality, and for four years was President of the Board of Education.

Personally Judge Casey is courteous, affable and obliging. He has decided mathematical genius, and is what might be called a master of numbers. In argument he is not often excelled, and as an advocate before the Supreme Court his efforts have been styled by eminent jurists as models of logical strength and literary merit. Socially he is connected with Claypole Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., Potowonok Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and Damascus Commandery No. 5, K. T., and has been honored with the highest offices in the gift of the order. He is also a member in high standing of the I. O. O. F.

As an attorney the aim of Judge Casey has always been to put forth his best efforts for his clients, and he resolved at the commencement of his practice to never resort to deception or dishonesty. To these principles he has so closely adhered that Courts and juries never have occasion to question the sincerity of his arguments, and it has become a common saying that, "For safe counsel and honest advice, go to Judge Casey."

The marriage of Joseph M. Casey and Mrs. Sarah Jane (Ward) Hollinsworth was celebrated in 1854. The parents of Mrs. Casey were Thomas and Nancy Ward, and her birth occurred in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1832. She became the wife of Mr. Hollinsworth in 1850, and his decease occurred in 1851. Of this marriage was born one child, a son, who is now better known as Albert E. Casey. Of her union with Judge Casey five children have been born, one of whom died in infancy. The living are Sabert M.; Belle V., now the wife of William S. Hamilton, an attorney of Lincoln, Neb.; Joseph M., Jr., and Sarah.

In November, 1886, Judge Casey was elected Judge of the First Judicial District (by a flattering vote far in excess of his party strength), composed of the counties of Des Moines and Lee. The career of Judge Casey affords a striking example of what a young man with abundant ambition may accomplish. A position which has been attained through earnest effort is universally considered of more value than one into which the young man has fallen without any exertions of his own. It is always interesting to watch the career of an aspiring youth, and his success furnishes the best incentive in the world to those who are ambitious to excel. The accompanying portrait of Judge Casey will be looked upon with interest by those who have known him so long and so well, and who give their full meed of praise to a worthy and honored citizen.

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JACOB KREBILL, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Franklin Township, is pleasantly located on section 27. He has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1857, and in that time has distinguished himself as a citizen worthy of the highest esteem. Mr. Krebill was born in Prussia, on the 28th of November, 1822. His father, Frederick Krebill, was a farmer by occupation, and emigrated to the United States with his family, locating in Ashland County, Ohio, where he remained until his death (see sketch of Peter Krebill).

The subject of this history was a lad of ten years old when his father settled in Ashland County, Ohio, and he was there reared and educated, and assisted his parents in the duties around the homestead. He remained under the parental roof until the death of his father, and was afterward married in Vermillion Township, April 7, 1846, to Miss Eliza A. Strickland, who was born and reared in Ashland County, of which her parents were among the early pioneers. They were natives respectively of New Jersey and Virginia, and removed to Ashland County, Ohio, before their marriage. They remained there after this event until the close of their lives. They were most worthy and excellent people, and their children received careful home training and a good education in the public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Krebill became the parents of eleven children, four of whom are deceased. The record is as follows: Fred H. was the eldest son (see sketch in another part of this work); Amanda is the wife of Theodore Krebill, of McPherson County; Joseph married Miss Selma Weber, and occupies a part of the homestead; Nancy is the wife of George Sybe, of Reno County, Kan.; Charlotte is the wife of Eli Weber, and lives in McPherson County, Kan.; William and Emma are at home. These children all received a good education, and were carefully reared by their parents.

After his marriage, Mr. Krebill continued farming in Ashland County, Ohio, until coming to Iowa. He has been enterprising and industrious, and is the owner of 250 acres of land, most of it under a good state of cultivation. He has a fine assortment of live-stock, comprising some of the best breeds known. The family are members of the Mennonite Church, of which Mr. Krebill has been an Elder for a period of twenty years. He has held the various offices of his township, and in politics uniformly votes the Democratic ticket.

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DANIEL H. ANNABLE, a dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods at Keokuk, is one of the leading merchants in his line in the city. He came here from New Albany, Ind., in 1852, and has made this his home until the present time, meeting with signal success in his business ventures. Mr. Annable was born near Mt. Vernon, Ind. He received a good common-school education, and at the age of fifteen years began his mercantile career by entering a store as clerk for one Thomas Farsey, of Salem, Ind., and remained with that gentleman until his removal to this State.

On our subject's coming to Keokuk, he embarked in the dry-goods business for himself on the corner of Third and Main streets, and there carried on his mercantile pursuits for a time, when he traded his stock of goods for a tract of land. The land for which he traded was a "squatter's" claim, and he finally lost it, and with it all he had. He was not to be discouraged by the loss of all his possessions, however, and again went back to clerking, this time for Mr. S. S. Billing. He remained with the latter gentleman one year, when he took charge of a clothing business for some parties living in New York, after which he clerked for other parties in Keokuk. About this time in his life's history the late Civil War broke out and our subject received a permit as a trade store-keeper. At Natchez he lost his stock of goods, and in fact his entire outfit, by fire. This was the second time that our subject had lost all his earnings, but, returning to Keokuk, he went to clerking again as an employe of Oscar Kiser, a dealer in dry-goods, remaining with this gentleman for a term of eleven years, when he purchased an interest in the stock of merchandise owned by Sam Sample, and formed a partnership with Harry Fulton. This relationship was terminated at the expiration of a few months by Mr. Annable purchasing the interest of Mr. Fulton. He has since conducted the business alone. His stock is a large and well selected one, and with many years of experience and fair and honest dealing, he has made a large circle of friends and established a good and paying trade.

Mr. Annable was married to Miss Sarah Irvin in 1873. Her father and mother died in Keokuk, and left four children besides Mrs. Annable. Mr. Annable has served two terms as Alderman of the city of Keokuk. He is a Republican in politics, and has a fine residence on High street between Eighth and Ninth.

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SABERT M. CASEY is an attorney at law of Ft. Madison, and the son of Judge Joseph M. and Sarah J. Casey. He was born at Sigourney, Keokuk Co., Iowa, Aug. 28, 1858, and when a child three years old removed with his parents to Ft. Madison, of which city he has been a resident since that time. His primary education was received in the public schools of the city, and after a course in the Ft. Madison Academy, he commenced the study of law under the instruction of his eminent father. He was admitted to the bar May 1, 1880, and became associated in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Casey & Casey. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Iowa and the United States Circuit Court, and bids fair to emulate the example of his illustrious parent. He is Democratic in politics, is popular in his vicinity as a jurist and an attorney, and has held the office of City Clerk of Ft. Madison since March, 1881. Socially he is a Knight Templar, a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

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ELMER D. SEAMANS, one of the young and enterprising farmers and breeders of Short-horn cattle of Marion Township, was born in this county on the 11th of January, 1862. He is the only child of David and Lydia (Dehaven) Seamans. David Seamans was a native of New York, and first saw light near Fish Lake. He came to this county about 1840, while yet a single man, and settling on a farm engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later on in life he became a preacher of the Word, and was one of the recognized ministers of prominence in the Baptist Church. For many years he acted in the capacity of a pedagogue, and during the same time was occupied in farming. He died in April, 1875, leaving a wife and child, together with many relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Mrs Seamans survives her husband, and with our subject is engaged in carrying on the farm in Marion Township.

Elmer Seamans was reared to manhood on his father's farm. He received a good education in the common schools, and after the death of his father took full charge of the old homestead, which he has successfully conducted until the present time. He has taken great interest in the breeding of Short-horn cattle, in which he has met with signal success. His breed are of the well-known family of "Golden Drop." They originated in Kentucky, and were brought to this county by Harvey Lusk. Max, the bull, is a thoroughbred of deep red color, and three years old. The dam, Lady Washington, is also a thoroughbred, in color a deep, rich red, and both are as handsome bovines as are to be found within the boundaries of the State. They are registered in the State Herd Book, and in addition to these our subject has numerous other fine cattle on his place. His attention has also been given to the breeding of Poland-China hogs, and his breed is from the Ohio herd brought to this county by John Blackford. The horses to be found on the farm of our subject are of the Clyde and Norman stock, and are much above the average. Mr. Seamans is unmarried, and he and his mother are the only occupants of the farm. Mrs. Seamans is a member of the Baptist Church, to which denomination she has belonged for upward of thirty years.

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B. F. DURFEE has been a resident of the city of Keokuk for nearly forty years, his first arrival here being in 1850. During this time he has been thoroughly identified with the interests of the Gate City, has watched its growth with pleasure and satisfaction, and has contributed materially to its business and industrial interests. He is now engaged as an undertaker at No. 717 Johnson street, and carries a fine and tasteful stock of his line of goods. He understands thoroughly all the details of the business, and is employed by the best class of citizens.

Mr. Durfee is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and was born Oct. 20, 1835. His parents were James and Cynthia E. (Soules) Durfee, natives of New York State. His father followed the milling business until the latter part of his life, when he located upon a farm in Ohio; thence went to Illinois in 1837, and purchased a large farm in Adams County, being one of the most extensive agriculturists in that section of the country. He departed this life in 1844, and his wife, who had been the lifelong partner of his joys and sorrows, followed him to the better world two years later, in 1846. Their family consisted of nineteen children, eleven of whom are still living.

The subject of our sketch was the fifteenth child of his parents' family, and until twelve years of age remained at home and attended the common schools. He then went to Quincy, and attended school there for four years. From there he came to Keokuk in 1850, and served an apprenticeship at gunsmithing, which he followed for three years. He then became engaged as a contractor and builder, and was thus occupied until 1871, employing sometimes as many as forty men. After abandoning this he engaged in mercantile business for four years, after which he resumed his former business until 1886, and then established the business in which he is now engaged.

Mr. Durfee was married in 1856 to Miss Margaret J. Beeby, a native of Indiana, and of their union have been born eight children, two of whom are still living—Marion F. and Maggie C. Mr. D. and his wife are connected with the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, of which he is an Elder. In politics he is independent, and belongs to the Legion of Honor of Iowa and the Triple Alliance of Missouri. He is one of the representative men of the city and highly respected for his qualities as a business man, citizen, neighbor and friend.

* * *

JUDGE HENRY BANK, a resident of Keokuk, was the first Judge to preside over the Superior Court which was organized in 1883. In April of the same year he was elected Judge of that court, and at once assumed the duties of his office, and is now serving his fourth year. Encomiums upon the ability of Judge Bank are not necessary, his record as a Judge during the past four years being all that is needed to show the high order of ability he possesses.

Henry Bank was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, Oct. 23, 1843, and came to the United States with his parents when he was but six years old. He was educated in early manhood in the German and English languages. In 1849 the parents of our subject, Henry and Julia (Galmacht) Bank, settled on a farm in Van Buren Township, this county, where they are still living. There were seven children in the parental family, Henry being the third in order of birth. He remained on the old homestead with his parents until maturity, when he became engaged in a sawmill, and was occupied in that business and the lumber trade from 1868 until 1874.

During the latter-named year our subject was elected Recorder of Deeds for Lee County, which position he acceptably filled from 1875 to 1877. After this he entered the law office of Sprague and Gibbon, and read law until 1878, when he was admitted to the bar. He continued to remain with his preceptors until the removal of Mr. Gibbon to Chicago, and then practiced with Mr. Sprague until the spring of 1881. During that year he was elected Police Magistrate of the city of Keokuk, and after its abolishment and the establishment of the Superior Court, in 1883, he was elected Judge of the same, which position he now so acceptably fills.

The marriage of Judge Bank was celebrated in 1869. Mrs. B. is a native of Bavaria, and has borne our subject two sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Bank are members of the Lutheran Church, and socially the Judge holds fellowship with Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F.

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JACOB WEBER, of Charleston Township, is pleasantly located on section 22, and is one of the prosperous and enterprising German farmers of this section, who have been closely identified with its agricultural and industrial interests. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, Dec. 24, 1843, and came to the United States with his parents when an infant of eighteen months. After arriving in this country they proceeded directly West to the Territory of Iowa, and located in Charleston Township, where the father still resides. The wife and mother departed this life in St. Louis, Mo., about the year 1845.

Jacob Weber lived at home with his parents until he was twenty years old, and then, at the breaking out of the late Civil War, became a soldier of the Union, enlisting in the 3d Iowa Cavalry, and served for one and a half years. At a skirmish near Memphis, Tenn., at a place called White Station, he was taken prisoner by the rebels and held six months at Andersonville Prison, or until the close of the war. After his honorable discharge from the service he returned to his home in Lee County, and prepared to establish himself there for the future. He began his preparations by the celebration of a very important event, viz., his marriage with Miss Katie Wagner, which occurred in Franklin Township in 1866. Of this union there was born one child, Katie, who died at the age of three months, and his young wife departed this life a short time later, in 1868.

The second wife of Mr. Weber, to whom he was married in Franklin Township in 1869, was Miss Barbara Simon, a native of the last-named township. Of this marriage there have been born seven children, two of whom, Johnnie and Hannah, are deceased. The living are August, John, Katie, Martin and George. The parents are connected with the Evangelical Church, and in politics Mr. Weber is independent.

Mr. Weber is the proprietor of 113 acres of valuable land, all of which is tillable and most of it under a high state of cultivation. He has erected a fine set of farm buildings, which comprise a handsome residence, good barns, stables and out-buildings, and all the conveniences for the storing of grain and the shelter of stock. He is classed among the enterprising and energetic residents of this section, and has amply filled his quota toward the development of its resources.

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DR. W. BERTRAM, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Keokuk, has his office at No. 616 Main street, and resides at No. 924 Concert street. He is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born Feb. 26, 1828. His parents, Chris F. and Pauline (Saydawitz) Bertram, were also natives of that country. He was Surgeon General in the Prussian army for nine years, and died in 1858, in his native land. His widow survived him two years, her death taking place there in 1860. Their children were six in number, five of whom are yet living, and all residing in their native land with the exception of the Doctor.

Dr. Bertram was educated in the colleges of his native land, and commenced the study of medicine in about 1845, graduating in 1849. After receiving his diploma he followed the practice of his profession until 1851, in the land of his nativity, and then, coming to this country, located at New Orleans. There he continued in practice, and was a physician in the Charity Hospital in 1853, at the time the yellow fever was so severe in that city. His skill was recognized, and he was chosen City Physician, continuing to reside at New Orleans until 1858, when he went to St. Joseph, Mo. There he also continued in practice and met with success, and at the breaking out of the late Civil War became Surgeon and Medical Director on behalf of the Union, and at various times had different hospitals under his charge.

In 1872 Dr. Bertram became United States Consul for Montevideo, S. A., but the following year, in 1873, resigned the office at a great sacrifice. Returning to St. Joseph, Mo., he remained there for awhile, and then came to Keokuk, this county, in 1876, and entered upon the practice of his profession, since which time he has followed the same, and is now United States Examining Surgeon at that place. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the Keokuk Medical Society, and socially belongs to the Knights of Honor. Dr. Bertram was married in 1854, to Miss W. Shoenam, a native of Germany, and their union has been blest by the birth of one child, Pauline. She graduated in Europe, in 1871. In politics Dr. B. votes with the Democratic party.

* * *

WILLIAM T. RANKIN is a prosperous and prominent attorney of law at Keokuk, of which city he is a native, and was born June 28, 1855. He is the son of J. W. and Sara (Thomasson) Rankin, and received his primary education in the public schools of Keokuk, afterward taking a course at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., whence he graduated in 1874. He then entered the Columbia Law School of New York City, which he attended one year, then returned to Keokuk, and pursued his law studies under the instruction of the firm of Hagerman & McCrary, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1876, since which time he has practiced continuously, and was associated in partnership with J. F. Smith for about one year. He then received the appointment of Assistant United States Attorney, which position he still holds. In 1880 he became associated in partnership with F. T. Hughes, and the firm is transacting a successful and growing business.

Mr. Rankin was united in marriage with Miss Hattie G. Morrison, in November, 1877. Mrs. Rankin is the daughter of David H. and Harriet Morrison, of Dayton, Ohio, and the date of her birth was Sept 8, 1857. Of her union with our subject there have been born four children—Louise, Lida, Edith and Greta.

Mr. Rankin has served as City Solicitor one year, and is attorney for the Lee County Building Association, and Keokuk & Western Railroad Company. He is also employed as counsel for several other leading corporations of Lee County. He is Republican in politics, a member of good standing of the Presbyterian Church of Keokuk, and contributes of his means and influence to every good work and purpose. He is one of the esteemed citizens of Lee County, and as an attorney and counselor holds a high position in the profession in this section of Iowa.

* * *

OSCAR PROUTY, a highly respected resident of Jackson Township, is a native of the Hawkeye State, and was born in Jefferson County, Oct. 29, 1841. His parents were Nathaniel D. and Sarah A. (Mitten) Prouty, natives respectively of Vermont and Maryland. They were married in Jefferson County, Iowa, whence they removed to Lee County in about 1845, and became residents of Jackson Township. Here Nathaniel D. Prouty engaged in farming pursuits, and also operated the ferry between Alexandria and Keokuk for a number of years. He died in Jackson Township in the spring of 1872; the mother still survives. The parental family included fourteen children, four sons and ten daughters, of whom Oscar was the second in order of birth. Only two sons and three daughters are now living.

The subject of this history was a child of about three years old when his parents removed from Jefferson to Lee County. He received careful training at the hands of his parents, and was educated in the common schools. During his early years he assisted in the labors around the homestead and in running the ferry with his father. He was trained to habits of industry and economy, and at an early age began to lay his plans for the future. He finally purchased 140 acres of land in Jackson Township in 1866, which he has occupied since that time. This he has continuously cultivated and improved, and has now one of the most valuable homesteads in this section, a view of which is shown on another page.

The marriage of Mr. Prouty and Miss Sarah E. Parkhurst took place Oct. 29, 1867, in Jackson Township. Mrs. P. was born in Marietta, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1848, and is the daughter of Moses and Sarah J. (Armstrong) Parkhurst, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Ohio. They crossed the Mississippi into the Hawkeye State in 1849, and came into Lee County, first settling in Keokuk and afterward removing to Jackson Township, where they remained the balance of their lives. To our subject and wife have been born four children—May, Harry D., Maude L. and Bertha J.

Mr. Prouty has taken an intelligent interest in local matters, and held the various minor offices of his township. He is Republican in politics, liberal in his religious views, and is known throughout this vicinity as a straightforward business man and a good citizen.

* * *

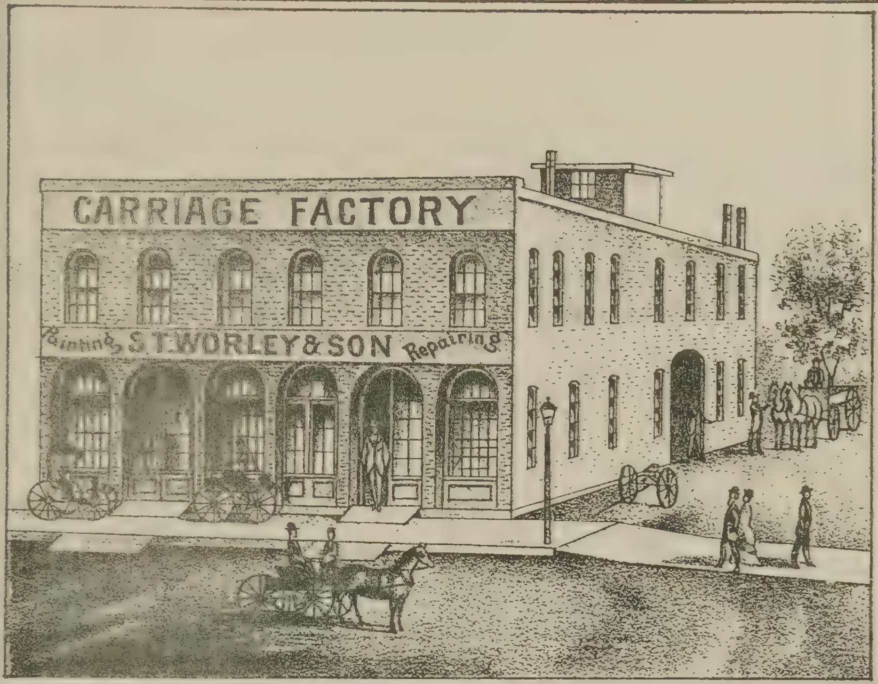
JOHN J. SEABOLD is a resident of Jackson Township, where he was born May 3, 1850, and has always lived in this vicinity, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He received a limited education, but was trained to habits of industry and sobriety, and is the proprietor of a comfortable homestead, consisting of 120 acres of good land, pleasantly located on section 15. The parents of our subject were George and Margaret (Luber) Seabold, natives of Germany, who emigrated from their native country, and after arriving in the United States proceeded directly to Lee County, Iowa, settling in Jackson Township, where the father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1874. The mother still survives, and lives in Jackson Township. They were the parents of three children—Conrad, Condra and John J.

The subject of our sketch was married in Missouri, March 9, 1882, to Miss Christine, daughter of George and Kate Arnold, and a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born Jan. 2, 1860. Her parents emigrated to America when she was a child of five years old, and she received her education in the common schools of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Seabold have become the parents of three children—Anna C., George J. and Kate A. They are members in good standing of the Evangelical Church, and in politics Mr. S. is strongly Democratic.

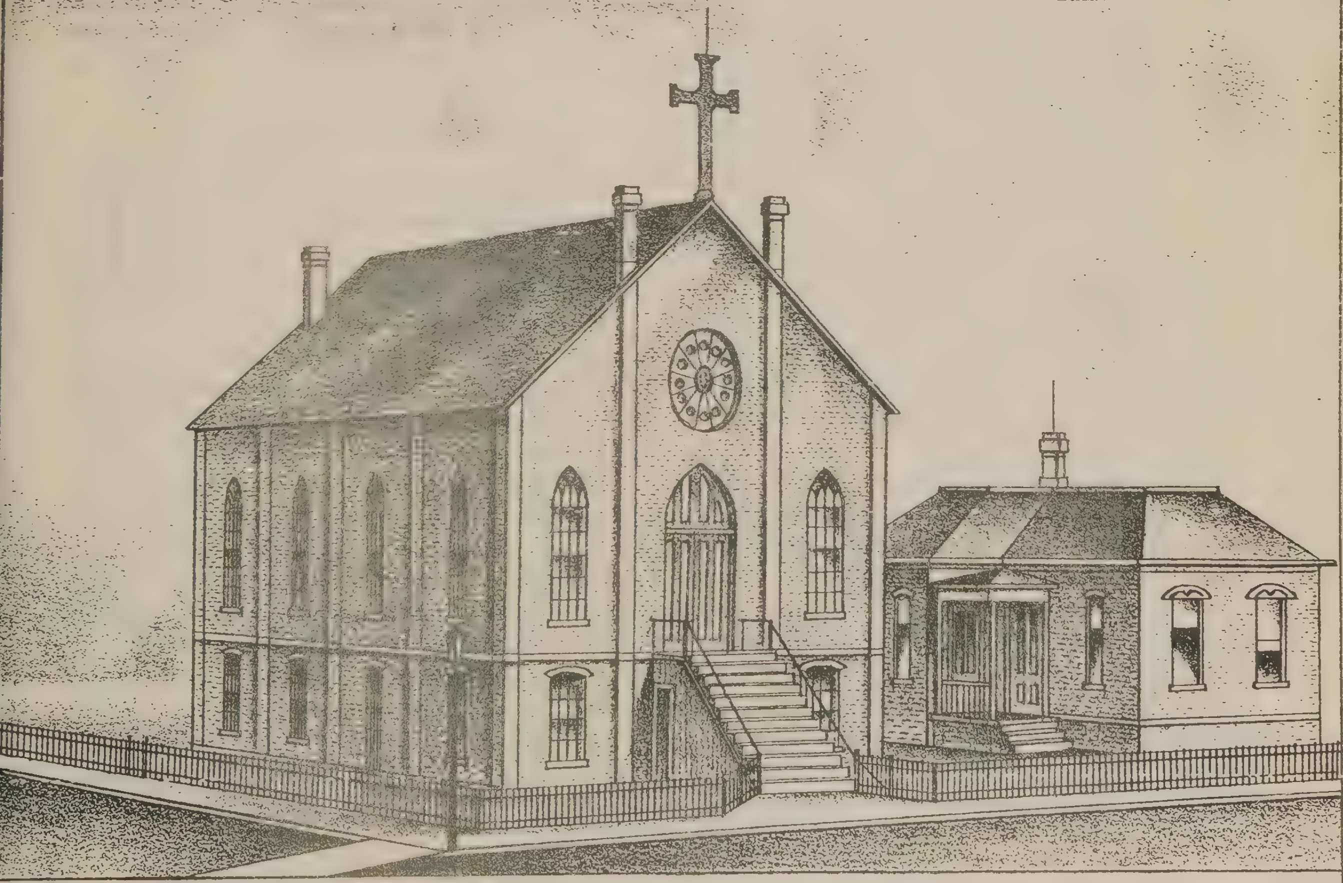
* * *

JOHN TWEEDY, who is the possessor of 160 acres of fine farming land on section 22, Montrose Township, came to the Hawkeye State in 1857. He conducts his farming operations skillfully and intelligently, and has been prosperous, having secured a competency. Mr. Tweedy was born in Ohio, Jan. 15, 1822, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Morrison) Tweedy, natives of County Down, in the North of Ireland. They were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and emigrated from their native country to the United States in 1817, making their first location in Butler County, Ohio. There they established a home and passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1846, and the father in 1872. The parental household included the following children: Ellen, now deceased, was born in 1810; Andrew died in 1886, at the age of seventy-four years; Grissella married a Mr. Kent; the fourth child, John, is the subject of our sketch; Jane, now Mrs. Wilson, lives in Indiana; Nathan died in 1853; Elizabeth is the wife of Mr. F. Harsman.

The marriage of John Tweedy and Miss Elizabeth Norris was celebrated in the Buckeye State Oct. 4, 1849. Mrs. Tweedy is a native of Ohio, born Jan. 27, 1823, her parents being James and Barbara (West) Norris, natives of Pennsylvania. James Norris died in 1855; his wife had preceded him to the better land three years previously, her decease occurring in 1852. Their family consisted of the following-named children: Thomas, Henry


CARRIAGE FACTORY
Painting, S. T. WORLEY & SON Repairing

CARRIAGE FACTORY OF S.T. WORLEY & SON, COR. JOHNSON AND 7th STS.
KEOKUK, IOWA.



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, COR 14th & JOHNSON STS. KEOKUK, IOWA.

(deceased), John, Henry (2d), James, Jacob, Richard, Nancy, Mary, Hannah and Elizabeth.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy have been born eight children, the record of whom is as follows: Barbara Ann became the wife of William Dwyer; Robert married Miss Armathia Newbury; Alice is the wife of William Phelps; Talitha and Hannah are unmarried; Mary became the wife of William Moon; the two youngest were John F. and Lottie L. Our subject and wife are the proud grandparents of thirteen children.

Mr. Tweedy and family occupy a fine farm residence, and the buildings around it correspond with the general apperance of the farm and its improvements. He is giving considerable attention to the breeding of fine stock, and has two thoroughbred Short-horns which are very valuable. His farm machinery and appliances for stock-breeding are of a first-class character, and everything in and about the place denotes the superintendence of an experienced and intelligent man. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy are members in good standing of the United Presbyterian Church of Summitville, and in politics Mr. T. is a reliable Republican.

* * *

JOHN G. BOYD, a prominent and successful farmer of Montrose Township, owns and occupies a fine homestead on section 15. Mr. Boyd is a native of Ohio, and was born in Brown County, March 18, 1846, his parents being John R. and Elizabeth (Wardlow) Boyd, both natives of Ohio. John R. Boyd was born in 1817, and departed this life in 1881, in Iowa; he was a prominent man in his locality, was a member of the Christian Church, and belonged to the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd was born in 1822, and is still living. Their household circle included six children, as follows: Samuel L. married Miss Forman; Martha became the wife of Mr. Canada; Lydia married Mr. Hurley; the next son was the subject of our sketch; his younger brother, Zack, married Miss Mary Colvin; Hattie died in 1854.

John G. Boyd was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Colvin, Oct. 2, 1870. Mrs. Boyd is a native of Kentucky, born in 1852, and the daughter of William and Kate (Van Arsdale) Colvin, also natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have no children. Mr. Boyd came to Iowa in 1854. His farm embraces 230 acres of land, all improved and under a good state of cultivation. He is a prominent man in his community, and is regarded with the highest esteem by his neighbors and acquaintances. He is a member in good standing of the Christian Church; is Republican in politics, and a member of Joppa Lodge No. 136, A. F. & A. M., at Montrose.

* * *

REV. FATHER CHARLES F. HUNDT, priest of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Keokuk, has been a resident of this city since June, 1886, and was a resident of Ft. Madison for the past eighteen years, and during this period of an upright life and blameless character has earned for himself the respect and esteem of all by whom he is known. He was born in the northern part of the Empire of Germany, Oct. 14, 1855, and came to America with his parents, Henry and Catharine (Stolz) Hundt, in 1868, when a youth of thirteen years. They landed in the city of New York, and immediately proceeded west to Ft. Madison, Iowa, where they located permanently and still live.

The subject of this history commenced attending school in his native country when six years of age, and continued until his departure for America. After arriving in Ft. Madison he entered the public school, and afterward took a classical course in the college at Quincy, Ill., from which he graduated after five years' study with the degrees of B. A. and A. M. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Milwaukee, and spent another five years exclusively devoted to learning. Thence he returned to Ft. Madison, and was placed in charge of the congregation of St. Mary's. He afterward was removed to Neola in Pottawattamie County, where he continued until June 12, 1886, and then returned to his present charge. This parish includes sixty families and an average of 300 persons. He has filled the duties of his responsible position satisfactorily and worthily, and although still a young man has established for himself a fine reputation both as a priest and scholar.

A lithographic view of St. Mary's Church is shown on other page of this work.

* * *

DR. JOHN M. ANDERSON is the pioneer physician of the Old School in Linn County, and was the first physician of this kind to make a permanent location in the village of Montrose. He crossed the Father of Waters in 1833, while Iowa was yet a Territory, and with his parents came first to Dubuque. His father, not being satisfied with the outlook, went back to Illinois, and remained there until 1836. Then he retraced his steps and located in Van Buren County, Iowa, and in 1846 came to Montrose, which he made his home until his death.

Dr. John M. Anderson is a native of Montgomery County, Ky., the date of his birth being July 11, 1818. His parents were William and Francis (Anderson) Anderson. The father was born in 1790, and departed this life in Montrose, in 1863. His wife, born in 1790, survived her husband twelve years, dying in 1875. The parental household consisted of five children, of whom the record is as follows: Henry B. was a soldier in the Mexican War and died in the army; B. F. died in Ft. Madison, Iowa, some years ago; John, the subject of our sketch, was the second son; I. N. is deceased, and his remains are interred at Keokuk; H. B. went into the late war and has not been heard from since.

The marriage of John M. Anderson and Miss Electa Miles was celebrated on New Year's Day, 1843. Mrs. A. was born Oct. 8, 1819, and is the daughter of David S. and Electa Miles, a prominent family in Vermont, who left their native State and emigrated to Iowa at an early date in its history. Of this union four children have been born, the record being as follows: Flora J. became the wife of C. M. Horn, who is now deceased; Lillie C. married L. F. Crane, and he is also deceased; Josephine and Frank P. are unmarried. These young people are well educated, being graduates of Montrose public schools.

Dr. Anderson received his primary education at Quincy, Ill., and while a young man engaged in teaching in Van Buren County, Iowa. He remained thus occupied for two years, and in 1837 engaged in the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Miles, of Vermont, with whom he remained for three years. He entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Van Buren County, Iowa, removing to Lee County in 1844. He is a student of the regular Allopathic School, and in his professional duties, covering a period of forty-two years in this locality, has met with marked success. He has been a prominent man in his county, and is now holding the position of Treasurer. He has also served as a member of the Iowa Legislature for two terms, the duties of which office he transacted with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He was first elected on the Democratic ticket, and was his own successor in the office the second term by the votes of both parties.

Dr. Anderson has been Mayor of Montrose for eight terms, and has served as Justice of the Peace for fifteen years. The educational interests of this vicinity have received material aid at his hands, he having served as School Trustee and occupied other important positions among the educational interests of Lee County. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has received all of the degrees of the Subordinate Lodge of that order. He also belongs to the A. F. & A. M., has taken the Royal Arch degrees, and filled the Chair in the East, in Blue Lodge, for several years. Religiously he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically is an uncompromising Democrat.

When Dr. Anderson first came into the Hawkeye State, it was a Territory, peopled principally by wild animals and Indians, the Sacs and Foxes being very numerous. He witnessed the stabbing of Keokuk by one of the Blackhawk tribe, and dressed his wounds, and upon more than one occasion he had conversation with Black Hawk, the celebrated chief. The experience of this honored old pioneer would fill an interesting volume, and the changes which have transpired since he first crossed the Father of Waters have been witnessed by him with intense satisfaction and delight. Not only was he a witness of the development and growth of the Hawkeye State, but he assisted materially in the advance of civilization in this section by his sensible and intelligent advice and his more material aid whenever opportunity afforded, and as one of the band of choice and brave spirits who first assisted in marking out a path for civilization, he is held in peculiar veneration and respect.

* * *

REV. S. F. WIELAND, Rector of St. James Catholic Church at St. Paul, in this county, is a native of Dungannon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, and was born Oct. 1, 1842. He has been finely educated, pursuing his studies at St. Mary's College, Cleveland, Ohio, St. Charles College near Baltimore, Md., and St. Francis Seminary in Milwaukee, Wis., completing his course in the latter. His first charge was at Lyons, Clinton Co., Iowa, where he remained six and one-half years, and the next was at Baur, Marion County, this State, In April, 1884, Rev. Mr. Wieland came to St. Paul and took charge of his present church, which under his ministrations has greatly flourished. Not only has he succeeded in building up the congregation at this place, but he has also assisted in building and furnishing one of the neatest church edifices in the county. He is genial and courteous in manner, and this, together with his talents and learning, have made him a favorite in this community, where he is highly esteemed by all classes, both within his own charge and among the other denominations.

* * *

CHRISTIAN ROCKEY, of Charleston Township, has been a resident of Lee County since 1845, in which year he came to this section with his parents, John and Elizabeth Rockey. They were natives of Germany, who after their emigration to the United States, settled first in Ohio, and thence came to Iowa, making their home in Lee County, where they remained until their lives terminated. Our subject was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in October, 1841, and after coming to Iowa lived in Lee County until 1864. He then went to McLean County, Ill., where he remained for one year, and then enlisted in the 94th Illinois Infantry, serving one year afterward until the close of the war.

Mr. Rockey then returned to Lee County, and on the 25th of October, 1866, was married, in Harrison Township, his wife's birthplace, to Miss Julia Schweer, who was born Oct. 3, 1844. Her parents were Conrad and Caroline Schweer, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1830, came into Iowa and located in Harrison Township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Rockey have become the parents of seven children, six of whom survive—William, Lizzie, Frank, Frederick, Minnie and Otto; Allie died when an infant five months old.

Mr. Rockey is Democratic in politics, and takes an active interest in the moral and educational welfare of his community. He has been School Director and Road Supervisor, and in other respects enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen. His homestead comprises eighty acres, with a good residence, barn and outhouses, and he and his family are surrounded with all the comforts of life.

* * *

CHARLES L. BECKER, of Keokuk, a prominent factor in the business community of the city, is successfully engaged in trade, dealing in hardware, cutlery, iron and wagon material, agricultural implements, cement and plaster, his place of business being located on Main street. Mr. Becker is a native of the German Empire, and was born on the 17th of February, 1836. In accordance with the laws and customs of his native country he entered school at an early age and remained until fifteen years old. He then sailed for America, landing in New York City, whence he shortly proceeded to Schenectady, and engaged as a broommaker for the following five years. In 1856 he decided to try his fortunes in the new West, and made his first entrance into the Gate City. He engaged with the firm of Cady, Jones & Peck, with whom he remained as clerk for eighteen months, gaining the approval and confidence of his employers. He was then sent by them to Alexandria, Mo., to take charge of their branch store there, and at the end of four years purchased the stock and continued the business on his own account until March, 1881, when he removed his stock to Keokuk, and located where he is still carrying on the business. The building which he occupies is four stories in height, 28x85 feet in area, and built of brick. He has an excellent wareroom, and the establishment throughout is supplied with all conveniences for the successful transaction of wholesale and retail business.

Mr. Becker was married in 1863, to Miss Delia Slaughter, of Keokuk, who was born in Lee County, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of two daughters—Gladius and Sadie. They occupy a pleasant and attractive home, and our subject, both socially and as a business man, is held in the highest respect by his neighbors and associates. Mr. Becker, before coming to Keokuk, served as Councilman of Alexandria for twelve years, and was Mayor of the city four years. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and socially belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F

* * *

JOHN BELL, one of the honored pioneers of Lee County, is also one of the oldest residents of Marion Township. He came from Morgan County, Ill., to this section in the spring of 1840, and at once identified himself with the interests of his adopted State. He has built up for himself a good record as a man and citizen, and is one of the most valued members of the community. Mr. Bell is of English ancestry and parentage, and was born June 21, 1815. His parents were John and Mary (Champlin) Bell, who were in limited circumstances in their native England, and reared their son to habits of industry and economy. His early advantages for an education were extremely limited, as he was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of nine years, when he began to herd sheep, and, in fact, employed himself at whatever he could find to do which would assist him in making his own way and providing for himself.

After arriving at years of manhood Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Jane Emerson, their wedding occurring on the 1st of May, 1837. On the 24th of the same month the young couple embarked upon a sailing-vessel which had just been launched, and was bound for Quebec, Canada. They landed at Buffalo, N. Y., and thence proceeded to Portsmouth, Ohio. From there our subject came westward to Morgan County, Ill., and stopped for a time with his uncle, John Thompson. He was then employed by him, and after about three years crossed the Mississippi and came into Lee County, Iowa, locating in Marion Township, on section 30. Here our subject rented a small farm of 140 acres for a time, and then purchased it, paying $7 per acre. The money which he paid over to secure possession of this he had borrowed and paid 20 per cent interest. Upon the farm was a small log house, in which Mr. Bell and his family resided for seven years. They endured many privations and hardships, being compelled to travel long distances to mill in order to obtain necessary provisions. But our subject was prospered in his labors, and in due time found himself on the high road to prosperity. As his profits accumulated he purchased more land, and finally became the owner of 1,000 acres, a large part of which he has now divided up among his three children: Isaac was one of the pioneers of Cedar Township, and still resides there; Robert remains on the homestead with his parents; William resides in Donnellson, and owns a farm in Franklin Township.

Mr. Bell and his wife have lived together for a period of forty-nine years, and both are still active and in good health. When they first came here Indians were numerous and often passed in close proximity to their cabin home, but never injured or molested them. At the time of their marriage they had only money enough to bring them to the United States, and our subject presents a fine illustration of what may be accomplished by resolution and industry. He is now in possession of a fine competency for his old age. He has retained 240 acres of his land, and the present substantial family residence, which was built of brick thirty-eight years ago, is still in a good state of preservation.

Mr. Bell has been prominently connected with the affairs of his township since its organization, and assisted in building the first school-house; Monroe Reid, now a resident of Keokuk, and known as Col. Reid of West Point, was the first teacher employed in that primitive structure. This also served as a voting-place and for the holding of religious services, and camp-meetings were held in the woods, being attended by everybody from the surrounding country who could get there. In politics our subject, formerly an old-line Whig, now affiliates with the Democratic party.

* * *

NOAH BAILEY, one of the largest land-owners of Des Moines Township, occupies a fine homestead near the village of Vincennes on section 21. He located in this township in October, 1851, making his first settlement on section 33. His first purchase was 424 acres, which he occupied for many years. He removed from this in 1883, settling upon his present homestead, where he has erected a fine dwelling-house, one of the best in the township, has excellent barns and out-buildings, costly farm implements and machinery, and all the appliances of a first-class agriculturist and stock-grower. Before coming to this township he had been a resident of Clark County, Mo., one year. His landed possessions in Lee County now comprise about 700 acres, most of which is improved. He also owns in Clark County, Mo., 1,150 acres; the most of this is also under good cultivation. He has considerable fine stock, but makes the growing of corn a specialty. He feeds annually from 100 to 300 head of cattle, and exhibits some of the finest fat stock in this part of the Hawkeye State.

Mr. Bailey is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Pickaway County, Feb. 18, 1819. His father, Robert Bailey, was a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation, and was married in his native State to Miss Maria Coonrod, also born and reared in Virginia. After the birth of four children they went to Ohio, and afterward there were added to the family circle nine more little ones, eleven of whom grew to years of maturity.

The subject of our sketch was only one year old when the family, then six in number, went to Knox County, Ind., and settled eighteen miles north of Vincennes, on the Wabash River, in a new house built in the midst of the timber. They lived there for some years, making improvements and clearing the land about them. After a time young Noah, being of an ambitious and adventurous turn of mind, felt anxious to start out for himself and see something of the world. He consequently proceeded to St. Louis, and in course of time was joined there by his father and mother. In the meantime he had been married and become the father of two children. In the month of July, 1849, the cholera epidemic attacked the family of Mr. Bailey with fatal results. At that time he lost his wife, father, and two small children, Samuel M. and James A. There also died two young men who were in his employ, Edward Conor and Levi Adams. These all died within the space of nine days. The mother of Mr. Bailey had departed this life about four years previously. The maiden name of Mrs. Noah Bailey was Emily J. Fulks; she was a native of Tennessee, born and reared in Monroe County, her parents being natives of South Carolina.

The calamity which had visited Mr. Bailey left him in an almost desperate frame of mind, and he felt that he could no longer remain in the vicinity which constantly reminded him of those whom he had lost by death. He consequently removed from there and went into St. Francisville, Clark Co., Mo. In due time he was there married to Miss Harriet A. Lyles, who was born in Alabama, and when a young child removed with her parents to Indiana, whence they went to Missouri. Mrs. Harriet Bailey became the mother of nine children, and departed this life in Des Moines Township, May 31, 1875. Before the death of the mother, six of her children had passed to the land beyond, those remaining being William E., Moore R. and J. T.

After his second marriage Mr. Bailey went over the plains to Nevada, where he was engaged for some time in the cattle business. He was married the third time at Pioche, Lincoln Co., Nev., Dec.

15, 1875, to Mrs. Sarah E. (Fulks) Sowders, a sister of his first wife, also born in Monroe County, Tenn., June 12, 1840. Her parents were John and Martha (Thompson) Fulks, who were married in Monroe County, and died in Missouri. Mrs. Sarah E. Bailey was reared from childhood in St. Louis County, Mo., and was there married to her first husband, Jacob Sowders, who was a native of Indiana, but reared mainly in Crawford County, Mo. He was a farmer by occupation, and of their union there were born four children, one of whom is deceased. The living are Sarah E., Mattie S. and Lucinda. By her marriage with Mr. Bailey there was born one child, Emma E.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are highly respected in their community, and members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Bailey is strongly Republican, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party.

* * *

HON. HENRY HOFFMAN TRIMBLE is of remote German descent, his parents, John and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Trimble, having Teutonic blood in their veins. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. During his boyhood his father, who was a carpenter and farmer, lived successively in Rush, Shelby and Decatur Counties, Ind., where Henry farmed until sixteen years old. He received his education in Franklin College, in the State University at Bloomington, and at Asbury University in Greencastle, graduating from the last-named institution July 21, 1847. He defrayed his own expenses by teaching and other work. From college he went directly into the Mexican War, serving one year in the 5th Indiana Volunteers, James Lane, Colonel. On his return he read law, first with Eden H. Davis, of Shelbyville, then with Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks. His father came to Iowa in 1848, and he followed a year later, going to Bloomfield, Davis County, and was admitted to the bar April 29, 1850, by Hon. J. F. Kinney at Keosauqua. He was County Attorney from 1851 to 1855, and State Senator from 1855 to 1859, being at the last session held at Iowa City and the first held at Des Moines. In July, 1861, he entered the army as Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d Iowa Cavalry, and served until the 9th of September, 1863, when he was discharged on account of a wound in the face, received at the battle of Pea Ridge.

In October, 1862, Col. Trimble was elected District Judge of the Second District, and served four years. Judge Trimble was President of the St. Louis & Cedar Rapids Railway Company, during the building of the road north to Ottumwa, and also assisted in the building of the Burlington & Southwestern. Judge Trimble has a National as well as a State reputation as a Democratic politician. He was twice a candidate for the Supreme Court, once before the Legislature, and once before the people, in 1863. He was a candidate for Congress in the First District against Gen. Curtis, reducing the usual Republican majority more than 1,200 votes, and in 1872 ran for the same office against William Loughridge, and ran 5,000 votes ahead of Horace Greeley, presidential candidate.

Judge Trimble has been President of the State Bar Association, and was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1879, against John H. Gear, Republican. The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a believer in Christianity, although not belonging to any church. He was married at Shelbyville, Ind., April 5, 1849, to Miss Emma M. Carruthers, a native of Wheeling, W. Va. They have five children, all living, Palmer, the eldest, being now assistant attorney of the railroads of which the Judge is the general attorney. Since 1881 the Judge has been working for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He is now general attorney of what are called its Keokuk roads, having his home and headquarters in Keokuk, Iowa. The following estimate of the judicial ability of Judge Trimble was written by a member of the Iowa bar:

"Judge Trimble stands in the very first rank of the Iowa bar. He has been highly successful in the practice, and has fully earned his success by his industry and ability. In the service of his clients he is an untiring worker, never ceasing the investigation of a case until he feels that he fully understands every proposition of law and fact involved. His mind is eminently practical in the best sense of that term. By this it is not meant that he either neglects or undervalues the science or the theory of the law, but that he carefully considers and correctly estimates all the elements that may have a bearing upon the fate of his case, both theoretical, and also such as are often called practical as distinguished from theoretical. He has an unerring judgment as to the true position to take in a case, and as to the real value in the minds of Courts and juries of the various positions taken by himself and his adversaries. This, of course, is greatly aided by careful and thorough-going preparation.

"He is an eloquent speaker. His manner is not such as superficial observers ordinarily suppose accompanies and constitutes eloquence. It is quiet and unassuming, but effective. His eloquence is of the kind that directs the minds of his hearers not to himself but to his subject or his case. They are not so apt to remark upon the fineness or the eloquence of his speech, as upon the justice of his case. Thus, upon one occasion, when his adversary's address had been elaborate and highly ornamented, one of the jury after a verdict had been rendered in favor of Judge Trimble's client, said: 'That young man made much the finer speech, but the old fellow was right.' This is the highest tribute that can be paid to eloquence. It has already been stated that he does not neglect the theory of the law. Whenever he meets an important legal question that does not seem to be settled, or upon which there is a conflict of authority or that he does not fully understand, he is not content to leave the question until he has mastered it, even although the case in which it arose is at an end. His investigation of such a question, too, is often much broader than the case in hand requires. He first diligently collects all the authorities he can find on the subject, noting carefully wherein they agree and wherein they differ. He then carefully weighs them, not merely relying upon the words in which the rules are stated, but in the light of the fundamental underlying principles. Before he has done with it he usually has obtained a masterful grasp of the subject. He then puts away his brief of the principles and authorities governing the subject, for use whenever it comes up again.

"He is thus constantly a student, and his practice thus becomes a steady progress in the mastery of legal principles. His mass of briefs, properly indexed for reference, would be a valuable possession for any lawyer. It is out of this laborious, thorough and careful investigation that he derives his exhaustive knowledge of the law, and his readiness and clearness in stating his propositions to the Court, and in distinguishing the principles applicable to the case from others not applicable but claimed to be so. This is one great element of his admitted success."

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DAVID BEELER, a well-known resident of Franklin Township, is an honored pioneer of this section and a representative farmer of Lee County, of which he has been a resident for the last half century. He has been an interested spectator of remarkable changes along the Mississippi Valley, and has aided materially in the development of this section of country, not only by his own example of energetic industry, but by being willing to lend a helping hand to his brother pioneers in their struggles for the establishment of homes in the wilderness.

Mr. Beeler was born in Montgomery County, Ind., Sept. 11, 1823. His father, Isaac Beeler, was of Swiss ancestry, but a native of Tennessee, descended from progenitors who came to the United States more than 100 years ago. Isaac Beeler, Sr., the grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lived to an advanced age; he was connected with the command of Gen. Harrison, of Indiana, and was with the old hero at the battle of Tippecanoe. His son, Isaac, Jr., served as a private in the War of 1812. Neither the father nor the grandfather of our subject received any serious wounds from the enemy during their military career, the latter dying peacefully at his home in Tennessee.

Isaac Beeler, Jr., was reared and educated in his native State of Tennessee, and there married Miss Jane Hughes, who was born and reared in his own locality. After the birth of one child they removed to Indiana and located in Montgomery County, where were born to them ten additional children, and where they remained until 1836. In that year the father decided to cross the Mississippi, and accordingly, with his family, made the trip in safety, and located in Iowa on the site of what is now Harrison Township. The land was wild and unimproved, and the little home in the wilderness was surrounded on all sides by Indians and wild animals. They were prepared, however, for all the emergencies of the enterprise, and resolved to establish here a permanent home, whatever the difficulties might be. They improved the land, and in time were rewarded by the picture of smiling fields and growing grain. Here the parents remained the balance of their lives, and were peacefully laid to rest in a lot on the old homestead. Isaac Beeler had become the owner of 1,100 acres of land. During the existence of the Whig party he was an adherent of its principles, and when this party was abandoned he associated himself with the Republicans.

David Beeler was the seventh child of his parents' family, and remained with them until his marriage, which took place in Henry County, Iowa, June 16, 1851, his bride being Miss Mary J. Harness, a native of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. The father of Mrs. Beeler, John A. Harness, was a farmer by occupation, and came to Iowa in 1845, when his daughter, Mary J., was a child of twelve years old. They located in Lee County, thence removing to Henry County, where they lived for many years, and finally removed to Van Buren County, where the lives of the parents terminated. John A. Harness was an industrious and energetic man, and was highly respected in his locality for his excellent traits of character. Mrs. B. remained with her parents until her marriage, receiving careful home training. By her union with our subject she has become the mother of six children, the record of whom is as follows: Amanda J. is the wife of F. T. McKeehan, a farmer of Powell County, Neb.; J. J. lives in the village of Donnellson; Hattie E. is the wife of O. L. Powell, of Marion Township, Lee County; Ida is at home assisting her parents; Anna is the wife of Abel Slaughter, a farmer of Franklin Township; D. F. is the manager of his father's homestead.

Mr. Beeler is the possessor of nearly 400 acres of land in Franklin and Harrison Townships, most of which is under cultivation. He is a valued citizen, and takes an interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community. In politics he is strongly Republican, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party.

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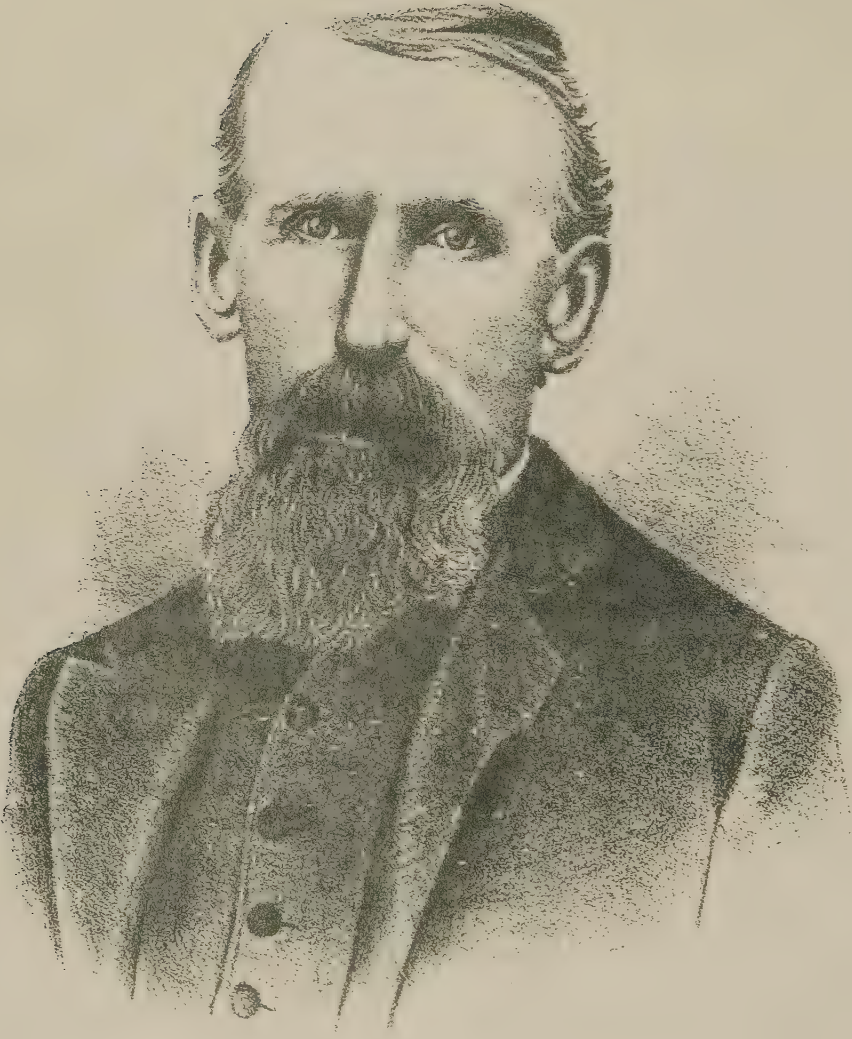
MRS. MARGARET BRINKMAN, the widow of Frederick Brinkman, is a highly esteemed lady, and a resident of Keokuk. Her husband was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America with his mother when but a child of four years old, his father having died in his native land. She proceeded westward, and crossed the Mississippi, making her first location in the Gate City, and here her son was educated. Upon leaving school he went to St. Louis and learned the hatter's trade, and after completing his apprenticeship and making a short sojourn in Quincy, Ill., engaged with his brother, John W., in general merchandising at Keokuk. After a time their stock was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Brinkman became a clerk for Speicsperger & Co., where he remained for fifteen years. In 1880 he went into business for himself, becoming associated in partnership with Frank Shenk, and they carried on business under the firm name of Brinkman & Shenk until 1886, when they dissolved partnership by mutual consent, and the decease of Mr. Brinkman occurred May 15 of that year. He was an excellent business man, an affectionate husband, a kind father and a good citizen. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F., and in politics was strongly Republican.

Mrs. Margaret Brinkman is the daughter of Frederick and Kunigunda (Luber) Breitenstein, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1844, and settled at Keokuk, where Mrs. B. was born, Sept. 5, 1848. They engaged in farming in Harrison Township, Lee County, and remained there until 1886. The decease of the mother occurred in 1883; her death was occasioned by being thrown from a wagon. The parental family consisted of eleven children, nine of whom are living, as follows: Elizabeth, Mrs. Trump, lives in



Anton Burstar

Missouri; Margaret resides in Keokuk; Henry, in Lee County; Fred and Herman, in Louisville, Neb.; Dan, in Lincoln, Neb.; Flora, Alice and George, in Keokuk. Mrs. Brinkman became the mother of four children—Walter, Carrie, Arthur and Carlisle. They occupy a comfortable residence at the corner of Tenth and Bank streets.

* * *

WILLIAM M. BASSETT, a popular and prosperous merchant of Charleston, Iowa, a gentleman of enterprise and energy, is conducting his business in a straightforward and honorable manner, and enjoys a large and steadily increasing patronage. He came to Iowa while it was still a Territory, and has been a resident of Lee County since the fall of 1854. During this long period of years he has built up a good reputation as a business man and a citizen, and is classed among the valued members of the community.

Mr. Bassett is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Lewis County, Aug. 23, 1820. He is the son of Nathan and Rhoda (Merry) Bassett, natives respectively of Martha's Vineyard and Connecticut. They settled in the State of New York soon after their marriage, and remained there the balance of their lives. Nathan Bassett was a carpenter by occupation and also engaged in hotel-keeping. He and his wife became the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter, William being the fifth in order of birth.

William Bassett of our sketch received his early education in the common schools of the Empire State. He was a bright, ambitious boy, devoted to his studies and anxious to excel. At an early age he became fitted for a teacher, and followed this profession for a period of five years in the State of New York. In the fall of 1843 he crossed the Mississippi and came into Mahaska County, Iowa, where he resided for two years, thence removed to Van Buren County, and remained there for about eight years, still pursuing his occupation as a teacher. In the fall of 1854 he came into Lee County, and purchasing a farm in Charleston Township, engaged in agricultural pursuits for twenty-one years or until the fall of 1875, when he rented his farm, and purchasing a stock of goods established his present business in the village of Charleston. His stock consists of a large assortment of general merchandise, and his trade extends throughout the county. His farm comprises 263 acres, the greater part of which is under good cultivation. It is supplied with a good set of farm buildings and all the appliances for the prosecution of agriculture after the most approved methods.

The marriage of William M. Bassett and Miss Eliza Chantry was celebrated in Van Buren County, Iowa, on New Year's Day, 1845. Mrs. B. is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Van Buren County, Iowa, with her parents, in the spring of 1837. She is the daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Passmore) Chantry, natives respectively of England and Pennsylvania, who were among the early pioneers of this section. Mr. and Mrs. B. have become the parents of nine children, of whom one, John, died at the age of eighteen months; those living are Constantine S., Thomas N., Malvina, Howard E., Lewis A., George M., Chris E. and Annette.

Mr. Bassett has been prominent in the affairs of his township and actively interested in everything pertaining to its welfare. He has been connected with the School Board, and was appointed Postmaster under President Hayes in 1876, which office he held for ten years. He is a Republican in politics, and was connected with the Congregational and Methodist Episcopal Churches for about twenty years, but at the present time is not a member of any religious denomination.

* * *

ERNST BURSTER, an energetic and enterprising citizen of Ft. Madison, and the manager of Concordia Brewery, is fulfilling the duties of his position with much credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He is a native of Ft. Madison, and was born Nov. 27, 1863. His father, Anton Burster, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 26, 1825, and received his early education in his native country, remaining at school most of the time until he was fifteen years of age. His father, the grandfather of our subject, was an architect, and under his instruction Anton Burster also became an adept at that profession. At the age of twenty-two years he emigrated to America, and proceeded directly to Chicago, from there to St. Louis, thence to New Orleans, and after a brief sojourn in the Crescent City, came to Ft. Madison in 1851. He here became a contractor and builder, and followed his occupation successfully until 1865, when he erected a brewery and engaged in the manufacture of lager beer. He was thus occupied until his death, which occurred Jan. 25, 1885. He was a man of great energy and industry, and prominent in the public affairs of this locality. He was a member of the City Council for many years, and ranked among the best citizens here.

The parents of our subject were married in Ft. Madison, Dec. 10, 1853. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Augusta Henneberg, a native of Anhalt-Bernburg. Of this union there were born nine children, six of whom are living, as follows—Adolph, Otto, Julius, Louise, Ernst and Emma.

Since the death of his father Mr. Burster has satisfactorily managed the extensive business interests of his mother, with whom he has always lived. He is unmarried. He possesses rare business talents, and his friends predict for him a position of importance among the industrial interests of this locality. A portrait of Anton Burster, father of our subject, appears on another page of this book.

* * *

GEORGE TRUMP, a respected German citizen of Charleston Township, occupies a comfortable homestead on section 1, and by his habits of industry, economy and straightforward dealing, has earned the respect and esteem of the community in which he lives. Mr. Trump was born in Germany in 1816, and came to America when a young man twenty-three years of age, proceeding directly westward to Lee County, Iowa. He made his first location in Charleston Township, and upon the theory that a rolling stone gathers no moss, has continued to live here since that time, and has been prospered in his undertakings. His farm consists of ninety-nine acres of good land, upon which he has erected a comfortable residence and a good barn and out-buildings.

Mr. Trump was married in Montrose Township to Miss Catherine Seyb, a native of his own country, who was born in 1821, and emigrated to America with her parents when a young girl fourteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Trump have become the parents of nine children—Jacob, Mary, George, Christine, Dorothea E., Chester T., Henry A., Peter E. and Michael. Mary became the wife of Jacob Best, and died in Charleston Township in January, 1884; Dorothea E. is the wife of Fred Fischer, and resides in Charleston Township; she is the mother of one child, Bertha M. Mr. T. is Republican in politics, and religiously he and his wife are connected with the Evangelical Church.

* * *

JOHN WARE, a member of the Board of Trustees of Cedar Township, and a highly respected citizen, is one of the early settlers of the Hawkeye State. He crossed the Mississippi while a mere youth, with his parents, and settled in Iowa when it was yet a Territory, and in watching the remarkable growth and development of this section of country has identified himself thoroughly with its interests and materially assisted in bringing it to its present condition.

The subject of this history is of English birth and parentage, born in Yorkshire, Feb. 3, 1830. His father, James Ware, was a native of the same shire as his son, the date of his birth having been Nov. 3, 1799. At the age of seven years James Ware commenced the duties of life as a coal miner, and remained in the mines until 1843, when ill-health compelled him to abandon this occupation. He then purchased a small stock of goods and engaged in peddling for the two following years. But he was not satisfied with his condition or prospects in his own country, and resolved to emigrate to the United States, which seemed the "land of promise" for the enterprising and energetic young man. Accordingly, in the month of February, 1845, he set sail from London, accompanied by his wife and four children, and landed at New Orleans after a voyage of seven weeks and four days. Quite a party of Englishmen had come over at the same time under the auspices of the English Mutual and Emigrant Society, and they all left New Orleans and, striking camp at Keokuk, Iowa, sent out a committee of three to select a suitable location for settlement. This committee selected the east half of section 32 and west half of 33 in Cedar Township. Here the Ware family settled, and in due time the sons purchased land, and the parents lived with them the remainder of their lives, the father dying Feb. 12, 1853, and the mother surviving him until 1868, when she too passed to the silent land. The latter, before her marriage, was Miss Ann Wilson, and her birthplace was in Yorkshire, near that of her husband. The parental household consisted of four children, as follows: William, the eldest son, went to California in 1852, and died there eleven years later; Charlotte married Mr. Atkinson, of Cedar Township, and is now deceased; John, our subject, was the third child; Isaac lives in Van Buren County, Iowa.

John Ware at the age of nine years went into a coal mine, and was engaged in drawing the loaded cars to and from the shaft until old enough and strong enough to work as a miner. At this latter occupation he received the munificent salary of twenty-eight cents a day, and, it may be supposed, was joyous with hope at the prospect of a different life in a new country. He was fifteen years of age when he came to America with his parents, and for the first two years after reaching this section he lived with his uncle, John Ware. He then engaged with a Mr. Maloy who was carrying on a sheep farm. At this labor he received $6 per month for six months, and then worked for one year, at the close of which he received $100. The second year his salary was increased by $44. He remained with this gentleman nearly three years, and being economical and industrious, and saving of his earnings whatever he could, he soon found himself possessed of sufficient means to become a real-estate proprietor, and purchased eighty acres of unimproved land in Franklin Township. He at once commenced the improvement of his purchase, which he sold at a good profit, and in March, 1853, purchased the homestead which he now occupies; it consists of 195 acres, all tillable and under a good state of cultivation. He has a fine farm dwelling, good barns and out-buildings, valuable farm machinery and implements, and all appliances of a first-class agriculturist. Besides the home farm he has twenty acres of valuable timber in Van Buren County.

John Ware and Miss Jane Lightfoot were united in marriage in Harrison Township, Feb. 21, 1856. Mrs. W. was a native of Manchester, England, and daughter of John and Mary Lightfoot, of English birth and parentage, who emigrated from their native country to the United States, and settled in Lee County at an early period in its history. By her union with our subject Mrs. Ware became the mother of five children, as follows: Mary A., Mrs. Kennedy, is a resident of Polk County, Iowa; J. Berry lives in Harrison Township; J. Frank is a resident of Kansas; W. Chase and Alice J. are at home. Mrs W. departed this life July 5, 1875. Mr. Ware was married the second time, Sept. 20, 1879, to Mrs. Albertine Taylor. This lady was born in Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, Feb. 27, 1849. Her first husband was John Q. Baugher; he died Dec. 3, 1875. Of this union there were born three children—Margaret, John L. and Rosana.

Mr. Ware has been for many years prominently connected with the affairs of this township, and has taken great satisfaction in witnessing its progress financially and educationally. He has been the stanch friend of sobriety and morality, and has contributed generously of his time and means for the promotion of every worthy enterprise. He has been connected with the School Board, and prominently identified with all measures tending to culture and education. He is a striking example of the self-made man, having begun at the foot of the ladder, with indifferent prospects before him, but by his own persevering industry has climbed up step by step, and is now enjoying the well-merited reward of his early endeavors. To such men as Mr. Ware is due the rapid growth of the wide West and the march of her industrial and agricultural interests. For his earlier labors and his efforts in behalf of his community, he is now enjoying the esteem and confidence of his townsmen and the fruits of a well-earned competency.

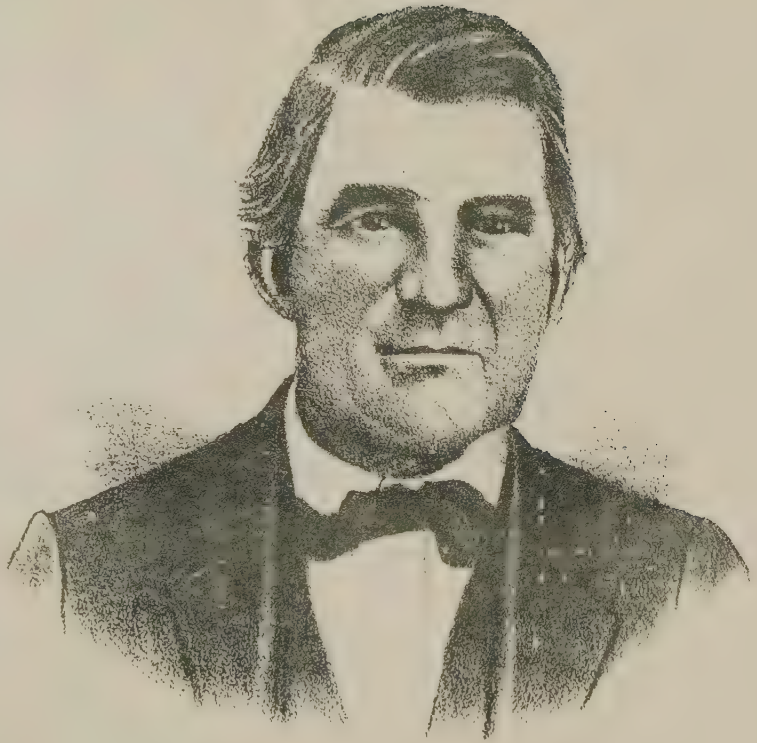
HORACE C. SARGENT, an honored pioneer of the Hawkeye State, and one of the leading farmers of Des Moines Township, owns and occupies a fine homestead on section 34. He crossed the Father of Waters in 1839, and came into this section while the prosperous commonwealth of the present day was but a Territory, thinly populated and abounding in wild animals and Indians. The changes which he has witnessed would fill a volume, and he has watched with great satisfaction the progress and advancement of his adopted State.

Mr. Sargent is a native of the old Granite State, his birth taking place Sept. 14, 1834. His father, Nicholas Sargent, was a native of Essex County, Mass., of American parentage and New England descent. He was a farmer by occupation, and was married in the county of his birth to Miss Eriam Sawyer, a native of New Hampshire, and also of New England parentage and descent. After their marriage they located on a small farm in Essex County, Mass., whence they removed to New Hampshire, where the father engaged in farming and lumbering, which he pursued while a resident of New Hampshire, or until 1835. The parental family now included twelve children, and they all came overland West with teams. They were detained for a time in Indiana on account of the sickness of some of the members of the family, and early in the following spring they went into Ray County, Mo., where they settled on a small tract of land, which they occupied for three years. Thence they removed to Clark County, Mo., living there one year, but on account of political trouble and the agitation of the slave question (Mr. Sargent being totally opposed to the peculiar institution), were obliged and also determined to leave the borders of a pro-slavery region.

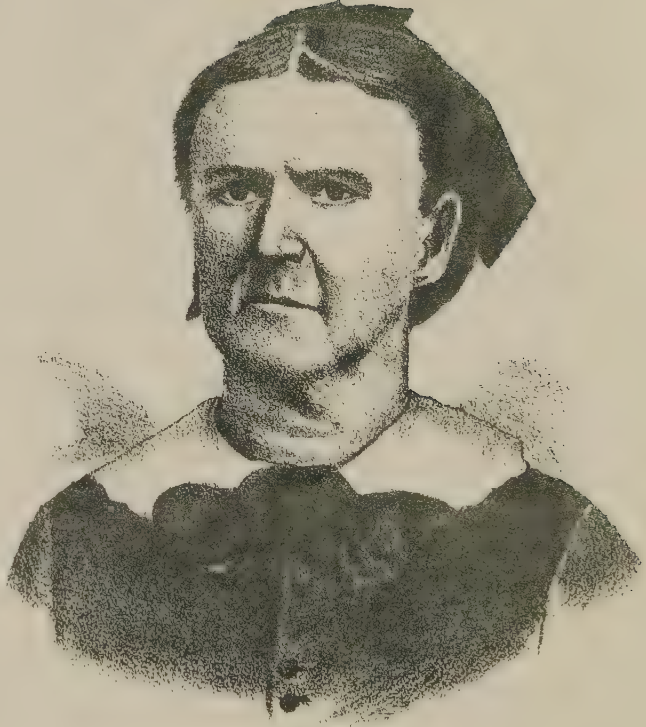
On leaving Missouri Mr. Sargent came into Lee County, Iowa, and settled on a "squatter's" claim of 160 acres in what is now Des Moines Township. It was then a desolate region, wild and unbroken, and was located in what was known as the "half-breed tract" on the second bottom of the Des Moines River. The land had not yet come into market, and it was questionable for some time as to who would become the actual owner. But the father and his sons began the improvement of the land and were successful from the first in their operations. It needed a vast amount of determination to be able to endure the privations and to engage in what almost seemed a hopeless task, but they had come to stay and there was no thought of abandoning their first project. They soon began to realize the reward of their labors in the picture of smiling fields and growing grain. The soil yielded plentifully, and although the business of marketing consumed much time and was exceedingly laborious, they soon found themselves possessed of sufficient means to add to their landed possessions. Their further purchases consisted mostly in prairie land lying along the Des Moines River, which was of excellent quality and exceedingly fertile. They finally became possessed of about 1,500 acres, which has been kept in the family until this time.

Nicholas Sargent departed this life July 23, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-three years and three months. He was a man greatly respected by his neighbors and acquaintances, and possessed of generous impulses and high morality. Upon coming here he identified himself with the interests of his adopted State, and did much toward the development of this section of the country. He always took an intelligent interest in politics and cast his vote uniformly with the Republican party. The faithful wife and mother survived her husband about six years, departing this life April 5, 1885, at the home of her son, our subject, having arrived at the age of eighty-seven and one-half years. She was a dutiful mother, an affectionate wife, and deeply mourned by a large circle of friends.

Horace Sargent was the youngest but two of his parents' family of thirteen children. He was but a child when his parents crossed the Father of Waters and located in the new land which has since been affectionately designated as the "Hawkeye State." He remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age and was then united in marriage with Miss Adeline D. Washburn, in Des Moines Township, in 1858. Mrs. Sargent is a native of the Province of Quebec, Canada, born at Landsdown, in 1830. She was but a small child when her parents removed to the Province of Ontario,



A. Anderson



Mary A. Anderson

and lived at home until she became a young woman. She then came to the United States with an elder sister, and they located in Iowa, where she passed the remainder of her life, her death occurring April 10, 1883. She became the mother of six children, three of whom are deceased. The living are, Orson G., who married Alta M. Newberry, and is engaged in agriculture in Des Moines Township; Edwinne B. and Edwin are twins; the former remains with her father at home and during school sessions pursues her studies; Edwin is attending the law school at Iowa City preparatory to the practice of his profession. The deceased are Frances and Frank (twins), who died in infancy, and Charles, who died at the age of one year.

Soon after his marriage, the subject of this notice began to cultivate a part of his father's farm, upon which he has lived ever since. He is also the owner of 640 acres of land, most of which is improved. In addition to his farming pursuits he is extensively engaged in the breeding of fine stock, in which he has been remarkably successful. He is a leading citizen of his township and has filled most of the local offices within the gift of his townsmen. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and is a man whose opinions are highly valued in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community.

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HON. ABSALOM ANDERSON, a prominent and successful farmer of Harrison Township, owns and occupies a fine homestead on section 17. He is a native of Maryland, and was born in Anne Arundel County, Sept. 14, 1809. His parents were Joshua and Sarah Anderson, natives of the same State as their son. The birth of Joshua Anderson occurred on the 29th of March, 1775. When a young child he removed with his parents from his native State to Ohio, which afterward remained his home, and where he departed this life March 5, 1859. Mrs. Sarah Anderson was born March 22, 1785, and died in Ohio, Feb. 1, 1879. She was a most excellent lady, and an active member of the Christian Church. They lived upon a farm their entire life, and became the parents of ten children, of whom the record is as follows: William married Miss Riley; Absalom, our subject, was the second son; Elizabeth, now deceased, became the wife of Uriah Campbell; Henrietta, now Mrs. McVay, lives in Morgan County, Ohio; Robert married Miss Bateman, and they are both deceased; Joshua married Miss Cochren, and they are residents of Missouri; Maria, Mrs. Taylor, also lives in Missouri; John first married Miss Botts, and after her decease married Miss Schrake; Thomas was married in early manhood, and Maranda became Mrs. Campbell.

Absalom Anderson and Miss Flora Sissna were united in marriage Nov. 13, 1834, and became the parents of seven children: Thomas J. married Miss Robinson; William H. was a soldier in Co. B, 3d Iowa Vol. Cav., and died of a congestive chill while in the army, at Helena, Ark.; George N., also a member of the same company, was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge; Robert C., a member of Co. A, 19th Iowa Vol. Inf., served three years in the army, and at the end of that time was honorably discharged, and returned safely home; Oren J. is unmarried; Mary J. became the wife of Mr. Claypole, of Muskingum County, Ohio; Hugh T. died in infancy. The faithful wife and mother departed this life July 18, 1849.

Mr. Anderson was married the second time, June 23, 1850, to Miss Emeline Coleman. Of this marriage there were born two children: Ira married Miss Carver and lives in Harrison Township; Dorr, while in the employ of Hoyt & Co. of Chicago, died of quick consumption. The mother of these children, Mrs. Emeline Anderson, died Sept. 17, 1869.

The third wife of Mr. Anderson was Mrs. May N. Manhard, to whom he was married Nov. 16, 1871. She was the widow of Peter Manhard, a native of Maryland, by whom she became the mother of three children: Elinora, who died at the age of eight months; Mary, who died at the age of eleven months, and Eugene, who married Miss Missouri Jackson, and lives in Van Buren County, Iowa. Of the last marriage of our subject there have been no children.

The younger days of Mr. Anderson were passed upon his father's farm. He graduated from the common schools after reaching the Single Rule of

III in Pike's Arithmetic. After attaining his majority, he worked in a tobacco factory in Ohio for three years, at the end of which time the man with whom he was in partnership absconded, taking with him the assets of the concern. Mr. Anderson suffered considerable loss from this affair, and resolved to seek his future fortunes in the West. He crossed the Father of Waters in 1841, and coming into Iowa while it was still a Territory, purchased 160 acres of land, to which he has since added until he is now the owner of 440 acres, which constitutes one of the most valuable farm estates in this locality.

From the time of coming here, Mr. Anderson has been prominently identified with public matters, being at once acknowledged as a leader on account of his decided views, force of character, and straightforward methods of doing business. He served eighteen years as Justice of the Peace in Harrison Township, and there was seldom an appeal from his decisions. He was elected to the Iowa Legislature in 1874, has been County Supervisor one term and School Director for a period of twenty-five years. He is a straight Republican in politics and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party. Mrs. Anderson is prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. They occupy a fine dwelling, and Mr. Anderson has a good barn and all the outhouses necessary for the storing of grain and the shelter of stock. He has a valuable assortment of farm implements and machinery, and the estate is furnished with all the appliances for the carrying on of agriculture and stock-raising in a first-class manner. Mr. Anderson is a Director in the Farmer's and Trader's Bank of Bonaparte, in Van Buren County; also a heavy stockholder of the same.

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CHARLES BROWN, Sr., one of the honored pioneers of Lee County, came to this section of country before Iowa had been admitted into the Union as a State, and has consequently witnessed remarkable changes. He was one among those brave spirits who courageously made a settlement in the wilderness, and by slow degrees opened up a farm and established a homestead. He is now the possessor of 450 acres of finely cultivated land, 320 in Montrose Township, and occupies a comfortable two-story farm residence, has good barns and out-buildings, valuable farm machinery, and everything required for the prosecution of agriculture and stock-raising in a first-class manner.

Mr. Brown is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Fayette County, Dec. 28, 1826, and is the son of Richard and Sarah (Gaus) Brown, both natives of Pennsylvania. Richard Brown was born June 23, 1799, and departed this life March 2, 1865, in Iowa: Mrs. Sarah G. Brown, born in 1803, preceded her husband to the better land thirteen years, her death occurring in January, 1852. They were the parents of the following children: Josiah, born Jan. 15, 1821; Orpha, Oct. 5, 1822; Richard and Ephraim, twins, Aug. 29, 1824; Charles, the subject of our sketch, Dec. 28, 1826; Jonathan J., March 6, 1829; Francis A., April 24, 1830; Richard G., Sept. 17, 1832; Le Roy, April 24, 1834; Rufus R., Oct. 12, 1836; Martha R., Feb. 12, 1839. Of these children but five are now living.

The subject of our sketch was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Parks, March 26, 1850. Mrs. Brown was born March 20, 1833, and was the daughter of Frederick and Lucy (Dean) Parks, natives of Putnam County, N. Y. They emigrated from their native State to Iowa in 1844, and remained here until the close of their lives, Mr. Parks dying in 1872, and his wife nine years later, in October, 1881. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth became the wife of John Barber; Frederick was a soldier, and died in the army; Jerome was killed in Montrose; Lucy married William Jones.

Mrs. Sarah Brown departed this life Nov. 13, 1881, and her remains are interred in Montrose Cemetery. She had been connected with the church of the Latter-Day Saints for a number of years. Of her union with Mr. Brown there were the following children: George E., born Jan. 15, 1851, married Miss Wealthy Reeves, and lives in Reno County, Kan.; Sarah N., born Oct. 23, 1852, became the wife of L. Schooley, and also lives in Reno County, Kan.; Charles, Jr., born July 2, 1855, married Miss Mary Scott; Frederick, born Oct. 18, 1857, chose for his life partner Miss Arcena Andrews; Mary B., born Aug. 27, 1859, died July 19, 1879; Le Roy was born Jan. 22, 1861, and married Miss Ada Martin; Richard, born March 7, 1867; Addie, Nov. 11, 1869; Minnie E., Feb. 1, 1875; two children died in infancy unnamed.

Mr. Brown came to Iowa in 1844, making his first location at Ft. Madison, where he remained one year. He then removed to Mahaska County, lived there one year, and then returned to Lee County, where his father purchased land. He was for a time engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1850 crossed the plains and the Rocky Mountains with an ox-team to California, where he engaged in mining along the Yuba River. He was quite successful in his search for the yellow ore, and in the space of one year became the possessor of $1,360, and, being quite satisfied with his experience in those regions, concluded to retrace his steps homeward. He returned by the Nicaragua route, coming across that lake a distance of sixty-five miles in a canoe, and making the trip in twelve hours' time. Since that time he has been to California twice, once in 1877, when he remained three months, and again in 1883, visiting friends there. With the exception of his wanderings in the West he has been a resident of Lee County since 1844.

Richard Brown, the father of our subject, followed farming pursuits for a number of years, and then became engaged as a stock-dealer. He purchased cattle and sheep in Ohio and drove them to the Philadelphia market. On account of the decrease in the price of stock, he lost a small fortune, and then determined to cross the Mississippi and seek his fortunes in the West. Here he also met with losses and other difficulties, and, after residing in various parts of the State of Iowa, he became discouraged and started back to Pennsylvania. When he had proceeded as far as the point on the bluffs about opposite to Nauvoo, then the prosperous city of the Latter-Day Saints, he was induced to purchase from a Mormon a claim of 160 acres. This land was located about five miles from Nauvoo, and Mr. Brown at once set to work to make improvements upon his property. It occured to him that a public-house was the thing most needed then in that locality, and he accordingly erected the building which was known as Brown's Tavern, and which afterward became so famous in the West. His fortunes now began to mend. He proved a success as "mine host," was straightforward in his dealings, and courteous and obliging in his manners, and his house became the favorite resort of travelers in that section. There he remained until 1863, a period of seventeen years, and accumulated a competency. He departed this life after his retirement from active business, in 1865.

Charles Brown, Sr., the subject of this biography, is a prominent man in his community, and held in the highest respect. He is greatly interested in educational and church matters, has been connected with the Baptist Church for a number of years, and is Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors for two terms, and was once arrested by Judge Drummond, of Chicago, for contempt of Court, because the County Board refused to levy a tax for the payment of interest on railway bonds; so the body proceeded to levy the tax, and Mr. Brown was released from the hands of the Government officers. He has been prominent in the affairs of his township and county, and in politics uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of the Democratic party.

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ARTHUR C. CATTERMOLE, a highly respected resident of Ft. Madison, after a useful and busy life, is now spending his later years retired from active labor and enjoying the comforts of a pleasant home, surrounded by a large number of warm friends. Our subject is a native of London, England, and was born July 31, 1829. His father, James C. Cattermole, was born in Suffolk, England, and his grandfather, a native of the same shire, was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native country the greater part of his life.

James Cattermole, in the spring of 1832, left his native country and set sail for the United States. After a safe voyage he landed upon American shores, and proceeded directly to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he located and remained for four years. Thence he removed to Hancock County, Ill., and engaged in farming until 1851, when he crossed the Mississippi into Ft. Madison, and made his final location, remaining there until his death in 1862, after he had arrived at the advanced age of eighty-one years. When a young man he was married in his native England to Miss Naomi Tillett, also of Suffolk County. She came to the United States with her husband, accompanied him westward to Ft. Madison, and preceded him to the better land in 1861, at the age of seventy-five years. She was a most worthy Christian lady, a faithful wife, mother and friend, and prominently connected with the Episcopal Church.

The parental family of our subject consisted of nine children, of whom five are still living. The eldest is Dr. James Cattermole, of London, Ontario, Canada; George is a merchant of La Harpe, Ill.; Emma is the widow of Phillip Aspinall, of Detroit, Mich.; Elizabeth is the wife of Henry Cattermole, now of Ft. Madison; the subject of this sketch is the youngest child.

Mr. Cattermole of this biography was in the third year of his age when he came to America with his parents, and in his seventh year when they moved to Hancock County, Ill. There he grew to manhood and assisted his father in the improvement of his farm, remaining with his parents until within one year of their removal to Ft. Madison, during which time he was employed as a clerk for Peter Miller of this city until 1852. He then went to Alexandria, Mo., where he took charge of the wholesale and retail dry-goods and grocery store of Thomas Fitzpatrick until 1859. He then returned to Ft. Madison, and in partnership with his cousin, Henry Cattermole, engaged in the grocery trade and pork-packing business, under the firm name of H. & A. C. Cattermole, which continued until 1871. Our subject then purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business alone. After a few years he disposed of his grocery stock, and continued the pork-packing successfully until 1882, when he also abandoned this. He then became interested in real estate, and also a stockholder of the German-American Bank of Ft. Madison, of which institution he is now one of the Directors, and which he has assisted in bringing to its present solid position among the banking institutions of the State.

The marriage of Arthur C. Cattermole and Miss Carrie Wilson was celebrated in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11, 1869. Mrs. C. was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the daughter of Robert and Mary Wilson, of Scottish parentage and descent. Their family consisted of twelve children, three only of whom are now living: The eldest, Mary, is the widow of James L. Brown, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Elizabeth is the wife of Capt. T. H. Griffith, of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. C. was the youngest of the household.

Mr. and Mrs. C. are regular attendants of the Episcopal Church, of which the latter is a member in good standing. They have become the parents of two children, Robert W. and Charles A., the latter of whom died at the age of two years. They occupy a pleasant residence on Third street, and are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mrs. C. is a lady of kindly Christian character, held in the highest esteem by her community. Mr. C. is a Democrat in politics, and in all respects is fulfilling the duties of a good citizen, casting his influence as opportunity occurs to promote the cause of morality and education.

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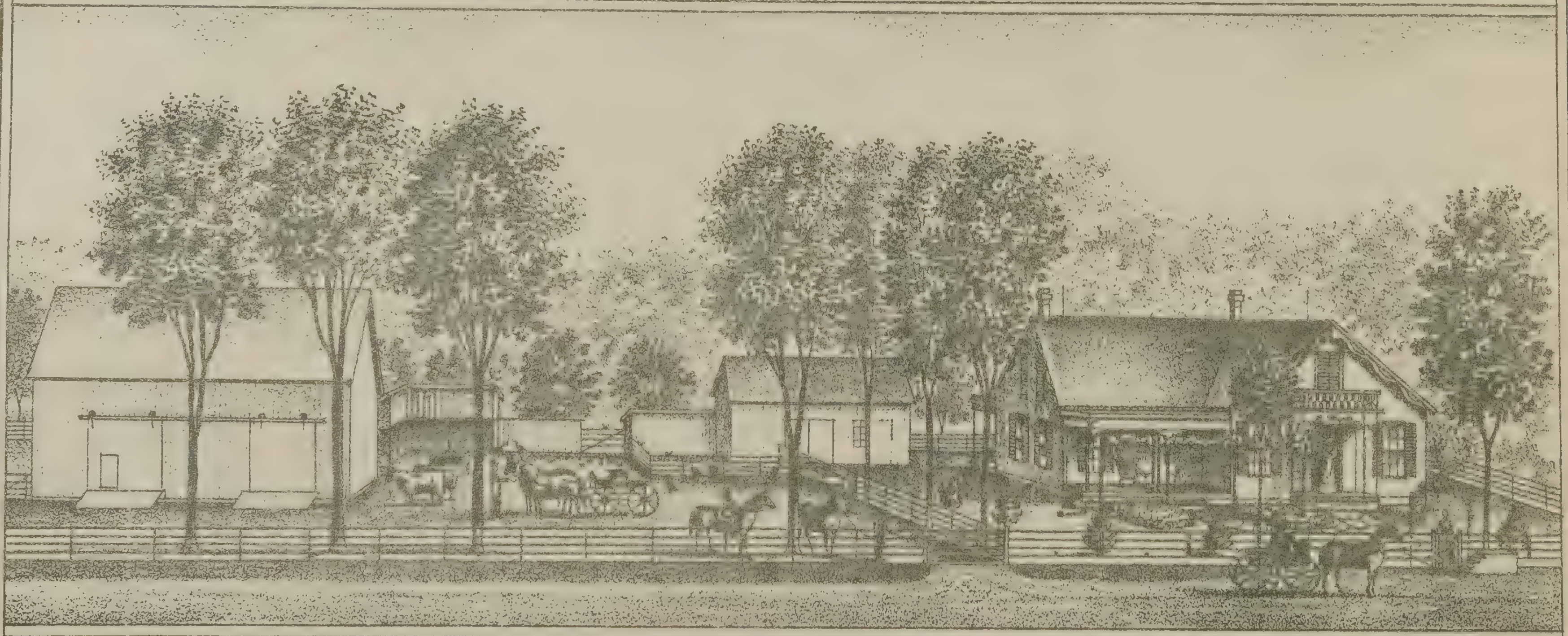
JAMES McQUADE, of Keokuk, has a snug little homestead in the Second Ward, consisting of fifteen acres of land devoted to small fruits and orcharding, and a handsome residence, furnished with all the appliances of convenience and comfort. Mr. McQuade is a native of Scotland, and was born Dec. 31, 1833, his parents being Samuel and Ellen (Walker) McQuade, of Scottish ancestry and parentage, who spent their entire lives in their native country, and are there buried. Their family comprised seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom James was the second in order of birth. He was reared by his parents in his native Scotland, and at the age of seventeen years emigrated to this country, making his first location in Orange County, N. Y. He removed from there to Keokuk in March, 1857, and was subsequently employed on the Des Moines Val-



RESIDENCE OF J. W. NEWBERRY, SEC. 8, DES MOINES TOWNSHIP.

ley Railroad for twenty-eight years, in different capacities. He was for twelve years in the machine-shops, and for several years was night despatcher. After leaving the railroad he located upon his present homestead, a view of which is shown in this work, and has since been employed as a horticulturist.

Mr. McQuade was married in Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1856, to Miss Louisa Palmer, daughter of Solomon and Margaret (Williamson) Palmer. Mrs. McQ. was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1833, and by her marriage with our subject has become the mother of eight children, whom we briefly record as follows: John S. is engaged in gardening at Keokuk; Samuel Edward is a fireman on the St. L., K. & N. R. R.; Alice died in Keokuk in 1880, at the age of sixteen years; two died in infancy; James, Charles and Robert are at home.

Politically Mr. McQuade is a stanch Republican, and socially is connected with Eagle Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M. He is an intelligent and thorough business man, and very successful in his present pursuits.

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JAMES W. NEWBERRY is an honored pioneer of Des Moines Township, and an extensive landed proprietor, general farmer and stock-grower. He is the owner of 1,117 broad acres of land, and occupies a fine farm estate on section 8. He came to Iowa when a young man in 1838, accompanied by his parents, and has witnessed remarkable changes since his advent, having always thoroughly identified himself with the interests of his adopted State. He has assisted materially in the development of this section of country, and because of this is held in the highest esteem by his county and community. A part of his land, 312 acres, lies in Scotland County, Mo. It is mostly improved, as is also his land in this township.

James W. Newberry is the fourth child of his parents' family, and was born in Orange County, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1817. He was therefore nearly twenty-one years of age when he arrived with his parents in this county, and soon afterward commenced life on his own account. About his first business was to secure unto himself a life partner, and he was shortly afterward married to Edith A. Benedict, a native of Canada West, born in September, 1830. They were married in Des Moines Township, her parents having emigrated to Iowa when she was only fourteen years of age. Her father, Ezra A. Benedict, was a farmer by occupation, and upon first coming to the United States crossed the Mississippi and located on a part of the old "half-breed" tract, in Des Moines Township. The maiden name of her mother was Edith Parish. The country was comparatively unsettled at the time they located here, and very little of the land was improved. They cultivated it for a time, then removed to Missouri, and afterward left there and went to Des Moines, Iowa, where they remained until their decease, both living to an advanced age. Mrs. Newberry remained at home with her parents until her marriage, and by her union with the subject of our sketch became the mother of ten children, three of whom are deceased. The record is as follows: Washington was united in marriage with Miss Ellen F. Washburne, and is occupied in agricultural pursuits in Des Moines Township; West. W. married Miss Sarah E. Case, and also lives in this township; Armantha became the wife of Robert M. Tweedy; Ella D. married Nels C. Nelson; these two also reside in Des Moines Township; Alta M. married Orson G. Sargent, and they live on the old Sargent homestead; Fred D. and Charles D. (twins) reside at home. The deceased are Smith B., Moline, and an infant unnamed.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Newberry located upon his present homestead (a view of which is shown on another page), which has been his permanent residence since that time. He commenced with limited means, but possessed a rich fund of determination and industry, and has slowly and surely made his way to the top of the ladder. He lived economically, disbursed his means wisely and judiciously, was remarkably successful in all his undertakings, and is now reaping the rich reward of his earlier toils. He has attended strictly to business, and has done whatever he could toward advancing the educational and moral interests of his community. He has never dabbled in politics, although he has pronounced views upon political matters in general, and uniformly casts his vote with the Republican party.

Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Newberry adhere to the faith of the Latter-Day Saints, and Mr. N. has held the office of Elder in his church for a number of years. This class of Latter-Day Saints are termed Josephites, and are a distinct body and separate from the Utah Mormon Church. They are a law-abiding class of people, and do not believe in a plurality of wives.

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F. J. WEESS, of Keokuk, is probably one of the most remarkable men in many respects in the Hawkeye State. He is one of the old landmarks in this vicinity, a butcher by occupation, and established himself in business in 1860, on the corner which he now occupies, No. 17 South Fourth street. He came to Keokuk in 1849, arriving on the 15th of May, in company with his father's family, the elder Weess being also a butcher by occupation, and has remained a resident of the Gate City since that time.

The subject of our sketch is a native of Holland, born in 1840, and the son of John C. and Mary (Wehrely) Weess, natives respectively of Germany and Holland. His father engaged in his old-time occupation after coming here, which he prosecuted successfully and with profit, and retired from active business two years before his death, which occurred in 1884. The mother is still living in Prairie City, Iowa. Their family consisted of eleven children, of whom four are now living, the subject of this history being the eldest; Chris C. is a resident of California; Mary, Mrs. Murry, and Liza, Mrs. Newer, of Monroe County, Iowa.

F. J. Weess, from the time he was a lad ten years old, has presented a remarkable example of energy and industry. In his boyhood days he was never idle, being constantly occupied in some useful work or study. His education was obtained principally in the evening after the labors of the day were over, and he advanced to manhood with the qualities of a thorough business man fully developed. He remained under the parental roof until he attained to years of manhood, and established himself in business as a butcher, as mentioned above. He has been remarkably successful in all his business undertakings, and has accumulated a valuable property. The principal enterprises of the city have received largely of his support and encouragement, and he has been an important factor among its industrial interests. He is a stockholder in the Central Stove Works, the Commercial Banks, the Water Works and the Building Association. His beautiful dwelling, built in 1880, is the finest in the city, and was erected at a cost of $28,000. It is located on the corner of Third and Morgan streets, and is a resort of the best elements of society of the Gate City.

In addition to his city property, Mr. Weess is the owner of three farms, two in Madison County and one in Woodbury County, near Sioux City. Both are improved and under a good state of cultivation. His city property, aside from that already mentioned, includes the store on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, another in the same block on Main street, and a third on Main between Third and Fourth streets, and a half block of four buildings on another prominent street, three lots on Fulton street, with buildings upon each, three lots on the corner of Ninth and Cedar streets, two at the corner of Eighteenth and Exchange streets, two at the intersection of Twelfth and Bank streets, two at the corner of Third and Morgan, besides several other pieces of property.

Mr. Frank J. Weess and Miss Louisa Lorentzen were united in marriage Feb. 14, 1861. Mrs. Weess is a native of Germany, and the daughter of Rev. P. Lorentzen, of German parentage and ancestry. Of this marriage there have been born seven children, five of whom are living and named as follows: Emma, John C., Mamie, Frankie and Arnot S. Mr. Weess is Republican in politics, and with his family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church in this city, of which he is an active member and Trustee.

Notwithstanding his large business interests, Mr. Weess has never been on the railroad further than Burlington. He is noted all over the State for his excessive industry, his honesty, and his upright dealings with his fellow-men. He has greatly aided in establishing and building up the industrial interests of the Gate City, and is universally respected for his upright moral character, true charity and kindness of heart. He has made for himself a position in this community as a man whose place it will be exceedingly difficult to fill when he shall have been gathered to his fathers, and his character will be held up as an example to future generations long after even his children shall have ceased the battle of life. This should be his abundant reward for the labors of a long and useful lifetime, during which he has shrunk from no duty and evaded no responsibility as a citizen, husband, father and friend.

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EDWARD S. CARTER, manager of the Moody estate, and of the business firm of Carter & Moody, exclusive wholesale dealers in hats, caps, furs, etc., at 221 Main street, Keokuk, Iowa, can appropriately be ranked among the leading business men, who by persistent effort and a mastery of the details of their line, have kept the Gate City fully to the front as a commercial center. Mr. Carter has been identified with the hat trade in Keokuk for twenty years and is an expert in his line. For years he did the principal retail trade of the city, and since 1879 has done an exclusive wholesale business, which has grown to be now the largest done by any house in this trade outside the cities of Chicago or St. Louis. The firm of Carter & Moody is represented by a corps of efficient traveling salesmen on the road, and their business house is owned by them and acknowledged to be one of the handsomest trade houses in Keokuk.

Mr. Carter was born in Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa., July 27, 1846, and was a resident of that State until 1857, when he came West, locating in the city of Keokuk in the spring of 1860. He commenced his business career as an apprentice in the composing-room of the *Daily Gate City* office, but that business not proving to his taste he abandoned it for merchandising, which he has followed industriously for twenty-five years. Mr. Carter's "hobby" outside of hats is art, and as an artist and art critic his name stands deservedly high, as he has been a close student of painting and drawing since he was twelve years of age, his first instructor being William Winter, of New York City, who gave him his first drawing-book. Since then he has worked and associated with Eaton, Elkins, Upp, Anderson and other noted painters, and his latch string is always out to any of the craft visiting Keokuk. At his home he has a large collection of paintings whose value runs up into the thousands.

Mr. Carter was married, in 1869, to Miss Mary F. Moody, only daughter of B. F. Moody, Esq., who was one of the pioneers in the wholesale boot-and-shoe business of the Gate City. He was born in Center Lincolnville, Me., Dec. 12, 1824, and emigrated to Indiana in about the year 1846. On the 11th of April, 1847, he was married to Miss Anna M. Porter, of Greenville, Ind., and in the spring of 1854 they came to Keokuk, where Mr. Moody decided upon the experiment of a wholesale boot-and-shoe house. He was successful in his undertaking, and at his death, in September, 1864, left an estate of over $100,000, the greater portion of which he accumulated in a period of ten years. He by will left this estate in almost equal portions to his wife, Anna M. Moody, and his son and daughter, Arthur H. Moody and Mary F. Moody, who still survive him. He was at one time President and principal stockholder of the old State Bank of Iowa, and considered one of the best collectors in this section. He was possessed of great executive ability, and being a good judge of human nature was remarkably successful in his dealings with the various characters which at that day he came into contact with, and was obliged to manage with discretion and judgment.

Mr. Carter, besides his extensive business, is connected with many of the substantial interests in this city, being a stockholder in the Keokuk Opera House, and also in the Keokuk Loan and Building Association, and the Keokuk Library Association. He was a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and during the war served as a Union soldier in the 45th Iowa Infantry. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Carter has been blest by the birth of three children—Frank P., Edward F. and Anna M. They occupy a handsome and convenient home, where they enjoy all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

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MRS. LEVO ALLBAUGH. This lady is a highly respected resident of Charleston Township, and the widow of Allery Allbaugh, who departed this life Jan. 15, 1866. Mrs. A. owns and occupies a comfortable homestead on section 8, and since the death of her husband has carried on the business of the farm in a wise and judicious manner. She is a native of Delaware, born July 4, 1827, and the daughter of Samuel and Ellen (McCabe) Campbell, natives of the same State. They were reared and married in Delaware, and afterward removed to Preble County, Ohio, where the father died. The mother of our subject still survives, and resides in Kansas, having attained the advanced age of eighty-nine years. The parental household included nine children, of whom Mrs. A. was the fourth in order of birth.

Mrs. Allbaugh was only nine months old when her parents removed from Delaware to Preble County, Ohio. She received careful home training and a good education in the public schools, and remained with her parents until her marriage, which occurred in Preble County, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1846. Her husband, Allery, was a son of Stephen and Nancy (Potters) Allbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in Butler County, Pa., Feb. 20, 1818. They remained in Preble County after their marriage for about eight years, during which time Mr. Allbaugh was engaged in hotel-keeping and mercantile pursuits. In 1851 they removed to Iowa and located in Keokuk, where they remained for two years. Mr. A. then purchased eighty-one acres of land in Charleston Township, and became occupied in agricultural pursuits. He subsequently added twelve acres to his first purchase, and upon this homestead remained until his death.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Allbaugh were born nine children, of whom five are deceased, viz., Nancy E., Stephen, William H., Mary F. and Edward. Those surviving are: Hubburt H., George M., Dona C. and Allery. Nancy was the wife of Dr. John Beucler, and died in Central City, Iowa; Hubburt married Miss Prudence George, and died in Athens, Mo.; George married Miss Saddie Page, and resides in Plattsville, Iowa; Dona is the wife of Dr. Albert Leach, and lives in Athens, Mo.

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JAMES B. HAZEN, a prosperous farmer of Pleasant Ridge Township, is one of the most extensive landed proprietors of Lee County. The family homestead consists of 260 acres, and aside from this he owns 240 acres in Washington Township, which includes ten acres of valuable timber, and he also owns ninety-three acres in Polk County. He is mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits, but is also largely interested in the breeding of high-grade stock.

Mr. Hazen is a native of Beaver County, Pa., and was born May 25, 1827. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Hazen, and was reared to farming pursuits, remaining with his parents until his marriage with Miss Emily Severns, which took place in 1848. Mrs. Hazen was born in the same county as her husband. After his marriage Mr. Hazen followed farming until 1866, when he sold out, and crossed the Mississippi for the purpose of establishing a permanent home. He had previously made a brief visit to the State and purchased eighty acres of his present farm. After coming here the second time he set himself industriously to work to improve and cultivate his possessions, and in due time was amply rewarded for his labors. He added to his first purchase as his means permitted, and has now become one of the most important farmers in this section of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazen have become the parents of five children, of whom the record is as follows: Susanna was the eldest; John S. married, becoming the father of a son, and died at the age of thirty-two years; Eliza, now Mrs. B. F. Kennedy, is a resident of Polk County; Samuel resides in Washington Township; DeWitt Hervey is at home. The family residence is a beautiful building, equipped with all the appliances of cultivated tastes and ample means, including fine barns and all the necessary out-buildings for the storing of grain and shelter of stock. The farming implements and machinery are of first-class description, and Mr. Hazen is in all respects the possessor of a model homestead. He is Democratic in politics, has filled the office of Township Trustee for several years, and is prominently connected with the Baptist Church.

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BENJAMIN W. DROLLINGER. This gentleman is successfully occupied as a general farmer and stock-raiser, to which he also adds the growing of fine vegetables. His property is located on section 12, and consists of 200 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation. The subject of our history is a native of Indiana, and was born Dec. 4, 1830. His father, Samuel Drollinger, was the son of Phillip D., of German ancestry and parentage, and emigrated to the United States in the early history of this country, becoming a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He made his home in New Jersey during the earlier part of his life, and afterward removed to Indiana, where he died at the age of sixty-five years.

Samuel Drollinger was born in Ohio, and lived there until he attained to years of manhood, being reared by his parents and receiving a fair education in the common schools. He was married to Miss Rachel Cook, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and was of German and Scottish parentage and descent. Mr. and Mrs. Drollinger lived in Ohio for some years after their marriage, and thence removed to Northern Indiana, where they settled on what is now known as Grand Prairie, where the subject of our sketch, Benjamin W., was born. Later, in 1833, the family removed to Clay County, Mo., locating at Cameron Station, where the death of the father occurred the following year. Mrs. Rachel Drollinger is still living, and resides with her eldest daughter, Mrs. Clarissa J. Moore, at Payson City, Utah, and has arrived at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

After the death of his father, Benjamin W. Drollinger remained with his mother until he was thirteen years of age, and then set out to earn his own living. He was an industrious boy, bright and quick to learn, and made friends wherever he went. He was variously employed at whatever he could find to do for the following five years, and then began to learn the trade of a plasterer, under the instruction of James Kent, which was completed with the uncle of the latter, Josiah Kent. Young Benjamin during this period enjoyed the confidence of his employer, and was often intrusted by him with important business. He was not satisfied, however, with his trade, and after a few years abandoned it and began to farm upon his own account.

Mr. Drollinger was married in Jefferson Township, Dec. 14, 1850, to Miss Susan L., daughter of George and Rebecca (Wallace) Wilson (see sketch of George Wilson). Mrs. Drollinger was born in Hancock County, at what is now Nauvoo, Ill., Jan. 13, 1834, and came with her parents to Iowa when but a small child. She was the eldest daughter and second child in the family, and is the oldest now living. Mr. and Mrs. Drollinger are the parents of seven children, as follows: George married Miss Clara L. Dougherty, and lives in Clark County, Mo., upon a farm; Burrel P. married Miss Laura O. Dougherty, and is carrying on a farm in Clark County, Mo.; Emma, the wife of Frank Holmes, lives with her husband on a farm in Jefferson Township; Frances E. is a teacher, and resides with her parents at home; Mary is the wife of Levi P. Conley; Benjamin and Annie are at home.

Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Drollinger settled upon their present homestead. Besides this land Mr. Drollinger is the owner of 200 acres on section 20 in Jefferson Township, one-half of which is finely cultivated and the balance in pasture. He also owns 540 acres of land in Clark County, Mo. In his management and methods, Mr. Drollinger is a fine illustration of the progressive farmer. His farm machinery and implements are of the latest and most improved pattern, and the homestead is supplied with everything needful for comfort, utility and beauty.

Mr. and Mrs. Drollinger are members in good standing of the United Brethren Church, and in politics Mr. Drollinger is strongly Democratic. He takes an active interest in the general welfare of his community, has served on the School Board, and in other ways performed the duties of a good citizen.

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WILLIAM J. BEHRENS, of Harrison Township, is pleasantly situated on section 22, where he has 100 acres of finely cultivated land, and is engaged in the breeding of good horses. He comes from a finely educated family, who were natives of the Empire of Germany, his parents having emigrated to this country in 1846. Mr. Behrens is a native of Harrison Township, Lee County, his birth occurring June 24, 1860. He is the son of Henry and Johanna (Burgdorf) Behrens. His father was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, May 22, 1822, and after coming to this country, departed this life April 6, 1872, at the age of fifty years.

Henry Behrens was reared on a farm in Germany and attended the schools of his native empire, in which he developed a remarkable fondness for books, and attained a fine fund of general information. After reaching the United States he remained in New York City to attend upon two brothers who were stricken with cholera while on the voyage, and who died after leaving the ship. After this sad circumstance Mr. Behrens returned at once to Germany, where he remained for three years, attending to the property in possession of the family. At the expiration of this time he re-embarked for the New World, and after a safe voyage located at St. Louis, Mo., where he purchased property and remained for about four years. He then sold out, and coming to Iowa located in Harrison Township, and after having disposed of his St. Louis property, here purchased 400 acres of land. It was unimproved, and he at once set to work to cultivate the land and establish a home. His first residence was a log cabin, 24x36 feet in dimensions, and in this he kept "bachelor's hall" for three years.

Mr. Behrens was married, Jan. 9, 1854, his wife being a native of his own country, and ten years his junior, the date of her birth having been Aug. 9, 1833. She came to America in 1850, when a maiden of seventeen years old. Of their union there were born eleven children, of whom the record is as follows: Henry died in infancy; Chris, for his first wife, married Miss Henrietta Abel, who died after a few years, and he then married her sister, Miss Tillie Abel; August H. died in infancy; Henry J. married Miss Ella Linn, of Des Moines County, Iowa; William J., our subject, was the fifth in order of birth; Charles (first) died in infancy; A. C. is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Dallas County, Mo.; the others are Hannah, H. C., Martha E. and Freddie E.

Henry Behrens was remarkably fond of horses, and kept upon his farm a number of the finest specimens to be found in this vicinity. He was greatly prospered in his agricultural and business enterprises, and at the time of his death was the owner of 500 acres of land. He was public spirited and liberal, and contributed largely to the building of school-houses and the support of the cause of education. He was greatly respected and beloved in this vicinity, and widely-known for his benevolence and kindness of heart. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, although a strong anti-slavery man, and greatly opposed to human bondage.

William J. Behrens is a representative man of this township, and in religious and political faith follows closely in the footsteps of his honored father, being Democratic in politics and a loyal adherent of the Evangelical Church. He is highly esteemed in his community, and is the encourager and supporter of every good work and purpose. In addition to his beautiful homestead in Harrison Township he also owns 160 acres of land in Seward County, Kan.

* * *

MRS. MARY NAGEL, proprietress of the prosperous and extensive brewery located on Fourteenth street, between Main and Blondeau, Keokuk, owns and occupies a fine residence on the latter street at No. 1416, which she erected in 1880. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Nagel has conducted the business successfully, and is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and business talent.

The subject of our sketch comes from an old family of excellent German ancestry, her parents being John D. and Connie (Brakel) Maybauer, natives of Germany. They spent their entire lives in their native land, the father carrying on a successful business as a blacksmith and wagon manufacturer. He departed this life in 1847, two years after the decease of his faithful and affectionate wife. The parental household consisted of six children, only three of whom are living: John is a resident of Johnson County, Iowa; George lives in Linn County, and Mary, Mrs. Nagel, in Keokuk.

Miss Mary Maybauer was united in marriage with John Nagel in 1853, at Keokuk. He was a native of the same country as herself, and came to America in the same year as his wife, 1852. After their marriage they located upon a farm in Charleston Township, Lee County, of which Mr. Nagel had become the possessor, which consisted of 120 acres and had but very few improvements. Here they established a comfortable home, but after four years sold the farm and moved into Keokuk, where for three years Mr. N. was variously engaged, after which he became connected with the brewery business, which he followed for the remainder of his life. Their household included seven children, three of whom are deceased. The living are: Elizabeth, Mrs. Loeffler, of St. Louis, who is the mother of three children—Charles, Edward and Dora; John is manager of the brewery in Keokuk, and associated with him is his younger brother, Charles; Amelia, the youngest of the family, now Mrs. Wooley, lives in Keokuk. The husband of our subject departed this life in 1872. He was an excellent business man and a good citizen. In politics he voted the straight Republican ticket, and socially belonged to the Druids. He was also a prominent member of the Brewers' Association.

* * *

ANTON WIGGENJOST. The subject of this brief history is a fine representative of that prosperous and enterprising German element which has assisted so materially in the development of the resources of this section of country. He was born in Germany in 1825, and is the son of Barney and Mary Wiggenjost. He emigrated to the United States in 1851, and from St. Louis, Mo., three years afterward, came into Lee County. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits a greater part of his life, and was also employed in the manufacture of brick for about twenty-five years. He located in Ft. Madison after first coming to the county, and remained there about three years, then removed to Washington Township, of which he has been a resident since that time. He is the owner of 550 acres in this county, which includes the fine estate in Washington Township upon which he resides.

The subject of our sketch was married in St. Louis, Mo., in 1851, to Miss Katie Cook, a native of his own country, born about 1828. They have become the parents of twelve children, of whom only four survive, as follows: Theresa is the wife of Henry Cramer, of Washington Township; Joseph married Anna Buescher, and also resides in this township; Frank and Sidonia are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggenjost are connected with the Catholic Church, and in politics our subject uniformly casts his vote with the Democratic party. He is a straightforward business man, honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, and in all respects is entitled to rank among the first citizens of Lee County.

* * *

MRS. ADITHEA A. HEFFLEMAN, a highly respected resident of Jackson Township, is a native of Harrison County, Ind., and was born Dec. 10, 1819. She is the daughter of George and Sarah (King) Borden, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. After their marriage they located in Harrison County, Ind., where the death of George Borden occurred in 1835. His wife, the mother of our subject, survived him nineteen years, and died in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1854. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Heffleman was the tenth in order of birth.

The subject of this history remained a member of her parents' household until she was twenty-two years of age, receiving careful parental training and a fair education in the public schools. She was first married to John W. Miller, and they located in Bullitt County, Ky. Mr. Miller was occupied in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, owning and commanding his own boats, and after a number of years spent in Kentucky they removed to Clark County, Mo., in 1863, where he engaged in farming. Mr. Miller departed this life on the 6th of May, 1866. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Baptist Church. They had no children.

Mrs. Adithea A. Miller, on the 4th of August, 1867, became the wife of James S. Walker. After their marriage they settled in Lee County, and Mr. Walker followed farming pursuits in Jackson Township until 1880, when he rested from his earthly labors. The subject of this biography was married the third time, Dec. 10, 1882, to Henry Heffleman, and continued to reside in Jackson Township. Mr. H. died June 15, 1886. During his residence in Van Buren County he was the second Sheriff of that county, and was Deputy Sheriff under the first Sheriff. He had been twice previously married, and reared three children, two by his first and one by his second marriage; only one son is now living, in Custer County, Neb. Mr. Heffleman was for many years a prominent man in the early settlement of Iowa, and was highly respected by the citizens of Lee County.

Mrs. H. has a life lease of thirty-seven acres of the home farm and residence in Jackson Township, and is the owner of sixty-three acres in Missouri. She is a lady of intelligence and good business capacity, and enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. She has a pleasant and comfortable home, and a fair share of the good things of life. A view of the home place is shown on another page.

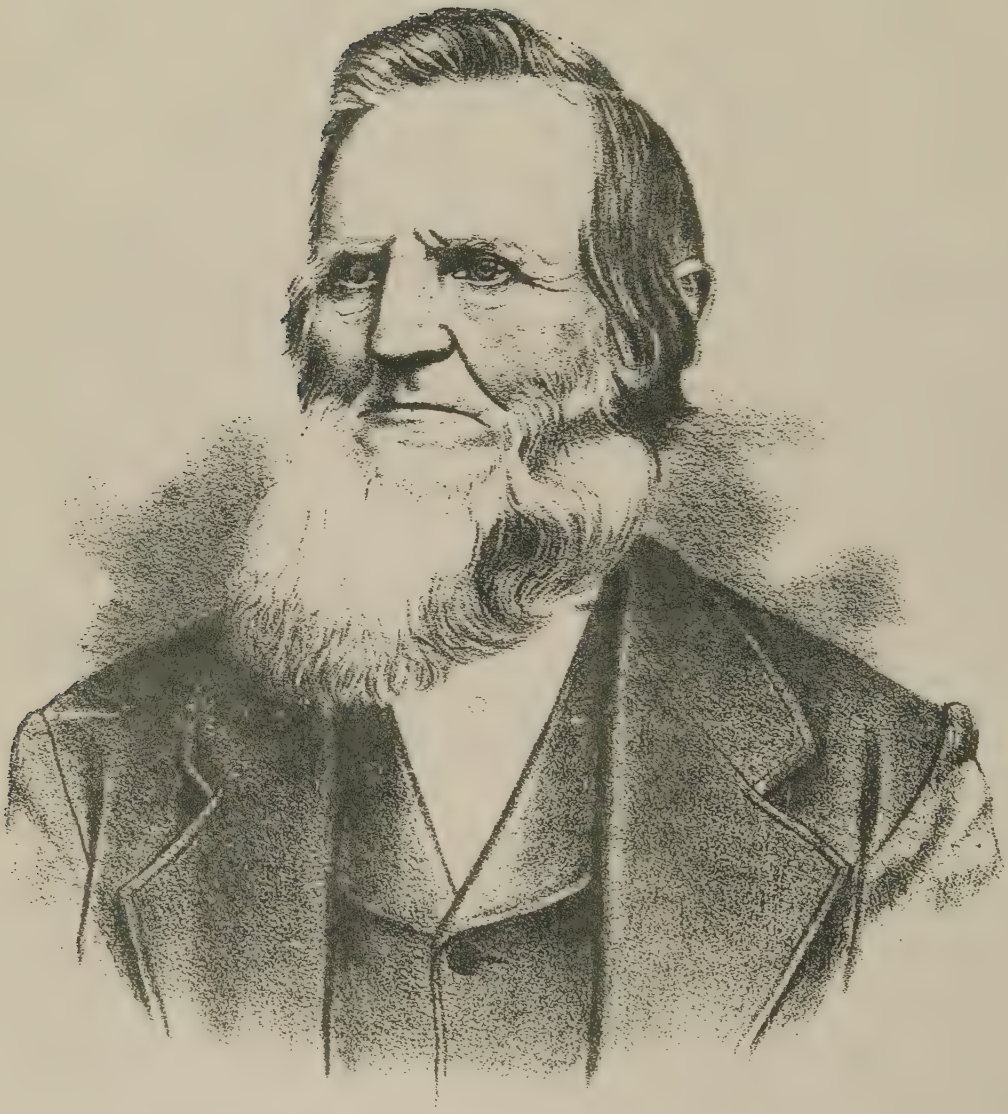
* * *

WILLIAM J. ADAMS, an honored pioneer of Iowa, crossed the Mississippi before the Territory had become a State, making the journey from Tennessee. The country at that time was wild and mostly uncultivated, but Mr. Adams possessed the true pioneer spirit, and "came to stay." He was prepared to meet and overcome the difficulties which beset the early settler. How well he succeeded his present position fully indicates.

The subject of this biography was born Nov. 18, 1829, in Weakley County, Tenn., and remained at home until he attained to years of manhood. He was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Gore, the wedding taking place Sept. 18, 1851. Mrs. Adams is a native of Union County, Ill., born Nov. 5, 1832, and is the daughter of Joshua D. and Mary (Petterson) Gore, both natives of Johnson County, S. C. From there they removed to Lee County, Iowa, in the spring of 1842, and made their home here for two years, thence removing to McDonough County, Ill., where they lived one year, and then returned to Lee County, where they spent the remainder of their days. The mother departed this life Feb. 7, 1879; her husband survived her four years, dying in 1883. The record of their family is as follows: Nancy J. was born in 1828; E. E., Dec. 28, 1830; Rebecca, Nov. 5, 1832; Martha, Aug. 25, 1835; Owen P., Feb. 20, 1837; Josiah P., Jan. 20, 1841; Thomas, July 8, 1843; Mary Ann, Jan. 7, 1845; Sarah A., Jan. 9, 1848; Susan A., Oct. 23, 1850; John F., July 18, 1853.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born the following: Joshua T., Sept. 26, 1852; Alice A., May 22, 1854; Nancy J., Nov. 28, 1855; Mary E., Feb. 28, 1858; Lucy M., Nov. 25, 1859; William R., Oct. 30, 1863; Owen, Sept. 22, 1867; Effie, March 27, 1870; Frank, May 24, 1873. Five of the children are yet living.

After coming to Iowa Mr. Adams located upon a tract of land on section 25, in Montrose Township. His neighbors were few and far between, and the first few years of his labors were passed in comparative solitude. He set himself about the improvement of his land, working as well as he could with the limited conveniences at hand, and in due time reaped the reward of his labors in the picture before him of smiling fields and growing grain. He became prosperous, established a comfortable homestead, and is now enjoying all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Beside his farm estate he has three town lots in Galland, this county. His children have been carefully reared and well educated, and the family are members in good standing of the Christian Church. Po-



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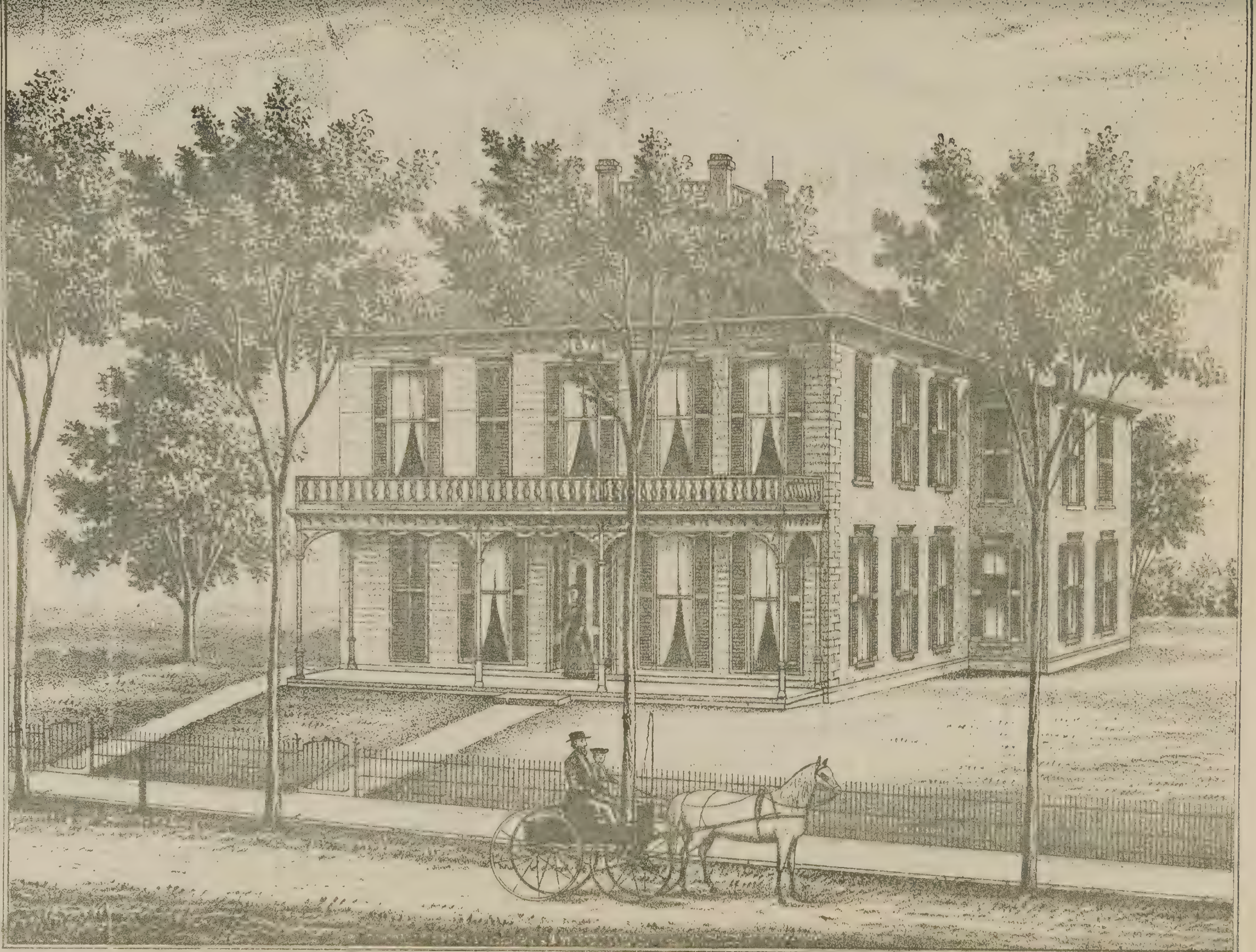

Residence of J. C. Atlee, 4th St., Fort Madison.

litically Mr. Adams is an uncompromising Democrat, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party. As a citizen he is held in high esteem, and has always occupied a prominent position in Lee County.

* * *

JOHN C. ATLEE, an honored pioneer of Lee County, and a prominent resident of Ft. Madison, is one of its most valued and representative citizens. He is in every way a man of note in his locality, and the founder of the most extensive business now being carried on at Ft. Madison. In all enterprises tending to build up the interests of Lee County he has been intimately identified, socially, morally and financially, and has aided greatly in its development and prosperity.

Mr. Atlee is a native of the State of Maryland, the date of his birth being March 22, 1816. He is the son of Samuel J. and Martha (Strickler) Atlee, both natives of Lancaster County, Pa. His mother died while he was an infant, leaving five children beside himself—William A., Samuel, Jacob S., Isaac and Sarah—all of whom are now deceased save the subject of this sketch. The father in due time contracted a second marriage, taking for his wife Miss Rachel Strickland, and of this union eight children were born, two of whom died in childhood and the remaining six attained their majority. They were as follows: Cornelia, Edward, Samuel, George, Julia and Joseph B.

The subject of this sketch was only a few days old when his mother yielded up her life, and he was thus left to the care of his grandmother, Mrs. Strickler, who, with her husband, was one of the pioneers of Lancaster County, Pa. He remained with her until her death, which occurred when he was only twelve years old. He then made his home for a short time with an uncle, Henry Strickler, and afterward with an elder brother, William A. Atlee. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to his brother, Jacob S., to learn the carpenter's trade, and was thus employed nearly two years, at which time his brother retired from the business. Our subject then proceeded to Philadelphia to complete his trade under the instruction of Joshua Colter, and worked on Gerard Square one year. Then, with a cash capital of twelve and one-half cents, he left Philadelphia and proceeded to New York City, where he followed his trade for about nine months. At the expiration of this time, in the fall of 1835, he went by sea to Mobile, Ala., and the following spring by Lake Pontchartrain, La., to New Orleans. He did not like the South as well as he had anticipated, and leaving the Crescent City he went up the Mississippi River as far as Vicksburg, thence to Louisville and Cincinnati; then back to St. Louis, where to his surprise he received word from his brother Isaac, of whom he had heard nothing for three years. His brother had left the city, however, and John C. went up the river to Quincy, and there learned that his brother was at Ft. Madison. He accordingly set out on horseback, and soon met the brother he was in search of, whom he found engaged in carpenter work. He remained here a few months, and was so favorably impressed with the young town and its vicinity that he determined to make this locality his future home. This was in the year 1837.

Mr. Atlee had in the meantime made arrangements for the establishment of domestic ties, and going back to Quincy was there united in marriage with Miss Emeline S. Brooks, a native of New Hampshire, the wedding taking place in Quincy, Ill., in 1838. Immediately after their marriage the young couple came to Ft. Madison, where the husband established himself at his trade, which he successfully pursued for six years. At the expiration of this time, by the exercise of unremitting industry and economy, he had saved sufficient from his hard earnings to purchase a farm, and selected a tract of 400 acres on Little Cedar Creek, twenty-four miles from Ft. Madison. Their nearest neighbors were quite a distance away, and his wife did not see another woman for the space of three months. He employed himself continuously in the cultivation and improvement of his farm for several years, and experienced many hardships and privations. There was no money in circulation, and although his crops were large, he realized but little cash profit from them.

In 1852 Mr. Atlee sold his farm, returned to Ft.

Madison, and became associated with his brother in the lumber trade, which they carried on for two years and then dissolved. In 1854 he went into partnership with Nathaniel Bennett, and they erected a steam sawmill, with a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber daily. The following year they admitted Augustus Kraber as a partner, continuing business under the firm name of Atlee, Bennett & Kraber, but the firm became involved in debt, and the financial crisis of 1856–57 proved very disastrous to them. Messrs. Kraber and Bennett became much discouraged, but Mr. Atlee would harbor no such word as "fail." He accordingly purchased the interest of his partners, and although it involved a debt of $50,000, he determined to persevere. He had a large stock of lumber on hand, for which he could secure no cash, but was obliged to exchange it for hogs, cattle and horses, and with these he in turn purchased more logs, and also made payments on his notes of indebtedness. In the meantime there had been additions to his domestic circle, and he now had a son who was nearly a young man grown. He now associated this son, Samuel by name, with him in business, the firm title becoming S. & J. C. Atlee. Occasionally they were compelled to borrow money, and also obliged to pay 15 to 20 per cent interest. However, by close attention to business, strict integrity and excellent management, they succeeded in clearing themselves of debt, and now no man can say he ever lost a cent by John C. Atlee.

The subject of this sketch is a man of surprising resolution and perseverance. The more opposition and disaster crowded upon him the more he determined to succeed. In 1858 the boiler of their mill exploded, killing four men and blowing the building to atoms. Mr. Atlee assisted in burying the dead, and then commenced re-building his mill, putting everything in running operation again, which continued until May 3, 1866, when the new mill was destroyed by fire. In just six weeks it was re-built on a much larger scale. The second mill had a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber per day, but this proved too slow for Mr. Atlee, and after the building of the third mill he finally tore it down and erected the present one, which has a capacity of 120,000 feet of lumber, 150,000 shingles and 28,000 lath per day of ten hours. This mill is one of the largest in Lee County, and in connection with it is also a planing-mill and a manufactory of sash, doors, blinds, boxes, and all kinds of carpenter work. The firm continues as it began, operated solely by Mr. Atlee and his son. They give employment to 300 hands, some of whom have served them for over a quarter of a century, and a remarkable harmony prevails among all the employes throughout the works, and the heads of the firm are held in the highest respect and esteem.

On the 3d of July, 1875, a furious hurricane unroofed the residence of Mr. Atlee and otherwise injured it. He was absent from home at the time, but knew that his home was in the pathway of the storm, and when he came in sight of the ruins and found that his family was safe, he swung his hat and shouted "All right; we will try it again." He went to work the same day, drew his plans, and rebuilt on a larger scale than before. The same storm played all sorts of tricks at the mill yard, damaging the property to the extent of $5,000. But none of these things discouraged the proprietor. On the contrary they only seemed to whet his appetite for further struggles, and he gloried in triumphing, as it were, over the elements, and over disasters that would have appalled most men. In short it would seem that nothing but the grim Destroyer himself will ever be able to conquer J. C. Atlee. His excellent wife says, "We never cry over our misfortunes." Mrs. Atlee seems to have been peculiarly fitted for the wife of such a man as her husband. She has never failed to greet him upon his arrival for his meals since the date of their marriage, and has never been out of hearing of the mill whistle. She has become the mother of five children, one of whom died in childhood. The four living are Samuel; Martha, now the wife of Peter Okell; William, and Maggie, who became the wife of George Hanchett.

In early life Mr. Atlee affiliated with the Democratic party, but in 1856 he considered he had reason to change his political opinions, and upon the organization of the Repuplican party about that time, he cordially indorsed its principles, and has been its firm supporter ever since. He has steadily declined becoming a candidate for any office, and refused the position of County Sheriff, which was tendered him by appointment.

As a worthy and honored representative of the county, the publishers are pleased to present the portrait of Mr. Atlee on another page of this ALBUM, also a view of his residence.

* * *

JAMES P. TURNER, a prominent and highly respected farmer of Jackson Township, is located on section 29, and carrying on the peaceful pursuits of agriculture in an intellegent and profitable manner. He is a native of Scioto County, Ohio, and was born April 28, 1836, his parents being John G. and Elizabeth (Smith) Turner, natives respectively of Maryland and Kentucky. They settled in the State of Ohio after their marriage, and afterward removed across the river into Kentucky whence, in about 1853, they came to Lee County, Iowa, and located in Jackson Township. Here they established a permanent home and remained until the close of their lives. The household circle included ten children, six boys and four girls, of whom our subject was the fifth in order of birth.

Mr. Turner of this history was a youth of fifteen years when he came to Iowa with his parents. About this time the Rebellion began to assume alarming proportions, and young Turner, fired with a spirit of youthful patriotism, determined to become a soldier and aid in the preservation of the Union. He enlisted in the 1st Iowa Cavalry, June 13, 1861, and served until March 14, 1866, or until the close of the war. He went in as Corporal and was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant. He shared with his regiment all the dangers, hardships and privations of war, and came out of them unharmed. After he was mustered out he returned to Lee County, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has been thus occupied the greater part of his life. He is the owner of 185 acres of land, most of which is tillable and under a good state of cultivation. He has a good farm residence, and all the improvements and appliances of a first-class farm estate.

Mr. Turner was married in Van Buren Township, Dec. 12, 1867, to Miss Frances J., daughter of Charles J. and Eliza (Heath) Wright, natives of England. They emigrated from their native country to America in 1848, first settling in Pittsburgh, Pa. They crossed the Father of Waters and came into Keokuk, Iowa, about eleven years later. They finally made their home in Jackson Township, where the father departed this life in 1879; the mother still survives. Their household included twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. Mrs. Turner was the fifth of her parents' family, and was born near London, England, Jan. 14, 1848. By her union with our subject she has become the mother of four children: Charles G., who died in infancy; James F., Nellie G. and John D.

Mr. Turner has served as Assessor of Jackson Township for about ten years, and has held other minor offices. He is Republican in politics and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community and the progress of morality and education. He is a straightforward business man, reliable and temperate, and in all respects a valued member of the community. A view of his residence is shown on another page.

* * *

JAMES H. ANDERSON, of Keokuk, Iowa, attorney at law, occupies a high position in his profession in the Hawkeye State, of which he has been a resident since 1856. He received his primary education in the public schools of Keokuk, and thereafter for a time remained with his father upon the farm in Clark County, Mo. He has been a man of varied experiences. He was studious in his youth and keenly observant, and made the most of his opportunities, and the position which he now occupies has been secured mainly by his own enterprise, industry, and the improvement of the talents which nature bestowed upon him.

The subject of our sketch was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 30, 1842, and his parents were Robert James and Mary J. (Whitney) Anderson. At the age of fourteen years, accompanied by his father and his father's brother, they started West, crossed the Father of Waters and located at Keokuk.

After a time he was joined by his father's family, and in 1860 removed upon a farm. The following year the notes of war began to sound throughout the land, and at the first call for troops he determined to become a soldier for the Union. He accordingly enlisted, May 25, 1861, and became a member of the Northeastern Missouri Volunteers, under the command of Col. Woodyard, and served with his regiment until October of that year, when he was taken prisoner by the rebels in Missouri and paroled. The next year he went into active service in the Missouri State Guards, with whom he remained during 1862. In the following spring he returned to Keokuk, and in 1863 he crossed the plains to Colorado, driving an ox-team, and returned to Keokuk in the spring of 1864.

In that same year Mr. A. re-enlisted and was mustered into service in Company C, 45th Iowa, as a private, serving in Tennessee during the summer. He received his discharge in the fall of that year, and returning to Keokuk commenced reading law under the instruction of Hon. J. H. Craig. He continued his studies for two years thereafter, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, at Keosauqua, Iowa. The following year he became associated in partnership with Robert H. Gilmore, the firm existing until the time of Mr. Gilmore's death, in 1881. Mr. Anderson then became associated with his brother, Joseph G., until 1885, since which time he has carried on his professional business alone.

In March, 1868, James H. Anderson was united in marriage with Miss Anna, daughter of Lewis and Ann (Harper) Riggs. Mrs. Anderson was born in Brookville, Ind., May 2, 1846, and of their union have been born five children, two of whom died in early childhood. The three living are Edwin G., born in 1872; Bessie, in 1878, and David F., in 1882.

Mr. Anderson has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession since 1867, and has taken a hearty interest in all public enterprises, or whatever might become of benefit to his county or community. He has aided materially in the industrial interests of this section, and has contributed cheerfully of his time and money to the bringing about of various public improvements. He has erected ten buildings, which are among the handsomest in the city, and mainly to his efforts is due the building of the driveway around the city, the building of the North road, the water-works, the street railway, and the institution of the public park. He is the President of the Keokuk street railway, and a Director in the Opera House Company. He was also Vice President and General Manager of the Keokuk & Northwestern Railway during the building of that road, and was for many years a Director of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad. He was President of the Water-Works Company during the construction of their works, and for many years was a Director in the State National Bank, also a Director of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company.

In politics Mr. Anderson formerly voted the Republican ticket, but in 1868 he considered he had reason to change his political views, and since that time has usually supported the principles and voted for the candidates of the Democratic party. Although prominent in local politics he has steadily declined to become a candidate for any office.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Anderson has added greatly to the progress and development of Lee County, and especially of its largest city. It is by the efforts of such men as he that Iowa has attained to her present proud position among the States west of the Mississippi, and the record of their lives will stand in these monuments of wood and iron long after their projector has passed away.

* * *

CHARLES WHITLOCK, a highly esteemed citizen of West Point, has been a resident of the Hawkeye State for the space of thirty years, and from the time of coming here has enjoyed, in a marked degree, the highest respect of his fellow-townsmen. He is extensively and successfully engaged in the handling of lumber and grain and in the keeping and sale of bees and honey.

Mr. Whitlock is a native of the Empire of Germany, and was born in the Kingdom of Prussia on the 12th of March, 1834. He was the fifth of a family of six children, and when a child of two years old came with his parents to the United

States. After reaching American shores they proceeded directly to Dayton, Ohio, where they remained for a short time, then crossed the Mississippi to St. Louis, Mo., and a little later came into Van Buren County, Iowa, and located in Farmington. There they established a permanent home, and the father engaged in his former occupation as a millwright. He also became engaged as a miller, and during the latter part of his life in Prussia especially, made this his business, but resumed as a millwright after coming to this country. He erected a gristmill and sawmill near Farmington, which he operated successfully with the assistance of his sons for a number of years. Frederick Whitlock, the father of our subject, departed this life near Farmington, about 1848; the mother survived him for twenty-eight years, dying in 1876. Her maiden name was Caroline Schultz, and of their family of six children, all are living except two daughters.

Charles Whitlock remained with his mother's family three years after his father's death, and at the age of seventeen years began an apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade, under the instruction of his elder brother, Fred W. He subsequently turned his attention to carpentering, in connection with which he took up painting, and after he came to West Point, followed the two occupations until 1878, when he abandoned mechanical labors and engaged in the lumber trade. To this, a few years later, he added the buying and selling of grain. About the year 1865 he became interested in beekeeping, and since that time has frequently had on hand 150 swarms. He seems to be peculiarly adapted to the handling and care of the useful little insects, and has made their habits an interesting study for years. His experience has been of much value to others similarly engaged, and he is now President of the West Point Beekeeper's Association, which was organized in 1884, and of which he was the first President. Mr. Whitlock has been prosperous in his various branches of business, and owns valuable real estate within the limits of West Point, including thirteen lots, some of them being supplied with good buildings.

The first marriage of Mr. Whitlock took place in 1858, when he was united with Miss Anna Wurster, an Ohio lady who came here with her parents when a child. She remained the companion of her husband only five short years, and was the mother of one child, Henry W., who is now salesman in a hardware establishment in Chicago, Ill. He is a bright and promising young man, and good things are expected of him in the future.

The second wife of Mr. Whitlock, to whom he was married Dec. 24, 1864, was Miss Barbara Strohm, a native of Germany, who came to this country when five years old. Of this union there have been born six children, one of whom is deceased. This little one met a painful death by falling into a tub of scalding water, when three and a half years old. The remainder are—Emma, Lizzie, Edward C., Clara and John, all at home. The family occupy a handsome dwelling, surrounded by all the comforts of life and many of its luxuries. Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock are members of the German Methodist Church, of which Mr. Whitlock is Steward, Trustee and Sunday-school Superintendent. He is President of the Sunday-school Association of this township, which holds its meetings annually. He has long been prominently identified with public affairs in this vicinity, and has contributed of his time and means to the support of every worthy object. He is a Director of the Fair Association at West Point, and his opinions are always solicited in regard to the various enterprises of the community. In politics he uniformly votes to uphold the principles of the Republican party.

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NICHOLAS BLOM, manufacturer of soap and concentrated lye, came to Keokuk in 1856, and since that time has been a resident of the Gate City. He was born in Holland, Nov. 11, 1831, and educated in the language of his native country. When twenty-four years of age he emigrated to the United States, landing in the city of New York, whence he at once proceeded westward to Michigan, where he was engaged in fishing for two months, and then coming to Iowa, was employed upon a farm. In 1864 he engaged with his brother, William Blom, a soap manufacturer, with whom he remained thirteen years, and then purchased the business, which he has since that time operated in his own interests. The products of his manufacture are chiefly for laundry purposes, and from the good quality of this and his fair dealing as a business man, he has built up a good trade, disposing of his soaps mostly to the jobbing trade, and averaging 8,000 pounds weekly. Mr. Blom and his son, with the assistance of an employe, do most of the work, the former going upon the road himself to introduce the products of his manufacture. The factory is 25x75 feet in area, with a basement, and is built of brick.

Mr. Blom was married in Keokuk in 1861, to Miss Christina Bauer, who was a native of Germany. She died at their home in Keokuk in February, 1884, leaving one son, Peter, who is the assistant of his father in the business. Mr. Blom began life at the foot of the ladder, having only $1 in his pocket when he landed in Michigan, and by the exercise of industry and perseverance has accumulated considerable means, and has a good residence, together with a small tract of ten acres of land near the city limits. He and his son are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and are held in high esteem by their neighbors and associates.

The parents of our subject were Peter and Dirke Blom, who came to Keokuk in 1857. The parental family consisted of six children: Nicholas, William, John, Isaac; Katie became the wife of John Kiewitt, and lives in Omaha, Neb.; Engelje lives in Amsterdam, Holland; all the boys reside in Lee County.

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HENRY FETT, a prosperous German farmer of Lee County, occupies a comfortable homestead in Van Buren Township, on section 22. He is a native of Darmstadt, Germany, and was born in 1819. At the age of eighteen he came to America, landing at New York, and thence proceeded to Ohio, locating in Butler County, where he remained until 1854. He then decided to visit the land beyond the Mississippi, and setting his face westward crossed the Father of Waters and came into Lee County, where he purchased a tract of land and commenced its improvement and cultivation. He was prosperous in the pursuit of his calling, became highly respected, and identified himself thoroughly with the interests of the community, contributing of his means and influence as opportunity occurred to advance its welfare, morally, intellectually and financially.

Mr. Fett occupies a fine dwelling, built of brick, two stories in height, 26 x 36 feet in dimensions, with comfortable barns and outhouses for the storing of grain and the shelter of stock, and in addition to the ordinary duties of the farm is contemplating the breeding of fine stock another year.

The subject of our sketch was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ball in 1842. Of this union there were born eight children, one of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Elizabeth Fett departed this life in 1862, in Ohio, and subsequently Mr. Fett was married to Miss Catherine Eckard, by whom he has had ten children, two sons and a daughter being deceased. Mr. F. is a member in good standing of the Lutheran Church, and in politics casts his vote for the best man, irrespective of party.

The parents of Mr. Fett came to this country in 1837, when Martin Van Buren was President. They were descended from excellent families, and were fair representatives of the native worth and integrity of the children of the "Fatherland."

* * *

JONATHAN L. PEASE, an early settler of Cedar Township, is an extensive farmer and a highly esteemed citizen, carrying on agricultural operations on section 16. He crossed the Mississippi at an early period in the history of Iowa, and since coming here has marked with undiminished interest the advance of civilization in the beautiful country west of the Mississippi. No man who has an intelligent interest in the progress and development of his surroundings can refrain from rendering his best assistance to the industrial or agricultural interests of his section, and Mr. Pease has performed his part in this line of duty in a very creditable manner, and now stands as one of the valued landmarks between the past and the present.

Mr. Pease is a native of Washington County, Pa., born in the township of Norstran, Feb. 18, 1826. His father, Andrew Pease, and his grandfather, Nicholas Pease, removed to Pennsylvania from Maryland when the father of our subject was a youth fourteen years old. They were among the early settlers of that region, and purchased a tract of timber land in Washington County, and cleared a farm from the wilderness. Nicholas Pease was the father of two sons, and at his death the property was divided between them. Andrew Pease was twice married, his wife having been Miss Mary Engle, who became the mother of nine children. The maiden name of the second wife and the mother of our subject, was Mary Blakeney, a native of the North of Ireland. By her marriage with Andrew Pease she became the mother of five children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the youngest child.

Jonathan L. Pease was reared on the farm of his father, and at the death of the latter, he and his brother, Boyd E., purchased the interest of the other heirs and lived upon the homestead until 1855. Jonathan L. then sold out, and turning his face westward came into Lee County, Iowa, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 16 in Cedar Township. Only forty acres of this was broken and fenced, but a log cabin had been built upon it. He here commenced his career as a Hawkeye farmer, and since that time has added to his first purchase until he is now the owner of 346 acres, all in one body and tillable. He has brought the most of it to a high state of cultivation, and it is furnished with fine buildings, costly farm implements and machinery, and all the necessary appliances for carrying on agriculture in the most modern and approved style.

The marriage of Jonathan L. Pease and Miss Sarah J. Herron was celebrated in Washington County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1851. Mrs. Pease was born April 22, 1823, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of nine children, three of whom are deceased. The record is as follows: Emery H. and James M. are merchants at Mt. Hamill, Iowa; Lizzie Etta is the wife of James P. Braiden, of Valley County, Neb.; Forest B. M., Linnie F. and Charles H. are at home; Minnie, the twin sister of Linnie F., died at the age of fourteen years; Albert died when one year old; Joseph A., the youngest child, died at the age of eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Pease and two daughters are members of the Sharon Presbyterian Church. Mr. Pease has been connected with the United Presbyterian Church, and was for a time an Elder.

Mr. Pease is an intelligent and observant man, well read, and possessing a valuable fund of information upon all important matters of the day. He has been a prominent man in his township since coming here, and his councils have been sought upon matters of common interest. He has fulfilled his duties as a father and citizen creditably and conscientiously, and as a business man has been one of the valued factors of his community. He is genial and kindly in his disposition, and possesses the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends.

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WILLIAM A. DONNELL, a wealthy and representative citizen of Charleston Township, crossed the Mississippi and came into Iowa while it was yet a Territory, in the spring of 1839. He occupies a fine estate of 280 acres on section 5, and is one of the largest property holders in this vicinity, having thirty acres of valuable land on section 33 in Franklin Township, ten lots in one part of Donnellson Village, and six lots in block 13 of the village plat. He is also a stockholder in the Agricultural Society of the county, and his farm is stocked with valuable specimens of high-grade cattle and Clydesdale horses, his stallion, "Lion," being a registered animal of high pedigree and great value.

Mr. Donnell came to the county poor in purse, but with a rich fund of resolution and energy, and industriously set himself to work, determined to carve out his fortune and make for himself the character of a man among men. It may not be too much to say that he has succeeded even beyond his expectations, and is now one of the prominent landmarks of this section, having assisted in the progress of its industrial interests, and by his example encouraged others to do likewise.

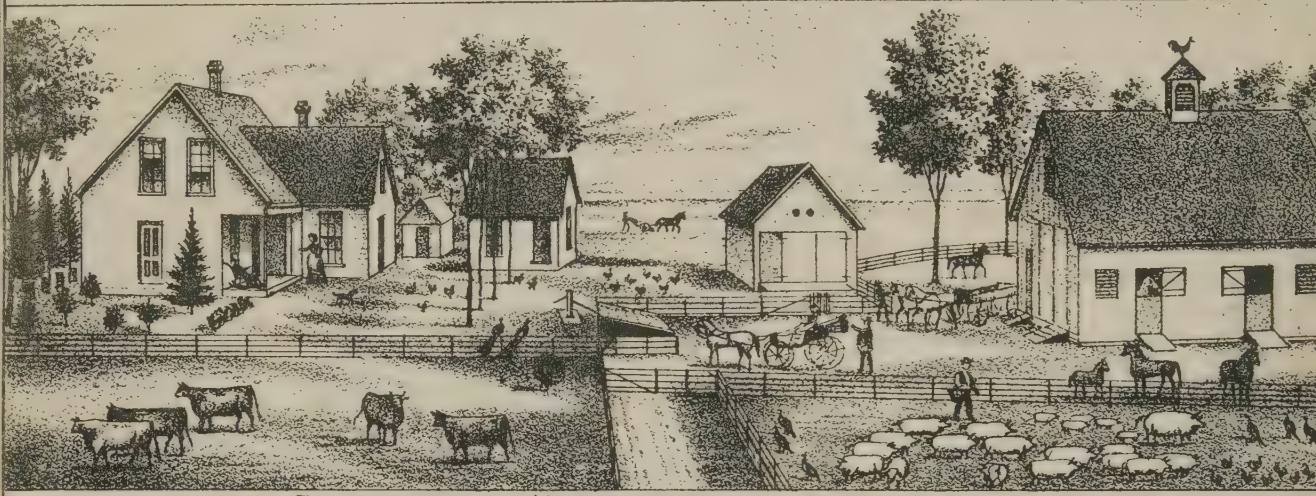
Mr. Donnell was born near Greensboro, Guilford Co., N. C., on the 21st of March, 1816. His father, George Donnell, was a farmer of North Carolina, of excellent Scottish ancestry, and was married in his native county to Miss Dilley Paisley, a native of the same county and State, and of Scotch-German extraction. After the birth of four children the parents removed from their native State to Kentucky, where they only remained a few days, thence journeying to Illinois, and locating in Bond County about the year 1821. The country was new and unbroken, and they settled upon a tract of wild land, which they immediately set about improving and cultivating, and remained there the remainder of their lives. The father died about 1857; the mother had preceded him to the better land two years previously, in 1855. They were most excellent people, and prominently connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

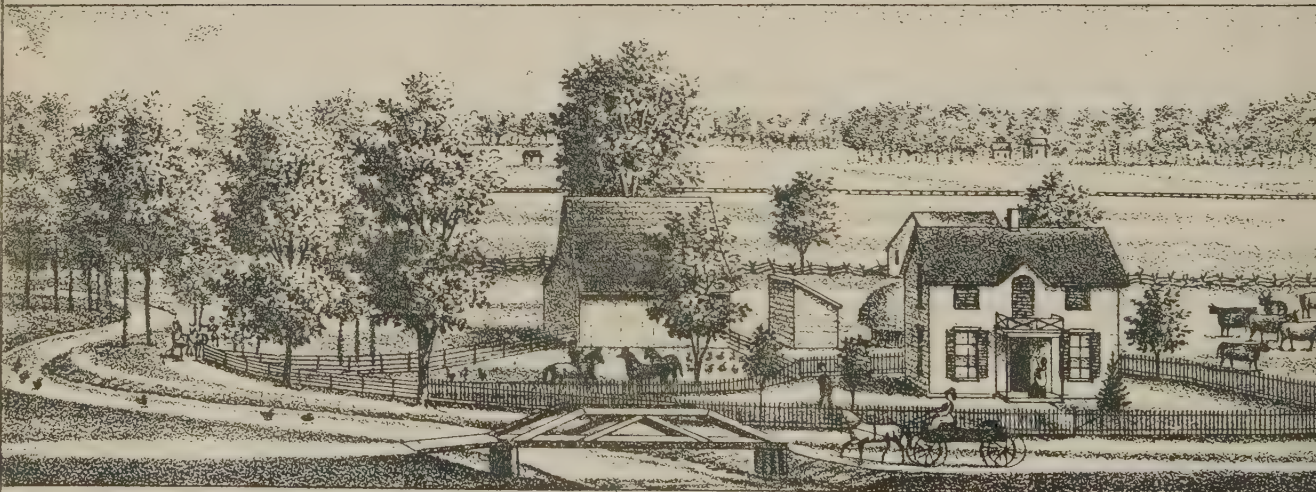
William A. Donnell received his education in the pioneer log school-house, with its huge chimney and fireplace, greased paper for window-panes, and puncheons for floor. He remained under the parental roof until he was sixteen years of age, when he began his apprenticeship as a tanner and currier under the instruction of Thomas White, of Greenville, Ill. After two years he worked as a journeyman, and was then appointed to the management of a shop for the firm of Harrison Bros., of Alton, Ill. He afterward changed his occupation, and was engaged as a hog buyer for a packing company at Alton, in which he continued for some time, or until 1838, after which he crossed the Mississippi and came into Iowa.

Mr. Donnell, in early youth, developed shrewd talents as a man of business, and by saving his earnings was soon enabled to start in business on his own hook. After coming into Lee County he purchased a drove of cattle, which he fed for a time and then disposed of at a good profit. His qualities of industry and enterprise attracted general attention, and secured for him a circle of warm friends and admirers. He was studious in his habits, and improved his leisure time in the perusal of instructive books, at the same time keeping an observant eye on what was going on around him. Three years after coming into the county he was so far advanced in the good opinions of the people of this locality that he was selected by the State Senate, then convened at Iowa City, to serve as Sergeant-at-Arms, and very soon afterward was appointed Deputy Sheriff, under Sheriff Hawkins Taylor, now a resident of Washington, D. C. He retained this position until the end of the term, and afterward, during the war, was Supervisor of his township, and continued serving during the years 1872–73–74.

Mr. Donnell has always been a sympathizer with the Republican party, and has taken a deep interest in the political affairs of his locality, as well as its progress in agricultural and industrial matters. He was instrumental in locating the County Fair at this point, and assisted in platting the village, which includes an area of fifty acres. There is scarcely any important enterprise with which Mr. Donnell has not been identified, and his liberal and public spirit has had much to do with the rapid development of this section.

Mr. Donnell was married in Charleston Township to Miss Kalista Hamilton, a native of New York State, whose birth occurred in Huron County Dec. 12, 1823. Her father, William Hamilton, was a farmer by occupation, and came to Iowa at an early period in its history, making his first location in Charleston, and remaining in this township until the close of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Donnell became the parents of eight children, one of whom is deceased. The record is as follows: Dilly J. is the wife of J. K. McClen, of Kansas; Laura M. is the wife of Dr. J. B. Carrey, of Donnellson, Ill.; George W., a resident of Donnellson, is a miller by occupation, and married Miss Mary Coles, of Primrose; Philena H. is the wife of G. W. Holmes, of Newton, Kan.; Mr. H. is engaged in real-estate business; Ida is the wife of William T. Benjamin, a blacksmith of Donnellson; John E. married Miss Ola Rigg, and is a resident of Schuyler County, Ill.; Thomas H. is manager of the homestead; he married Miss Emma J. Spilkey, of Bond County, Ill.; Charles died at the age of two years. Mrs. Donnell departed this life Jan. 17, 1887, at the


RESIDENCE OF J. K. COONEY, SEC. 4, MONTROSE TOWNSHIP.


RESIDENCE OF JAMES P. TURNER, SEC. 29., JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Carrey, in Donnellson, Montgomery Co., Ill. The family are prominently connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. Donnell is solidly Republican.

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F. T. LYNCH, an enterprising resident of the Gate City, is prosperously engaged in the sale of flour and feed, his store being located at the intersection of Main and Twelfth streets. Mr. Lynch is a native of Lee County, having been born in Keokuk Nov. 30, 1857. His parents were James and Susan (Ardray) Lynch, natives respectively of West Virginia and Indiana. James Lynch emigrated to Iowa from his native State in 1830, making his first location in Keokuk, which was then a city of very small proportions. He was an educated and intelligent man, and held the offices of Justice of the Peace, City Marshal, Supervisor, Constable, and also served as a police officer. During the war he enlisted as a Union soldier in Co. C, 3d Iowa Vol. Cav., being mustered in as a private and holding a Captain's commission at the close. The parental family consisted of six children, all of whom are living: Morgan A. served as a private in Company C; Maria married C. W. Taylor; Matilda became the wife of A. J. Smyth; Charles A. married Miss Peirson, of Des Moines; F. T. was the next in order of birth; Harry married Miss Jennie Clark, of Des Moines.

The subject of our sketch attended the public school until he was eleven years old, and was then engaged as driver for the delivery-wagon of a grocery store. He then went into the Wells & Yennewine Flour Mills, and was afterward employed on a farm. He was then employed by Dr. S. F. Baker, and assisted in the preparation and packing of medicine. After this he was engaged with the M. & D. P. White Bag Factory. After this he was engaged with George D. Robinson in learning the manufacture of trunks. He subsequently worked in a brickyard, a fruit canning establishment, a hide and leather store, and subsequently visited the State of Mississippi, where he remained five months on the levee. He then became engaged as overseer on a cotton plantation, after which he came north to Keokuk, then went to Missouri, where he was employed on the farm of E. D. Richie, thence back to Keokuk, as shipping clerk in the Comstock Stove Works, and from there to the wholesale tinware department of the same house, where he was engaged as shipping clerk for five years. In 1885 he purchased the Keokuk pork store, which he sold out the following year, and in June of the same purchased the flour and feed store of Bower Bros., which he has since operated successfully.

The marriage of F. T. Lynch and Miss Annie Stobbart was solemnized April 28, 1880, in Keokuk. Mrs. Lynch is a native of Wales, and the daughter of William J. Stobbart, who was born in England, and emigrating to the United States, settled in Creston, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch are the parents of three children—Mabel A., Gertrude and Oscar. Mr. Lynch is independent in politics, a member of the Triple Alliance, and has an intelligent interest in all local and general matters. The family occupy a comfortable dwelling at No. 1524 Concert street, and enjoy the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

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HENRY E. ALTON, of Keokuk, of the firm of Alton Bros., is successfully engaged with his partner in conducting one of the best livery stables in the Gate City. Their establishment is located at Nos. 825 and 829 Main street, and their outfit consists of about twenty-five fine driving animals and a choice selection of conveyances. The subject of our sketch is a native of Illinois, born in 1857, and the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Marsh) Alton, natives of the Empire State. After leaving New York State, Henry Alton became engaged in agriculture on the prairies of Illinois, and afterward for a short time was engaged in the livery business. He disposed of his interests there in 1872, and came to Keokuk, where he established the business which is now carried on by his two sons, and which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1881. The parental household included seven children, as follows: Lucretia, now Mrs. Gilchrist, is a resident of Keokuk; Thomas is the second son of the family; Mary, Mrs. Wells, is a resident of Keokuk; the next was Henry, our subject; Maggie married Mr. Kerr, and Nellie is the wife of Mr. Robinson, both of Keokuk; Birdie, the youngest, lives with her mother in this city.

Henry E. Alton of our sketch received a good education in the public schools, and remained at home until his father's death. Then, in company with his brother Thomas, he purchased the interest of the heirs in the livery business which their father had established, and they have maintained its old-time popularity and success. Their courteous demeanor and straightforward methods of doing business, have constituted them one of the most popular firms in the Gate City.

Mr. Alton was married in 1885 to Miss Minnie Swartz, of Keokuk, Iowa, and of their union a daughter has been born—Laurie M. They occupy a handsome residence at No. 1009 Exchange street, and are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. Alton is Republican in politics, and is fully entitled to be classed as a valued citizen.

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PARK W. BOWEN, a prominent grocer and hotel-keeper of Montrose, is conducting a prosperous business, the stock in his store consisting of a large assortment of groceries, provisions, glass and queensware. The business was established in 1880, and Mr. Bowen, by the exercise of vigilance and honorable dealing, has built up a fine trade, his sales some years aggregating the large sum of $11,100.

The parents of our subject were John and Ann (Laubaugh) Bowen, natives of Chester County, Pa. John Bowen was of Scotch-Irish parentage, born Sept. 25, 1805, and departed this life Sept. 4, 1859, in Montrose, Iowa. He was an enterprising business man, possessing a fair education, and was engaged in the hotel business in this town. He was an adherent of the Society of Friends, and Republican in politics. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Ann Laubaugh, a daughter of John and Sarah (Naylor) Laubaugh, her birth occurring April 11, 1813. John Laubaugh was a native of Chester County, Pa., and his decease occurred some years ago; the excellent wife and mother had preceded him to the better land about the year 1818. The household consisted of four children, of whom Henry and Mary died in infancy; Catherine became the wife of Mr. George Fetters, and Ann married Mr. Bowen, father of the subject of our sketch. She was reared in the Presbyterian faith.

John Bowen came to the Territory of Iowa in 1842. Upon his first visit he only remained about two months and then returned East. In 1845 he again turned his steps westward, and decided to locate in Lee County. His wife accompanied him, and they lived in the old barracks or block-house which was built for the protection of the whites against the Indians, and there their last two children were born. The record of the family is as follows: John L., born Feb. 5, 1832, in Chester County, Pa., was fatally stabbed at Napoleon, in February, 1858; Thirza, born Feb. 6, 1835, in Pennsylvania, died Jan. 31, 1887, in Montrose, Iowa; Hollen was born June 5, 1838, in Pennsylvania, and died Aug. 21, 1866, at Cairo, Ill.; Amanda M., born Sept. 28, 1843, in Pennsylvania, died at Nauvoo, Ill., Dec. 20, 1845; Emma, born May 23, 1851, is now Mrs. Magoun; Park W., born Dec. 5, 1853, at Montrose, Iowa.

The subject of this biography was the youngest child of his parents' family. He remained under the parental roof and grew to years of manhood, and Nov. 23, 1880, was united in marriage with Miss Lena L. Reeves. Mrs. Bowen is the daughter of James and Mary (Daggett) Reeves. The former is a native of Ohio, born in 1830, and the latter, born in 1834, came from the Province of New Brunswick, N. S.; they are now residents of Montrose Township. Their household consisted of three children; Lena, Mrs. Bowen, is their eldest child; Adelaide became the wife of C. D. Leffler, now of Maryville, Mo.; George M. is unmarried. The date of Mrs. Bowen's birth was Oct. 6, 1856. She came West with her parents and resided with them until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are the parents of two children, George T. and Bessie.

Mr. Bowen has been remarkably prosperous in his business, which was established in 1880. He is a straightforward business man, courteous and obliging to his customers, and has built up a fine trade. In politics he is strongly Republican, and socially belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Joppa Lodge No. 136, A. F. & A. M., at Montrose, and is also connected with the Eastern Star, Martha Chapter No. 5. He is fulfilling all the obligations of a good citizen and accumulating a competency.

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MRS. CATHARINE PECHSTEIN, of Keokuk, is a highly respected lady, whose name is familiar among the old-time residents of the city. She is of excellent German ancestry, the daughter of Adam and Margaret (Marklin) Kirchner, who were natives of Bavaria, emigrated to America in 1847, and settled at Charleston, Lee County, in the pioneer days. There, her father purchased a farm of thirty acres, to which he subsequently added until he became the possessor of 300 acres, upon which he is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The faithful wife and mother departed this life the year following their settlement here, her decease occurring in 1848. The household circle included six children, of whom one is deceased. John is a resident of Lee County and engaged in farming; Barbara, Mrs. Kirchner, lives in Clark County, Mo.; Catharine is the subject of this sketch; George is engaged in farming in this county; Andrew is in Keokuk.

Miss Catharine Kirchner was married at Keokuk to Mr. Conrad Pechstein in 1858. Mr. Pechstein was a native of Bavaria, and born Oct. 19, 1828. He became a soldier in the German army, enlisting in the cavalry service, and was a soldier for some years. He subsequently served an apprenticeship at the baker's trade, which he followed until coming to America in 1852. Upon arriving in the United States he proceeded to Keokuk, and was engaged in the brewery business for the following nine years. Then, in company with Mr. Nagle, he purchased the Keokuk Brewery, and continued the business until his death, which occurred April 24, 1873. Their family consisted of five children, one of whom, Conrad J., died in infancy; Henry is engaged in brewing; their only daughter was named Lizzie; George is also engaged in the brewery business with his brother; John W. is engaged in the drug business in Keokuk.

Mr. Pechstein was Republican in politics and a member of the Order of Druids. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Pechstein has managed the property judiciously and successfully. She purchased her present home in 1874, and is the owner of three lots and another dwelling. Her home is at No. 1322 Blondeau street, and is surrounded with evidences of a cultivated taste and ample means. Her son bids fair to succeed to the business capacities of his father, and the family are held in the highest respect by the community.

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ALVIN J. COLE, M. D., an ex-surgeon of the United States Army, is a skillful and experienced practitioner, and holds a high position among his brethren in the profession in this part of the Hawkeye State. Dr. Cole was born at Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., on the 8th of November, 1837. He is a son of Nelson and Huldah (Carpenter) Cole, the former a native of Cornwall, Conn., and the mother of Weedsport, N. Y. The family removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., in May, 1850, where the father died in 1866. The mother is still living in that city. The household circle included seven children, of whom five are still living: Emily is the wife of Dr. A. C. Roberts; Henry resides at Sheboygan, Mich.; Nelson is deceased; Alvin J.; Alanson and Benjamin are at Ann Arbor; Caroline is deceased.

The subject of our sketch received his primary education at Ann Arbor, and graduated from the University in the class of 1859–60; previous to this he was for three years in the literary department. He entered the United States service in the first year of the Rebellion, and in less than a year thereafter was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 14th Regiment, Mich. Vol. Inf. He served until nearly the close of the war, and was mustered out at Fayetteville, N. C. Returning to Michigan he commenced practice at Ann Arbor, and followed his profession there until 1872, when he came to Ft. Madison.

Dr. Cole was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for pensions in 1877, and has retained the position since that time. He is a gentleman of strong force of character and decided views, and is actively interested in everything that pertains to the public welfare. He is a close student and extensive reader, and has always aimed to excel. Politically he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, with which he uniformly casts his vote.

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CHARLES FRIEDRICK, of Ft. Madison, is a fine representative of that stanch, reliable and enterprising German element which has done so much toward the settlement and development of the Hawkeye State. He came to America in 1840, and three years thereafter located in the Territory of Iowa, being one of its pioneer settlers. He has seen great things in his day, and watched the progress and advancement of his adopted State with the unselfish interest of a good citizen and permanent resident, and has contributed his quota toward bringing about the present degree of civilization and prosperity.

Mr. Friedrick is a native of Baden, Germany, and his birth occurred Sept. 16, 1819. He entered the schools of his native land at the early age of six years and remained as a pupil for seven years thereafter, when he started out for himself, and found employment in a French cutlery shop, his wages amounting to about $1 per week. He continued thus employed for three years, and then engaged in butchering, receiving about the same wages and his board until nineteen years of age. He then determined to seek in the New World for something better than he had yet known, and in the month of March, 1840, set sail from Havre de Grace, and after a prosperous voyage of thirty days, landed in New York City. From there he proceeded directly to Ohio, locating in Chillicothe, where he engaged in butchering, receiving for his first year's labor $75 and his board. He remained there for three years, and then started for the Territory of Iowa, via the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers. He landed at Ft. Madison, which was then only a small town, and set up business on his own account as a butcher and dealer in provisions. He was successful in his undertaking, and continued it for sixteen years. Afterward, during the winter season, he engaged in packing pork, and carried on farming the remainder of the year, until 1878, at which time his slaughter-house was destroyed by a cyclone. He then abandoned the butchering business, and since that time was engaged exclusively in agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he rented his farm, and now lives retired from the active duties of life.

Charles Friedrick and Miss Luanna Kinsley were married in 1845. Mrs. F. is a native of Germany, born Oct. 28, 1824, and came to America with her parents at the early age of seven years. Of this union six children were born, the record of whom is as follows: Joseph lives in Urbana, Ohio; L. W. is a resident of Ft. Madison; Annie became the wife of Lou Hinsy, and lives in Ft. Madison, as also does William; Mary is the wife of Charles Adrick, of Ft. Madison; Charles J. lives on the homestead farm.

In early life Mr. Friedrick was a member of the Whig party, but considers that he had reason to change his political views, and he now votes the straight Democratic ticket. In the course of his career as a prominent business man, he has made extensive acquaintances in the surrounding country and is exceedingly popular. He once sold a dog to Joseph Smith, the famous Mormon Prophet of Nauvoo. As Mr. Smith did not pay him in full for the dog, Mr. Friedrick called upon him for the balance of the money, and had the honor of dining with the Prophet and twelve Apostles.

The parents of Mrs. Friedrick, Jacob and Annie Kinsley, emigrated to America in 1831, making their first settlement in Pennsylvania, thence coming to Ft. Madison. From there they removed to Van Buren County, where they lived for a time and then returned to Ft. Madison, which remained their home until their decease. The father departed this life in November, 1884, and the mother in February, 1885. They were both eighty-three years old at the time of their death, and had lived together in peace and harmony for the long term of nearly sixty-five years.

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WILLIAM PRANGER, a prominent and valued citizen of Ft. Madison, is carrying on successfully one of the finest livery stables in the city. He thoroughly understands his business, is courteous and obliging to his large circle of patrons, and is meeting with success in his calling. Mr. Pranger is a native of Germany, his birth taking place at Hanover, Jan. 3, 1850. His father, Bernard Henry Pranger, was a native of the same Province as his son, and a carpenter by trade. He was a man of great energy of character, industrious and ambitious, and was not contented either with his condition or his prospects in his native country. He therefore concluded to emigrate to America, which for over a century has been the promised land for the energetic and enterprising man. Accordingly, in 1852, he set sail with his wife and six children for the New World. After a prosperous voyage they landed in New York City, where they tarried but a short time, thence proceeding to St. Louis, Mo., where they located and remained for the first three years. They then came into Lee County and purchased a tract of land in Washington Township. The only improvement upon the place was a log cabin, and into this the family moved and made themselves as comfortable as possible. The father began to improve the farm, and in the course of time had a number of acres under good cultivation. He met with many difficulties and discouragements, but he was not a man to give up and he pushed right on, making the best of circumstances. He lived to see his family comfortably established in a good home, and departed this life in 1872. The household circle included the following: Nicholas, who lives in Washington Township; Ben, in Ft. Madison; the subject of our sketch was the third son; Theodore also resides in Ft. Madison; Mary is the wife of Stephen Myers, and they live in Burlington; Annie married Herman Schultz, and lives in Ft. Madison.

William Pranger was a child of two years old when his parents emigrated to America, and five years of age when they came into Lee County. He is thus fully entitled to be called a pioneer settler. At an early age he began to assist his parents in the lighter duties around the homestead, and when but a boy of twelve years went out to work. He received from $10 to $15 per month, and was naturally bright and industrious, making friends wherever he went. As he grew older his wages were increased, but he lived economically, saved what he could of his earnings, and in 1869 commenced business for himself by opening a restaurant at Ft. Madison. Seven years later he purchased the half interest of William Pritchard, who was carrying on a livery stable, and finally purchased the interest of his partner and conducted the business alone. He has been successful from the beginning and keeps some of the best animals and vehicles to be found in the city.

The marriage of William Pranger and Miss Kate Bentledge was celebrated Sept. 26, 1876. Mrs. Pranger is a native of St. Louis, Mo., an amiable and intelligent lady, and of this union there have been born three children: Mary, known as Mamie; Eddie B., the eldest, was born Sept. 9, 1877, and died March 22, 1879; Robert died when five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Pranger are members in good standing of St. Joseph's Church.

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WILLIAM BRANDES, of Ft. Madison, a pioneer of Lee County of 1850, has now been a respected resident of this section for the larger part of forty years. He is a native of Brunswick, Germany, the date of his birth being April 4, 1819. His childhood years were passed under the parental roof and in attendance at the public schools, after which he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in his native country until 1845. Not being satisfied with his condition or prospects in the land of his birth, he decided to emigrate to the United States. He accordingly set sail, and after a prosperous voyage landed in New Orleans, thence proceeding to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for three months, and afterward went to Quincy, Ill., where he staid until the following year, when he crossed the Mississippi and came to Ft. Madison, where he had friends. He was pleased with the locality and concluded to remain here, but soon afterward, however, was induced to change his plans and become a soldier in the United States army, this country then being at war with Mexico. His regiment was first commanded by Gen. Taylor at Monterey, and was then transferred to the command of Gen. Winfield Scott at Vera Cruz, and our subject participated in all the engagements of that campaign. At the termination of the war he was mustered out at St. Louis, and remained in that city until 1850, after which he removed to Ft. Madison and followed his trade for the following ten years, when he was obliged to abandon work at the bench on account of impaired health.

From this time until 1864 Mr. Brandes was in the employ of a produce firm, and was then appointed watchman of the Mound City Navy Yards on the Ohio River, which position he retained for three years. He then returned to Ft. Madison and then started for Germany, remaining one year and nine months. On his return he engaged with the firm by whom he was formerly employed, remaining with them this time for the space of seven years, and since then has been night watchman in the city. Possessing the characteristics of his countrymen he has been industrious and economical, and saved his earnings, and is now in possession of a comfortable and pleasant two-story brick residence, in the western part of the city, which was erected in 1884, at a cost of $1,800.

Mr. Brandes obtained his naturalization papers as soon as possible after coming to the United States, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his adopted country. For a few years he affiliated with the Democratic party, but during the war considered that he had reason to change his opinions, and is now a stanch Republican.

The subject of our sketch was married in 1848, in St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Christine Olendorf, of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1847. She did not long remain the companion of her husband, her death occurring in 1853. Of this marriage there were no children. The second marriage of Mr. Brandes occcurred in 1855, when he was united to Miss Johanna Pinkepank, who is a native of his own country, and came to America in 1854. Of this union there are five children living: Minnie is the wife of Conrad Hoyer, and resides in Lee County; Charles; Louise is the wife of Mr. Gus Buckolz; the others are Willie and Henry; two daughters, Sophia and Lena, died when twenty-two years of age. Mr. Brandes belongs to the Lutheran Church, and is greatly respected by his fellow-townsmen.

* * *

HENRY SHINSTOCK, a well-to-do and successful farmer of Marion Township, was born in the Empire of Germany, April 4, 1833, on a farm. His father, Casper Shinstock, was a farmer by calling, and followed his vocation in the "faderland." The mother of our subject, Anna Shinstock, was also a native of Germany, and she and her good husband continued to live in that country until their death. Fourteen children were born to them, nine of whom lived to attain the age of maturity.

Henry Shinstock lived on his father's farm and assisted in the maintenance of the family until he was his own man. He then, hoping to better his financial condition in the free Republic beyond the ocean, emigrated to this country and disembarked at New Orleans. From that city he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for about three years, working the major portion of the time in a brickyard. With money which he had saved by days' labor he purchased a team of horses, that is, he paid half cash and went in debt for the remainder. He, however, followed teaming there for awhile, and then disposing of his team by sale, came to Ft. Madison, this State. Here he ran a brickyard, but this being at the same time the late Civil War was in progress, the business proved unprofitable. He then engaged in farming on rented land in Marion Township, which he followed in this manner for four years. At the expiration of this time he had the snug little sum of $700. He then bought a farm for $1,300, and paying his $700 down, went in debt for the balance. The place consisted of 100 acres, and our subject went to work with all the energy he could bring to bear to clear his place of indebtedness. He soon did so, adding to the same from time to time, and now has 335 acres of choice land, which is located in the garden spot of Lee County. He has erected a good brick residence, substantial barn and outbuildings, and is now enabled to enjoy the fruits of a laborious and successful past. He has dealt extensively in the raising of cattle, and out of this branch of his calling has made a portion of his money. His horses are of the Clydesdale breed, of which he has some fine specimens on his place.

Mr. Shinstock was married to Miss Katie H. Holznekempfe, in 1860. She was born in Germany, whence our subject went after and married her. Eleven children have been born to them, five sons and six daughters, namely, Casper, Henry, Anna, Theodore, Peter, Theresa, Christ, Mary, Katie, Lizzie and Maggie. Mr. Shinstock and his wife, together with his children, are members of the St. James Catholic Church of St. Paul. In politics Mr. Shinstock votes the Democratic ticket.

A view of the handsome residence and surroundings of Mr. Shinstock is shown on another page.

* * *

FREDERICK BALL, a prosperous German farmer of Charleston Township, having a comfortable homestead on section 9, was born Nov. 11, 1827, and remained a resident of his native Germany until 1848. In the spring of that year, not being satisfied with his prospects in his native land, he decided to emigrate to the United States. After arriving upon American shores he proceeded to New Jersey, where he was engaged as a baker for two years. He then went to New York City, remaining there until 1855; thence went to Hamilton, Ohio, and after a sojourn of two months, set his face for the farther West, and, crossing the Father of Waters, landed in Lee County. His first location was made in Franklin Township, which continued his home for the four years following. In the fall of 1859 he came to Charleston Township, rented land for three years, and then purchased his present homestead. It consists of 312 acres, all in one body, and is highly improved and valuable. He has a good farm residence, a substantial barn and all necessary out-buildings, and is passing his days in peace and comfort, occupied with the various pursuits of the farm.

Mr. Ball was married, in Franklin Township, to Miss Margaret Whertvine, also a native of Germany, and of this union there were born eleven children, four of whom died in infancy. Those surviving are—John, Frederick, Mary, Barbara, Jacob, Henry and Peter. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members in good standing of the German Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. B. is a conscientious Democrat. He has been enterprising and industrious, upright and honorable in his transactions, and enjoys the respect of his neighbors and acquaintances.

* * *

ROBERT E. HILL, a prosperous farmer and stock-grower, occupies a fine tract of land on section 12, in Harrison Township, and is carrying on the different branches of his business intelligently and profitably. Mr. Hill is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born June 26, 1840, and is the son of William and Zilphia (Hollowell) Hill, natives respectively, of Ohio and North Carolina. William Hill was born Oct. 5, 1804, and was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in the common schools. After attaining his majority he emigrated to Indiana and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Richmond, being thus occupied for the following four years. He then abandoned that business and resolved to become a farmer. He crossed the Father of Waters in 1843, and purchased forty acres of land in Lee County, Iowa. To this he added another forty acres, upon which he established a homestead and remained until his death, which occurred Feb. 1, 1869. He had been reared in the Quaker faith, and clung to his early religion throughout his lifetime. He was Republican in politics, was a good man, and highly esteemed in his community.

William Hill was married to Miss Zilphia Hollowell on the 20th of December, 1831, the wedding occurring in Richmond, Ind. The parents of Mrs. Hill, Exum and Clarkey (Fort) Hollowell, were natives of North Carolina, and their daughter was born March 20, 1807. The family of William Hill consisted of six children, as follows: Susanna became the wife of Benjamin Cook; Julia A. married John McGreer; Patience died at the age of two years; Edmund was a soldier in the late war, and died in the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.; the fifth child was Robert E., the subject of our sketch; Elizabeth became the wife of Jesse McMillan.

Robert E. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Mary McMillan, Feb. 9, 1868. Mrs. Hill is a native of Lee County, and her birth took place Oct. 31, 1841. Her parents were Amos and Hannah (Armitage) McMillan, natives of Pennsylvania. The mother is now deceased, but the father is still living. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are married and established in homes of their own. Robert E. Hill and his wife have become the parents of four children—Charles E., Samuel H., Lanora and Petie Roy.

The homestead of Mr. Hill comprises a beautiful farm dwelling and 700 acres of land. He has been successful in his agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and has a herd of some of the finest cattle to be found in the Mississippi Valley. He is a gentleman of energy and enterprise, and his farm estate will bear comparison with anything of the kind in Lee County. Mr. Hill is held in high respect by the community of which he is a member, and in politics is a conscientious Republican.

* * *

DR. P. J. PAYNE, a prominent and popular member of the medical profession of the Gate City, is a native of Frankford, Pike Co., Mo., and was born on the 3d of July, 1840. He is the son of Dr. O. B. and Elizabeth (Payne) Payne, natives of Connecticut. The mother of our subject departed this life in 1856, and Dr. O. B. Payne, the father, is a resident of Ferndale, Cal., and retired from the active duties of life. He has been prominent in his profession, a member of the Clark Medical Society, and during the war, Surgeon-in-Chief of the 3d Division of the 17th Army Corps. He has also been connected with the State Medical Society of Missouri and the American Medical Association, and represented his county in the General Assembly of Missouri. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F., and organized in Northwestern Missouri, the order called the Knights of Malta. During the war, Dr. Payne, the elder, was also connected with the 16th Missouri Infantry, as chief medical officer in the regiment, and wherever he was located, whether in military or civil life, was tacitly acknowledged as a foremost man and a leader among his fellows. In 1880 he was appointed a delegate from California to the Presidential Convention, and was instructed to cast his vote for Gen. Grant.

The parental family of our subject included six children, three sons and three daughters: P. J. is the eldest child in the family; George A., an editor, is a resident of California; Henry C. is foreman of a printing-office in Omaha, Neb.; Florence married S. M. Mitchell, a farmer of California; Alice A. became the wife of James Groves, a commission merchant of Ferndale, Cal.; Isabel married Frank Turney, an architect, and lives in California.

The subject of our biography spent most of his younger days in his native State, and received a fair education in the public schools. After arriving at years of manhood, he made quite an extensive tour of the Northwest, spending two years in travel, and upon returning home entered upon the study of medicine at St. Francisville, under the instruction of his father. He went into the army with the latter, and assisted him as surgeon in his duties among the wounded soldiers, which proved a valuable experience. Previous to this, however, he had attended a course of lectures at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, and also graduated from the medical department of the Iowa State University.

After the resignation of his father as a surgeon in the army, our subject was commissioned surgeon of the 10th Missouri Infantry, and remained in the service of the Government until the close of the war. He then returned to Missouri, and located at

Thos Evans

Luray, in Clark County, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until the spring of 1881, when he entered upon the practice of his profession here, in which he has been continuously engaged since that time, his office being located at No. 12 South Third street.

Dr. Payne and Miss Frances A. Ochiltree were united in marriage in 1868. Mrs. Payne is a native of Vincennes, Ind., and daughter of G. M. Ochiltree, who was County Clerk of Clark County, Mo. Of this union there have been born two children—Benjamina O. and Winnifred. The Doctor and his family occupy a pleasant residence at No. 708 Des Moines street. They are held in high esteem by the best class of residents, and the Doctor has an extensive practice, not only in this locality, but is often called as consulting physician to his native State of Missouri. He is Republican in politics, belongs to the Keokuk Medical Society, and was formerly a member of the Clark County (Mo.) Medical Society. He is a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F., and stands high among the members of the profession in this locality.

* * *

THOMAS EVANS, occupying a prominent position among the industrial interests of Keokuk, is a native of Chester County, England, and was born March 6, 1823. He is the son of John and Margaret (Jones) Evans, natives of the same country as their son, and of English ancestry and parentage. The subject of this sketch was the fifth of a family of six children who gathered around the parental hearthstone, and from his earlier years was trained to habits of industry and honesty. When he became of suitable age he served an apprenticeship of seven years at boiler-making and ship-building, and followed this joint occupation until 1850, when he left his native country and emigrated to America. His first location after arriving here was at Schenectady, N. Y., where he became foreman in a boiler works establishment, remaining there for one year. He then went to Pennsylvania, where he secured the position of foreman in the shops of the New York & Erie Railroad, located at Susquehanna, and occupied this position for five years. In the winter of 1856 he started westward across the Mississippi to Iowa, and locating in Keokuk, formed a partnership with Richard Holloway for the purpose of manufacturing boilers. They operated together about two years, when they closed out the business, and Mr. Evans, going to St. Louis, engaged as a Government employe for the manufacture of gun-boats for a year, and then returning to Keokuk, entered the shops which are now owned by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Of these he was foreman from 1863 to 1884, when he was obliged to abandon the business of a machinist on account of ill-health, and is now retired from active labor.

Mr. Evans, in early manhood, was married in Susquehanna, Pa., to Miss Catharine Anderson, a native of his own country, who bore him three children: Jennie L. is the wife of Peter Lamb, and resides in Bloomington, Ill.; William P., possessed of the genius of his father, is a skilled machinist, employed in the shops of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. at Keokuk; Laura L. died in infancy. Mrs. Catharine Evans died in Susquehanna, Pa., April 19, 1855. The second marriage of Mr. Evans took place at Maysville, Ky., where he was united with Miss Sarah Bullen, also a native of England, and of this union there was born one child, John J. S., who died when less than two years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a pleasant home in Keokuk, and are surrounded by all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. E. is independent in politics, and socially is a member in good standing of Eagle Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M. A lithographic portrait of Mr. Evans is shown on the opposite page.

* * *

GEORGE WILSON, a pioneer settler of Jefferson Township, is an industrious and fairly successful farmer, occupying a comfortable homestead on section 2. He came to Lee County in 1833, and has been an interested witness of the marvelous development of a rich section of country. He crossed the Mississippi River from Hancock County, Ill., and entered a tract of land which had then not even been surveyed. This he slowly improved and cultivated, and when it came into market secured his title from the Government. The farming implements of that period were of the rudest description, and it took abundant toil to accomplish even small results. But Mr. Wilson persevered in his undertaking and finally established a comfortable home.

The father of our subject, Hugh Wilson, was born near Lexington, Ky., and after arriving at years of manhood went down to Tennessee and settled at a point on the Cumberland River, where in due time he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Stiles. His bride was born and reared in Tennessee, and was of German and Irish descent and parentage. After their marriage they removed to Indiana, settling near the Wabash River, whence, after a time they proceeded to Christian County, Ky., and later crossed the Mississippi and went into Missouri, then proceeded South to Arkansas; after a time they returned to Missouri, and a little later went to Schuyler County, Ill., where they settled near the county seat, Rushville, and Hugh Wilson hewed the logs for the first court-house that was built in the latter-named county.

In 1834 Hugh Wilson, with his family, removed from Illinois, and the third time crossed the Father of Waters, settling in what is now Jefferson Township. Here they improved a farm which was located in the first bottoms of the Mississippi, and known as Sand Prairie. They labored industriously and watched with unabated interest the growth and development of the Hawkeye State. Upon this farm the parents passed the remainder of their lives, and only one of their children is left to perpetuate their name, George Wilson being the only surviving member of a family of six sons and three daughters. The parents departed this life some years before the breaking out of the late Rebellion.

George Wilson remained with his parents through the various changes of location which occurred until they came to Iowa. He was born in Jackson County, Tenn., July 22, 1809, and after arriving at years of manhood was married near Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill., to Miss Rebecca Wallace, of Jackson County, Tenn., who was born in 1812. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and removed from Tennessee to Illinois, where he died many years ago. The mother survived him several years, and died in Jefferson Township, this State. They were most excellent and worthy people, and reared their children to upright and honorable lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of ten children, of whom the following are living: Susan is the wife of Benjamin Drollinger, a farmer of Jefferson Township; Eliza A. married Henry Mitchell, and they also live on a farm in this township; George married Miss Lucy Steward, and manages his father's homestead; Hannah is the wife of John Hatton, a farmer of Cass County, Mo.

Mr. Wilson is the owner of 440 acres of land, mostly improved. He has been quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, and is in all respects a straightforward and honest citizen. He and his wife are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. W. is an uncompromising Democrat.

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CAPT. ASA B. WOODWARD, pilot of the steamboat "Sam Atlee," has his headquarters at Ft. Madison, and is considered one of its worthy and excellent citizens. He was born in Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1836, and is the son of John Mason and Elizabeth (Wilson) Woodward, both natives of the Buckeye State. His father was a carpenter by trade and a skilled mechanic, who died in New Corydon, Jay Co., Ind. The mother still survives, and resides at Lancaster, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. The parental household consisted of six children, two sons and four daughters.

The subject of this biography was the eldest son of his parents' family. He grew to manhood under the parental roof and received a good education in the common schools. At the age of nineteen years, in 1855, he set his face westward to the Father of Waters, boarded a steamer, and went up the river to St. Paul, where he engaged to return with a raft of lumber. This novel occupation being quite a change from the labors of his former life, proved quite an attraction to him, and he followed the river for the next six years, or until 1861, and the breaking out of the late Civil War. He then decided to become a volunteer soldier, and enlisted as a member of Company A, 1st Iowa Regiment, in which he served three months, that being the term of enlistment. He then continued in the service as wagon-master, and subsequently had charge of the Provost Marshal's stables at Memphis, under Gen. E. B. Washburn. He remained in the service until the close of the war and then resumed his former life on the Mississippi. Since that time he has either served as Pilot or Captain, and is well fitted for his peculiar duty.

Capt. Woodward was married in 1862 to Miss Jemima C. Gibson, and they have become the parents of two children, Rend and Ruth. Capt. Woodward located at Ft. Madison in 1869, and has made this city his residence since that time. Religiously he is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and socially with the A. O. U. W. Politically he is strongly Republican, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party. He is a good citizen, and the family are highly respected in their community.

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DAVID C. MARSH, a prominent resident of Washington Township, owns and occupies a valuable farm estate pleasantly located on section 2. He has been a resident of the Hawkeye State for nearly forty-seven years, coming here several years before it was admitted into the Union as a State, and has witnessed with admiring interest the wonderful changes which have taken place, and the rapid march of civilization and progress. Since coming here he has made the interests of his adopted State his own, has rejoiced in her prosperity, and has aided to the best of his ability in bringing about her present prosperous condition.

David C. Marsh is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born Jan. 7, 1816. His parents were William and Lodika (Knight) Marsh, the history of whom will be found in another part of this volume in connection with the sketch of I. L. Marsh. The subject of this history was the eldest of a family of eight children, and lived in the vicinity of his birthplace until five years old, when his parents removed to Preble County. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-one years of age, and then, in the fall of 1839, resolved to cross the Father of Waters and seek his fortune in the farther West. He had already formed domestic ties, and was accompanied by his wife and child when he came into Lee County. He entered 160 acres of land on sections 2 and 11, locating his dwelling on the former section, and has resided here since that time. Although never having served an apprenticeship at any trade, he occupied his spare time when a youth in making chairs, and at the age of seventeen years bought his time of his father and carried on the chair business on his own account. After coming to Iowa he turned his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. He was prospered in his farming operations and business transactions, and added to his possessions from time to time until he became the owner of 469 acres of valuable land in Washington Township. The most of this is finely improved and cultivated, and his residence, which he built in 1873, is a fine brick structure, finished and furnished after the most modern and improved style. He has good barns and out-buildings, valuable farm machinery, and everything pertaining to a first-class agriculturist and stock-raiser.

Mr. Marsh was married in Preble County, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1838, to Catharine, daughter of William and Elcindia (Roach) Mincer, natives of Virginia, and of German and English ancestry. After their marriage they removed from Virginia to Darke County, Ohio, where the decease of the mother occurred a few years later. After the death of his wife, William Mincer left Ohio and came to Iowa in the fall of 1853, settling in Mahaska County, where he remained until the close of his life. The parental household included thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Marsh of our sketch was the fifth in order of birth. She was born in Frederick County, Va., Dec. 9, 1822, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of three children, as follows: William married Miss Eveline Rice, who died in Washington Township, and he afterward married Miss Elcindia Mincer, and still resides here; Mary E. is the wife of Thomas Thomsen, of

Jasper County, Iowa; Martha J. married George Thompson, and resides in Washington Township.

Mr. Marsh is held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen, and has held the minor offices of the township. He and his wife, with their son William and daughter Martha, are connected with the Christian Church, and Mary with the Methodist. Mr. Marsh is Democratic in politics, is the friend of law and order, and in all respects is fulfilling the obligations of a good citizen.

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HON. CHARLES DOERR, Postmaster of Ft. Madison, is a fine representative of that stanch German element which has done so much to aid in the development of the great West. He was born in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany, Jan. 13, 1831, his parents being Phillip and Catherine (Tresbach) Doerr. The father was a stonemason and stone-cutter by trade, remarkably skillful as a mechanic, and was engaged on Government work, being an authority on river improvements, such as barracks, quays, canal locks, etc. In 1851 the family, consisting of the parents and two children, Charles and Jannette (the latter the wife of George Authes, of Minneapolis, Minn.), emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City on the 21st of March. The father and son worked at their trade about six months in that city, and then removed to Bennington County, Vt., remaining there for one year, where the death of the mother occurred in 1852, at the age of forty-four years. The following year the surviving members of the family started westward, locating first in Illinois, and the father and son engaged in building railroad bridges, and in other heavy masonry in Illinois and Missouri. In 1855 they came to Ft. Madison, where the father pursued his trade for many years. He is now retired from the active duties of life, and although at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, is still hale and hearty, his physical and intellectual powers having been retained to a remarkable degree.

The subject of this biography received a good education in the common schools, and learned the trade of a stonemason and stone-cutting under the instruction of his father before he left his native country. In 1857 he became desirous of changing his occupation. His studious habits had fitted him for other duties, and he engaged as a copyist in the office of the Recorder of Lee County, and two years thereafter became Deputy County Clerk. He possessed more than ordinary ability and had made the most of his opportunities, and steadily grew in favor with the public, and in 1862 was elected County Clerk, serving several terms. He then became interested in real estate, and acted as Notary Public. In the fall of 1866 he was again elected County Clerk, and re-elected in 1868, serving the people of Lee County in this capacity until 1871. He then purchased the Ft. Madison ferry, and operated the same for a period of six years, after which he established a real-estate and brokerage business at Ft. Madison.

Mr. Doerr, however, could not evade the demands of his fellow-citizens that he should serve in a public capacity, and in 1883 he was solicited to become a candidate as their next member for the State Legislature. He finally assented to this and was elected, representing his district in the Twentieth General Assembly. In October, 1885, he was appointed Postmaster of Ft. Madison by President Cleveland, and the appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate without opposition, Jan. 12, 1886.

Mr. Doerr became a citizen of the United States in June, 1856, and since that time has been a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. He has frequently been a delegate to county, district and State conventions, and in 1864 was an alternate delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at Chicago. In 1872 he was the candidate of his party for Secretary of State, but as the party in Iowa was largely in the minority, he was defeated, together with the balance of the ticket.

Mr. Doerr has been identified with every good work and purpose, and has materially aided the business and educational interests of Lee County. He is a member in good standing of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; has been connected with the I. O. O. F. since 1854, and was initiated into the mysteries of Ancient Free Masonry in 1862. He is now a member of Claypole Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., Potowonok Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and Damascus Commandery No. 5, K. T. Mr. Doerr was Secretary of the Ft. Madison, Farmington & Western Railway, and when it was merged into the Burlington & Southwestern, he retained the same position until the road was completed, and afterward of the Ft. Madison & Northwestern Railway. He has been mostly successful in his business enterprises, and has erected several fine business blocks and residences in the city.

The subject of our sketch was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Magerkurth, Aug. 20, 1857. Mrs. Doerr is a native of Rhenish Bavaria, born April 30, 1837. She emigrated to the United States with her uncle, J. J. Wiegner, with whom she resided until her marriage. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Doerr nine children have been born, of whom the eldest died at the age of three and one-half years; the living are Carl P., Nettie H., Edward F., Phillip O., Albert N., Cuno W., Elsie D. and Kittie M. In 1881, Mr. Doerr, accompanied by his wife, took a trip to Europe, visiting their native country and also Switzerland and France. They occupy a beautiful residence in Ft. Madison, and are surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of life. They are highly esteemed in the community, and in all respects are fulfilling the obligations devolving upon citizens of prominence and influence.

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DR. GEORGE F. JENKINS, President of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgons, of Keokuk, Iowa, is a gentleman who stands high in the profession in this locality, and as a citizen is a valued factor in the community. He is a native of Clark County, Mo., and was born July 15, 1842, his parents being Robert and Elizabeth (Rambo) Jenkins, natives of Lancaster County, Pa. His great-grandfather, David Jenkins, came from Wales and settled in Lancaster County, Pa., in the year 1700, being among the earliest pioneers of that section. He was largely engaged in the manufacture of iron, and the business continued in the Jenkins family for more than a century thereafter. Then, George Jenkins, the son of David A. and grandfather of our subject, by becoming security for debts and being otherwise involved, lost the property which had descended to him, and the family thereafter, in pursuit of different locations, was widely scattered. Robert, one of his sons, and the father of George F. of our sketch, went to Missouri and purchased 1,000 acres of land, upon which he remained until his death, which occurred in 1856. The mother had died ten years previously. She was one of the descendants of a Swedish colony who settled in Pennsylvania at an early date, and with her husband was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Robert Jenkins was successful as an agriculturist in this section, and a prominent man, possessing great force of character, and being placed in important positions which required the exercise of wise judgment and forethought. His family included four sons and two daughters, of whom the record is as follows: William, a resident of Clark County, Mo., is engaged in the stock business, and is one of the wealthiest men in that section; Maggie J. became the wife of Mr. Lapsley, who has occupied the position of Circuit Clerk for the past twelve years; they reside in Missouri; Cassie E., twin sister of Mrs. Lapsley, married Dr. Lynn, and is now a resident of Granger, Mo.; Dr. George F. was the next in order of birth; Robert E. is an attorney at law in Chicago, and for many years was assignee in bankruptcy cases; James A., a resident of Clark County, Mo., is extensively engaged in farming pursuits.

The earlier years of the subject of our sketch were spent upon the farm and in attendance at the district schools. At the conclusion of his primary studies he entered the High School of the county, where he remained until he was eighteen years old, and from there went into the Jones Commercial College of St. Louis, where he graduated, and taught mathematics in the college for four months subsequently. In the winter of 1864 he visited relatives in Pennsylvania, and in 1865 crossed the plains to California with a mule-team, being four months on the road. After arriving there he spent some time in traveling over the country, and then commenced the study of medicine in Toland Medical College at San Francisco. After completing this course he boarded the steamer "Golden Gate," and returned home by way of the Isthmus and New York. After reaching his native county he continued his medical studies under the tutorship of Dr. R. S. McKee of Clark County, with whom he remained until the following fall, in the meantime engaged in practice. He then took a course of lectures in St. Louis, at the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1867. He then came to Keokuk and continued his practice successfully.

In January following Dr. Jenkins opened an office up the river at Sandusky, the headquarters for the contractors of the Government canal, at which place he had an extensive practice for three years. In January, 1871, he re-opened his office in Keokuk, and has practiced here continuously since that time. He is connected with the principal medical associations of this section. He was a member of the Keokuk Medical Society and President in 1881; has been a member of the Iowa State Medical Society since 1869, and was Chairman of the section of medicine at the last meeting of this society, and has also served on various other important committees. The Doctor became a member of the American Medical Association in 1872, and for three years was Lecturer on the diseases of children in the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons. Since 1882 he has been Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Medical Clinics, Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of Children, and in 1885 was unanimously elected President of the faculty, which position he still holds. He has been President of the Board of Health for the city, and has been largely interested in the important matters connected with its general welfare. The Doctor is also a member of the present School Board of Keokuk. He is the friend and supporter of every measure calculated to elevate the standard of education and morality, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the St. Joseph Hospital, being at present chief of the medical staff of that institution. He possesses the pen of a ready writer, and has frequently contributed to the medical literature of the day. He is the Medical Examiner for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, also the Connecticut Mutual Life and Travelers' Insurance Company.

Dr. George F. Jenkins and Miss Lottie E. Van Wagenen were united in marriage in December, 1870. Mrs. Jenkins is the daughter of F. D. Van Wagenen, a prominent Government contractor of Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y. Of this union there have been born four children—Marcia L., Florence E., George V. and Katie E. The family residence is pleasantly located at the corner of Seventh and High streets, and its inmates are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Politically Dr. Jenkins affiliates with the Democratic party, and socially is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, and the A. O. U. W. Dr. J. and his wife are prominently connected with the Presbyterian Church, and their home is the resort of the refined and cultured people of the Gate City.

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JACKSON TOWNSEND, of Ft. Madison, Deputy Warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary, is a native of Kentucky, born in Greenup County, April 26, 1854, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Lucinda (Barney) Townsend, also natives of Kentucky. The family removed from their native State to Missouri, and located in Clark County, thence removing to Adair County, where they remained until after the close of the late Civil War; they then returned to Clark County, and from there, in 1868, came into Iowa, and located in Farmington, Van Buren County, where the parents of our subject still reside. The household circle included five children, of whom one son died in infancy; four are still living.

The subject of our sketch was the eldest child of his parents' family. During his early childhood he attended the common schools in winter, and in summer assisted in the lighter duties about the homestead. He remained with his parents until twenty years of age, and then entered the employ of the Burlington & Southern Railroad Company as conductor, in which position he remained for two and one-half years, and soon afterward, in 1877, became a guard in the Iowa State Penitentiary, which position he held for the following four years. So satisfactory had the connection of Mr. Townsend been in this latter capacity, that he was promoted to a more important position, namely, that of Deputy Warden, under Warden E. C. McMillan, and was retained by his successor, Warden G. W. Crosby. Mr. Townsend is now the oldest prison official serving in this State.

Jackson Townsend was united in marrriage with Miss Ella Mulvihill in 1878. Mrs. Townsend is the daughter of Henry and Mary Mulvihill, and was born in Sandusky, Ohio, June 30, 1855. They occupy a pleasant home, and are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. Townsend has proved himself one of the most efficient officers who has ever occupied the responsible position of Deputy Warden, and is a general favorite about the institution. As a citizen he is highly respected, and is fulfilling all the obligations of a man of prominence and influence.

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DAVID L. HOUSER, a highly esteemed resident of Cedar Township, owns and occupies a valuable farm estate on sections 33 and 34. He came to the Hawkeye State at an early day, and has watched the development of this section of country with unabated interest since coming here, and has contributed his share as a good citizen toward its progress and prosperity. Our subject was born in Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa., Dec. 3, 1839. His father, Bernard Houser, was born near Huntingdon, Pa., and his grandfather, John Houser, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country and settled in Pennsylvania at an early period in its history. He was a farmer by occupation, and after becoming a citizen of the United States spent the remainder of his life near the site of his first location. His wife, the grandmother of our subject, was of German parentage and ancestry, and the fruit of their union was two sons and one daughter, who were named: Bernard, William and Mary A. The latter became Mrs. Spencer, and located with her husband in Pennsylvania; William became a resident of Bedford, Pa., was married, and there reared his family.

Bernard Houser, the father of our subject, learned the trade of molder at Bellefonte, Pa., and after doing journeyman's work for fifteen years, established a foundry at Berlin, Somerset County, in partnership with Dr. Burkey. They operated together until 1855, when they sold out, and Bernard Houser came to Iowa, locating in Warren, Lee County, and making a purchase of wild land in Harrison Township. Here he commenced his career as a farmer and erected a log cabin for the shelter of his family. He was prospered in his labors, and in due time the log cabin was succeeded by a more pretentious frame dwelling. He was engaged in the cultivation of his farm until the notes of war began to sound throughout the land, and then, laying aside personal interests and business matters, he gave his sons to the service of his country, rented his farm, and removed to Warren upon property which he owned there, and remained until his death, which occurred on the 23d of August, 1863. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Elinore (Logan) Houser, was a native of Pennsylvania, born near McConnellsburg, Fulton County, and was the daughter of Gaun and Belle (Coffee) Logan, of Irish ancestry and parentage. Of this union there were eight children, viz., William, Isabella, David L., John P., Mary Ellen, Laura, and James and Samuel, twins.

The subject of our sketch was a lad of six years old when his parents removed from his native town to Berlin, Pa. There he learned the trade of a molder, but as he disliked his trade, his father purchased a farm in Fulton County, and placed our subject and his elder brother upon it to work. David L. remained here until the fall of 1855, when all the family crossed the Mississippi and came into the Hawkeye State. Our subject engaged in farming for the following six years, and after the call for troops he enlisted in September, 1861, in Co. D, 14th Iowa Vol. Inf., and served as a Union soldier until peace was declared between the contending armies. He was at the battle of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Oldtown Creek, and various other engagements and skirmishes. At the battle of Shiloh he was incapacitated by physical disability, but afterward recovered, and received his final discharge with his comrades at the close of the war and draws a pension on account of his wounds.

After his return from the army, in November, 1864, Mr. Houser purchased the place he now owns and occupies. It was but a tract of wild land and he secured it on time. One of his first duties was the erection of a cabin, in which he moved after his marriage, and engaged industriously in the improvement and cultivation of his prospective farm. He had many difficulties to contend with, but he persevered through them all and was prospered in his labors. On the 11th of January, 1865, he secured to himself a helpmeet in the person of Miss Malvina Saxe, and they set up housekeeping in the log cabin which, although humble, was theirs and was "home." Mrs. Houser is a native of the Empire State, and born in Greenfield, Saratoga County, Nov. 13, 1841. Her parents were Rennsalaer and Hannah (Creal) Saxe, also natives of New York State. She received a fair education in the public schools and was carefully trained at home by wise and judicious parents. Her father was a well-educated man and was jointly engaged as a farmer and school teacher. He crossed the Mississippi in 1844, and coming into Lee County, located in Harrison Township upon a farm, where his life terminated two years later.

After his marriage Mr. Houser continued his farming operations and added to his possessions as his means justified. He is now the owner of 240 acres, finely improved and very valuable. The humble log cabin was long ago abandoned for a commodious and comfortable frame dwelling, and now, in the enjoyment of a competency, he is reaping the reward of his earlier toils and struggles.

Mr. Houser has been a prominent man in his community since the time of coming here, and has contributed of his time and means to the aid of every worthy object. He has served as a member of the School Board and in other ways has materially assisted the cause of education. He has been the friend of morality and good order, and served as Justice of the Peace, and in all things has fulfilled, to the best of his ability, the obligations of a good citizen.

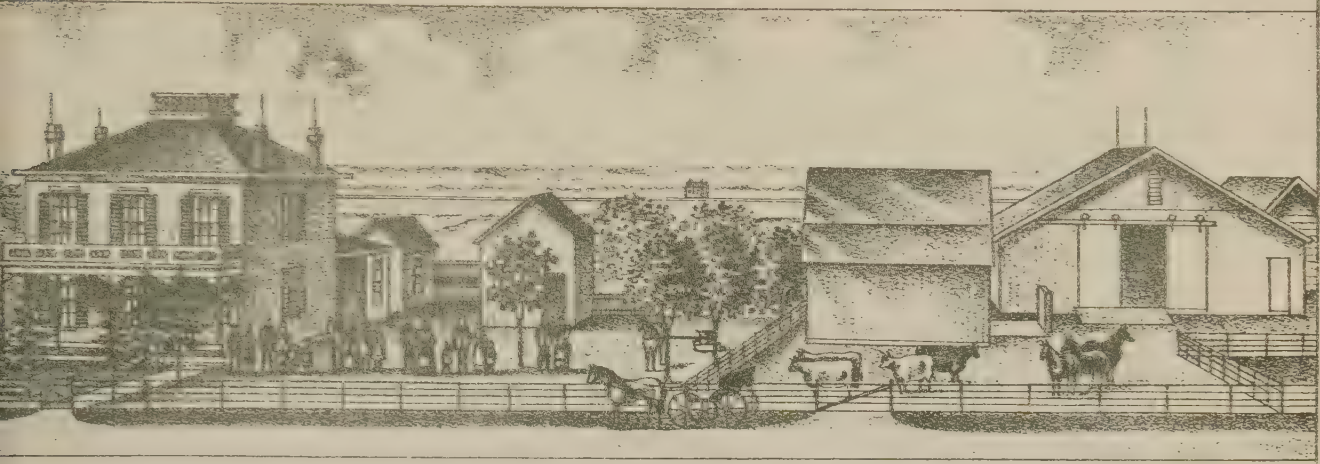
Mr. and Mrs. Houser are the parents of three children—Gilbert L., Nettie and Paulina May. The homestead of the family is surrounded by everything necessary to comfort and convenience. The farm is supplied with a good barn and all the necessary appliances for the storing of grain and the shelter of stock; the farm implements and machinery are of first-class description, and altogether the homestead presents one of the finest points of attraction in the landscape of Lee County. Mr. Houser is a member in good standing of the G. A. R., Miles M. King Post, at Farmington, and with his wife and son is prominently connected with the Christian Church.

* * *

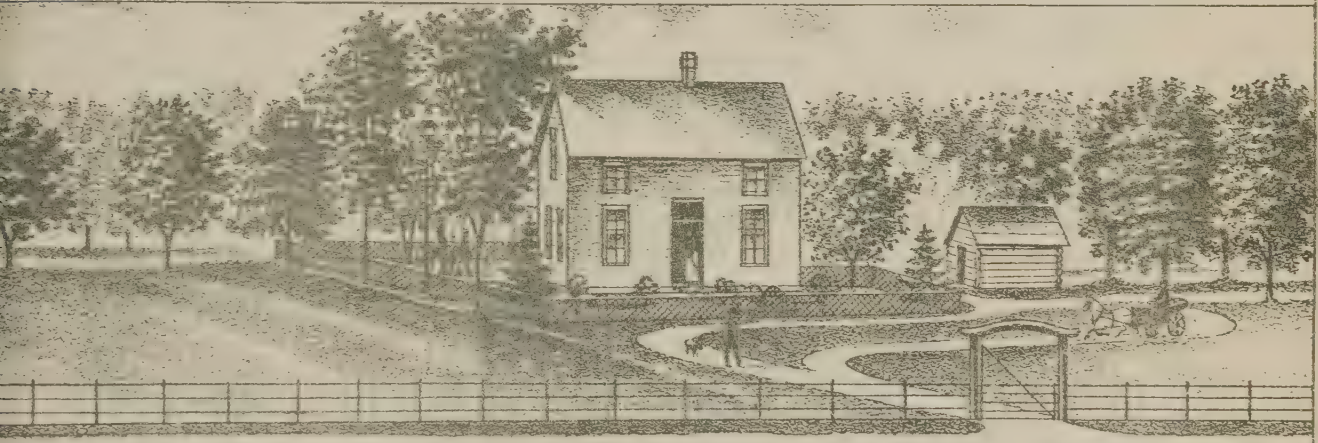
JOHN HOUGH. The subject of this biography, one of the most highly respected residents of Cedar Township, is extensively engaged as a farmer and stock-raiser, and also operates a flourishing creamery. He is a valued factor in the business and industrial interests of this section, with which he has been identified for a long period of years. In addition to the various branches of business above mentioned he has a large sum of money invested in general merchandise, the trade in which yields him a handsome income.

Mr. Hough is a native of Henry County, Ind., and was born Aug. 12, 1839. His father, Isaiah Hough, of North Carolina, was born March 5, 1812, and his grandfather, Ira Hough, also a native of the same State, removed from North Carolina in 1820 to Henry County, Ind., making the entire journey overland by teams. He purchased a tract of timber land, improved a farm from the wilderness, and established a comfortable home, where he spent the remainder of his days. Isaiah, the father of our subject, was a young boy when the removal was made from North Carolina to Indiana. He was reared to manhood in the latter State, and was there married to Miss Elizabeth Marshall, a native of his own State, born July 24, 1811 (see sketch of Evan Marshall.)

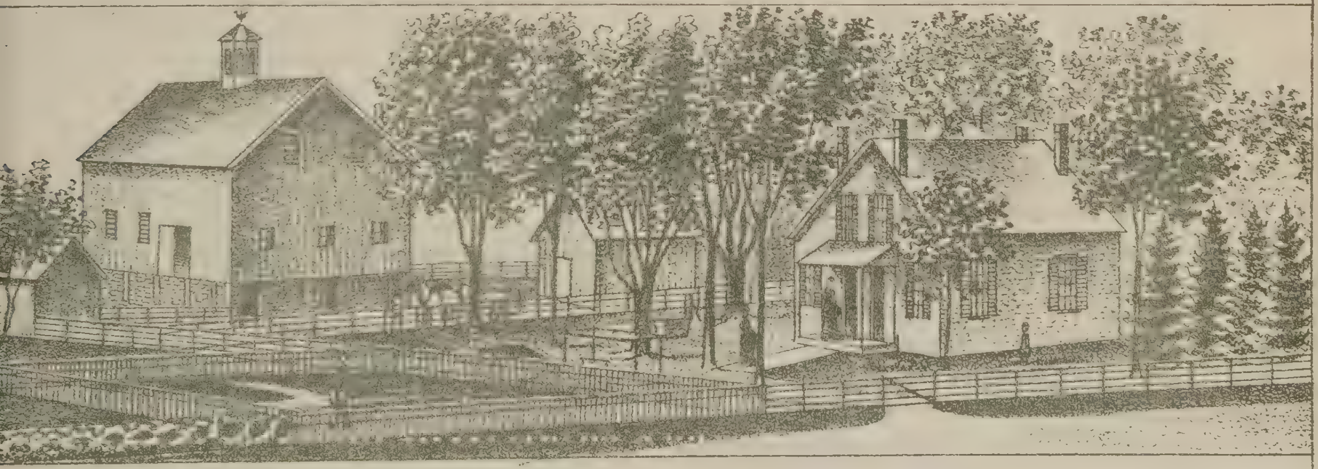
After marriage Isaiah Hough purchased land in Henry County, Ind., and for several years was engaged in farming pursuits. In 1846 he sold his possessions and, accompanied by his family, started on an overland journey to Iowa. They carried with them their household goods and utensils, and camped and cooked by the wayside. On their arrival in the Hawkeye State, which was then in its



RESIDENCE OF MILWARD H. ROGERS, SEC. 15. GREEN BAY TP.



RESIDENCE OF JACOB FANKHOUSER, SEC. 17. JACKSON TP.



RESIDENCE OF CHRISTIAN MERTENS, SEC. 19. MARION TP.

infancy, they proceeded to Henry County, where Mr. Hough rented land for one year. He then purchasen a tract of unimproved land in Lee County, which was located in Cedar Township on section 12, and commenced the improvement and cultivation of his purchase. The family moved into a vacant house close by, where they lived for one year, and then went into a house of their own which, in the meantime, had been built upon the new farm. Mr. Hough hewed the frame for his house and barn, and split clapboards to cover the barn and shaved oak shingles to cover the house. He was a natural mechanic, and without serving an apprenticeship, did a great deal of carpenter work about the homestead. The structures which he built at this time were considered quite elegant, being the best in the locality at that early day. After an industrious and busy life Mr. Hough departed from the scene of his earthly labors on the 26th of July, 1849. The wife of his youth still survives him, and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Wagner, of Saline County, Neb. The parental household consisted of six children, five of whom are still living.

John Hough of this sketch was the third child of his parents, and was a lad of seven years old when they came to Iowa. He was but ten years old when his father died, and he continued to live with his mother until his marriage, after which his mother lived with him for about twenty years. Thus it will be seen he literally "grew up with the country," and while assisting in the improvements around his own homestead he was an interested observer of the growth and prosperity of the country around him. He now owns and occupies the old homestead of 260 acres upon which his father settled when first coming into the Territory. Great improvements have been brought about upon it since that time; the frame house and barn have given place to a fine farm residence, and the barn of to-day shelters a herd of fine stock, valuable horses and costly farm implements.

Mr. Hough has been full of enterprise and energy, and whenever his busy mind has conceived a project which he believed to be pleasurable or profitable, he has at once set about the execution of it, almost invariably with happy results. In 1881 he established a general store at Houghton, a station on his farm, but soon afterward sold this, and the same year put up another building, and continued his trade in general merchandise, to which he has added the buying and selling of grain and stock.

The marriage of John Hough and Miss Mary Frazier was celebrated at Salem, Iowa, in 1857. Mrs. H. was born in Henry County, Iowa, and is the daughter of Elihu and Orpha (Pidgeon) Frazier, the former of whom was a native of Indiana, and one of the pioneers of Henry County, Iowa. Our subject and wife have become the parents of seven children, as follows: Edwin is the oldest; Ida is the wife of Charles Clawson, and lives in Cedar Township; the others are Frank, Dilla, Nellie, Arthur and Claude.

Religiously Mr. and Mrs. H. were brought up in the Society of Friends, and have remained loyal to the faith of their parents. Mr. H. is Republican in politics, and has taken a prominent part in the political and general affairs of his adopted State. He was the first Postmaster of Houghton, and gave the right of way to the K. & N. W. R. R., besides a subscription of $500 in cash. He has always been a public-spirited man, ready and willing to contribute of his time and means for the promotion of every worthy enterprise or whatever would be of benefit to his country and community.

* * *

JAMES C. DAVIS, Mayor of Keokuk and attorney at law, is one of its most prosperous and influential citizens. He is a native of this city, and was born Sept. 2, 1857, his parents being C. F. and Carrie T. Davis, prominent residents of this part of the Hawkeye State. James C. received his early education in the public schools of Keokuk, and after graduating from these entered Hellmuth College, of London, Canada. In 1875 he commenced reading law under the instruction of P. T. Lomax, and also that of Messrs. Gilmore & Anderson, prominent attorneys of the city, and was admitted to practice the following year, a few days before his twentieth birthday. In 1881 he was elected City Attorney of Keokuk, served this term, and was re-elected for a second term. Three years thereafter he associated himself in partnership with Anderson Bros., and they operated under the firm name of Anderson Bros. & Davis, which was succeeded by the present firm of Anderson, Davis & Hagerman. They have built up an extensive practice, and are one of the most popular law firms in Lee County.

James C. Davis and Miss Clara Belle Mooar were united in marriage Dec. 10, 1884. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Judge D. Mooar, and of her union with Mr. Davis there has been born one son, whom they have named Daniel Mooar. Mr. Davis is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, to the support of which he contributes liberally and cheerfully. He is highly esteemed as a man and a citizen, and is filling with satisfaction the highest position in the gift of his fellow-townsmen.

Politically Mr. Davis is strongly Republican. He was elected Mayor in 1885, by a majority of 300, and the following year was re-elected by a majority of over 500. He was the first City Attorney born in Keokuk, and is the first native citizen to hold the office of Mayor.

* * *

SALMON McNEILL, of Washington Township, is the owner of a fine farm of 277 acres, most of which is finely cultivated, and pleasantly located on section 2. He has been a resident of this section for more than twenty years, and during that time has secured the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen. All his life he has been enterprising, industrious and frugal, and is now enjoying, as he has merited, the good things of life.

Salmon McNeill is a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and was born April 23, 1828. His parents were John and Laura (North) McNeill, natives of Vermont, and of Scotch and Irish ancestry. After their marriage they located in St. Lawrence County, and were among the first settlers of that region. They remained there until 1850, and then John McNeill, feeling perhaps, like Daniel Boone, the pressure of too many neighbors and the want of more room, resolved to cross the Mississippi into the wide West. He came into Lee County, Iowa, and settled in Washington Township, only surviving the change, however, one year, his death occurring in 1851. Mrs. Laura McNeill survived her husband several years, and departed this life in 1857, in Mahaska County, Iowa. The parental family consisted of three sons and six daughters, of whom the subject of our sketch was the seventh child.

Salmon McNeill received careful home training at the hands of his parents, and a fair education in the public schools. He followed his parents during the various removals of their earlier life, first to Ohio, and finally to Iowa, being twenty-two years of age upon their arrival here. He was reared upon a farm, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his lifetime. After the death of his father, he went with his mother to Mahaska County, where he remained about five years, thence went to Marion County, remaining there until 1865. He then returned to Lee County, and made his final settlement in Washington Township.

Mr. McNeill was married first in Mahaska County, Iowa, to Miss Aggie Bedwell, a native of Indiana, who remained his companion for about three years, and died in Marion County, Iowa, in 1859. His second wife, to whom he was married in the last-named county, was Miss Rebecca Sanders, of Tennessee, who bore him three children, two of whom survive—Thomas, who resides in Washington Township, and Martha A., the wife of Thomas Darling, of the same township. Mrs. Rebecca McNeill departed this life in Washington Township in 1865.

The third marriage of Mr. McNeill was with Mrs. Mary J. (McGreer) Hicks, and took place in Jefferson County, Iowa, June 17, 1866. Robert Hicks, the first husband of Mrs. McNeill, died in Little Rock, Ark., in 1864; he enlisted as a soldier of the Union in the 33d Iowa Cavalry, and yielded up his life in the service of his country. Of this union there were born five children—Louisa, James, Sarah, John and Jennie. Mrs. Mary J. McNeill is a native of Indiana. Her parents were Alexander and Jane (Livingston) McGreer, natives of North and South Carolina respectively. After their marriage they located in Darke County, Ind., and from there removed to Fayette County, whence they crossed the Mississippi and came into Lee County, settling in Harrison Township in about 1837. The father was a farmer by occupation, and spent his last days in Farmington, Van Buren County. The mother died in Harrison Township. Their family consisted of eight children, two sons and six daughters, of whom Mrs. McNeill of our sketch was the seventh child.

Mr. McNeill and his present wife are the parents of two children—Aggie and George. They occupy a handsome farm residence, replete with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. McNeill has occupied a prominent position in the township, has been Road Supervisor and member of the School Board, and is always actively interested in whatever pertains to the welfare of his community. He and his wife are connected with the Baptist Church, to the support of which they contribute cheerfully and liberally. In politics Mr. McNeill is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

* * *

CONRAD EBERLING, of Ft. Madison, is a fine representative of that enterprising and persevering German element which has done so much toward the development of this country, and especially that section west of the Mississippi. Our subject is a native of Brunswick, Germany, and was born Dec. 15, 1825. His father, Conrad Eberling, Sr., was a native of the same country, of pure German ancestry and parentage, and before the day of railroads, was employed in teaming between the different large cities of Germany. He was a man of great energy of character, of large and powerful build physically, and died in the prime of life, in 1840, at the age of forty-one years.

Conrad E. of this sketch, in accordance with the laws and customs of his native country, was placed in school at an early age, and pursued his studies until his father's death. He then served three years at the stone cutter's trade, at which he worked until 1852, when he resolved to emigrate to America, and seek an improvement in his prospects and fortunes. He set sail from Bremen on the 15th of September of the year mentioned, and after a long and tedious voyage landed at New Orleans on the 7th of November following. From there he proceeded up the river to St. Louis, where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1853 came to Ft. Madison, and was employed at his trade continuously until 1876. He had been industrious and economical, and saved his earnings, and now found himself possessed of sufficient means to engage in business. He accordingly purchased a stock of groceries and provisions, and by his wise management and straightforward dealing soon built up an extensive and profitable patronage, and is now ranked among the leaders in this department of business in this section.

A month previous to his departure from his native land, in August, 1852, Mr. Eberling was married to Miss Hannah Bernes, a native of his own Province, and the journey to the United States constituted the bridal tour of the young pair. They became the parents of five children, as follows: Hannah, the eldest, is the wife of George Geyler, and lives in Jersey City, N. J.; Christ is the eldest son; Anna is the wife of Henry Ruhes, and lives in Pueblo, Col.; Louis and Vena are at home with their parents. They occupy a pleasant homestead, replete with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. and Mrs. E. are connected with the Lutheran Church, and in politics the subject of our sketch uniformly casts his vote with the Democratic party.

* * *

DR. EVAN MARSHALL, a resident of Cedar Township, and an Iowa pioneer of 1845, is one of the most honored residents of this section. He is a native of North Carolina, born in Surry County, May 25, 1821. His father, John Marshall, and his grandfather, William Marshall, were also natives of the same State, the latter being of Irish parentage. He removed from the place of his birth to Hendricks County, Ind., and there spent the last years of his life.

John Marshall, the father of our subject, was reared on a farm in his native county, but being a natural mechanic, was not very greatly interested in agricultural pursuits. After his marriage he set up a cabinet-shop, and for several years was engaged in the manufacture of furniture and other fine work. In the fall of 1821 he started with his wife and five children for the State of Indiana, making the entire journey overland by teams. He carried with him $40 in cash, and after borrowing $60 more, entered eighty acres of timber land in Henry County, and commenced farming. One of his first duties was the erection of a log cabin, in which he established his family comfortably. Wild game was abundant, including deer, bear and turkeys, and these luxuries assisted materially in keeping the larder supplied against want. Breadstuffs were scarce, and he gave a day's work at splitting rails for a bushel of corn.

There was not a mill within twenty miles, and no public roads had yet been laid out. But amid all the difficulties that surrounded them they made no complaint, but kept the main object in view of securing a living, and providing as far as possible, for the future. By the exercise of incessant industry, they soon had 100 acres cleared, while at the same time, the country around them was being slowly settled up, and the development of its resources made a surety. John Marshall, however, believed that he could better himself on the other side of the Mississippi, and accordingly, in 1845, he disposed of his interests in Indiana, and came to Henry County, afterward to Lee, and purchased the southeast quarter of section 11, in Cedar Township, upon which he settled and remained until his death, which occurred in 1847.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Annie Hobson. She was born in Surry County, N. C., and accompanied her husband in all his journeyings, bearing cheerfully the hardships and privations incident to the life of the pioneer settler. She died on the old homestead in Cedar Township, March 14, 1883, at the advanced age of ninety years. Both parents were members of the Society of Friends, and their children remain loyal to the same faith.

Dr. Marshall of this sketch was the third son and fifth child of his parents, and was an infant of six months old when his parents removed from North Carolina to Indiana. He was reared to manhood in the latter State, assisting in the duties of the farm, and obtained his early education in the pioneer school. At the early age of fourteen years he commenced the study of medicine, but his father discouraged the idea, and he subsequently for a time abandoned it, so that after his marriage he located upon a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1845, father and son, with their two families, started for Iowa and located in Cedar Township, upon the farm which the Doctor now owns and occupies. While pursuing his duties upon the homestead, the subject of our sketch, still adhering to his early inclinations, obtained some of the best medical works of the day, and proceeded with his studies. He commenced practice in his own family, and was so successful that he was called upon to practice outside, and as time passed on, his studies, reading and practice won for him an enviable reputation as a skillful physician. From the treatment of the simple diseases he took in hand more complex ones, and has been remarkably successful with dangerous and complicated cases.

Oct. 21, 1841, Dr. Marshall was united in marriage with Miss Gulielma Bond. Mrs. Marshall was a native of his own State, and only survived her marriage with our subject for the short space of five years, dying in 1846. Of this marriage there were born two children: Elizabeth, Mrs. Compton, of Jasper County, Iowa, and Anna J., Mrs. Bond, who lives in Indiana. Dr. Marshall was married the second time, in 1848, to Miss Rachel Tulvert, also of North Carolina, who died in 1860. Of this union there were born five children: Emma; Mrs. Mary T. Taylor, of Henry County; Abbie, a teacher in Wayne County, Ind.; William J., at home, and John C., of Salem, Iowa.

The third marriage of Dr. Marshall was with Miss Margaret Newbey, of Indiana, who has become the mother of one child, a daughter, Rilla. They occupy a pleasant homestead, replete with all the comforts of life and many of its luxuries. The Doctor has been a prominent man in this locality, and actively interested in its general and political matters. In early years he was a member of the Whig party, and later, a fervent Abolitionist. Upon the organization of the Republican party he cordially endorsed its principles, and cast his first presidential vote for James G. Birney, who was one of the most prominent anti-slavery men of his time.

* * *

REV. GEORGE D. STEWART, Pastor of the Union Presbyterian Church of Ft. Madison, is a native of Montgomery County, Pa., and was born Sept. 30, 1826. His father, Artemus Stewart, was a native of Philadelphia and a farmer by occupation, and in addition to his agricultural transactions was also a dealer in real estate. He was a prominent man in his locality, and served as County Treasurer and also as Sheriff of Montgomery County. He was a resident of that county the greater part of his lifetime, and died there in September, 1866, at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother of our subject, Eliza (Dillion) Stewart, was a native of Montgomery County, Pa., born in 1792, and is still living, in the full possession of all her faculties.

The parental family of our subject included eight children, of whom George D. was the eldest son and the fourth in order of birth. He received his early education at Lawrenceville High School in New Jersey, subsequently graduating at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and afterward entered on a course of instruction at Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1849. He was a close student, an extensive reader, and ambitious to excel, and after the completion of his studies was placed in charge of a parish at Conquest, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he remained two years, then was removed to Bath, Steuben County, where he remained for eight years, and in 1859 crossed the Mississippi and came to Iowa. He at once took charge of the church at West Point, where he remained for four years, was afterward stationed at Burlington for six and a half years, thence transferred to Omaha, Neb., for the same period, and in April, 1877, came to Ft. Madison, and has remained here since that time. He has been a most worthy and efficient pastor, and a wise manager of church finances. Under his management the church building at Conquest was put in good repair, a church built at West Point, the one at Bath enlarged and improved, and the one at Burlington reconstructed and greatly altered for the better, and since having charge of the Ft. Madison congregation the present edifice has been erected. It cost $15,000, and when the building was dedicated the society had paid up all their indebtedness. A prominent feature of Mr. Stewart's connection with church societies has been the fact that he has always strenuously opposed getting deeply into debt, and the present condition of the society at Ft. Madison is almost entirely due to his efforts in this direction.

Rev. George D. Stewart and Miss Emily, daughter of Dr. J. C. Walker, were united in marriage at Ft. Madison in 1864. Of this union there have been born three children—George B., Anna and Miriam. Mr. Stewart has been prominent in all matters tending to the welfare of the community, morally, socially and religiously, and is the center of a large circle of friends who comprise the best class of people in the city of Ft. Madison.

* * *

JOHN SEABOLD, a prosperous farmer of Jackson Township, is successfully prosecuting his vocation on section 17. He is a native of Germany, and was born May 26, 1830, his parents being Conrad and Elizabeth Seabold, also of German nativity and ancestry. Conrad Seabold died in his native country, and the mother afterward emigrated to America, and became a resident of Jackson Township, where she spent the remainder of her days. They were the parents of two sons, George, who died in Jackson Township, and the subject of our sketch.

After the death of his father, John Seabold, at the age of fourteen years, came to the United States with his mother and brother. They proceeded directly to Iowa, and coming into Lee County, located in Jackson Township, and here our subject has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since that time, with the exception of two years. His present homestead comprises 150 acres of valuable land, upon which he has erected a good farm dwelling and all the necessary barns and outhouses. He has been industrious and prudent, and has received an ample reward for his labors in the possession of a comfortable home and the good things of this life.

Mr. Seabold was married, in Jackson Township, to Miss Condra Heifner, a native of his own country, who emigrated to America with her parents when a child two years old. Mr. and Mrs. S. became the parents of seven children, as follows: Margaret is the eldest; Leonard married Miss Wende, and resides in Keokuk; Elizabeth became the wife of Alfred Wilkins, of Jackson Township; Mary was married to William Wright, also of Jackson Township; John, Adam and George are at home.

Mr. Seabold suffered a great loss in the death of his wife, which occurred Oct. 16, 1871. She was an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church, with which Mr. S. is also connected. He has taken an intelligent interest in the affairs of his community, and enjoys in a marked degree the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

* * *

DAVID B. HAMILL, of the firm of S. Hamill & Co., wholesale grocers of Keokuk, Iowa, is, with his partners, conducting a thriving and constantly increasing trade. This firm is one of the oldest in the Gate City, and by its straightforward methods of doing business has secured the esteem and confidence of the business portion of the community. Our subject was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in March, 1843, being the eldest son of Smith and Nancy (McCandless) Hamill, of Keokuk. Our subject came west to Keokuk with his parents when a child three years of age, and he received a good education in the common schools. He then entered Monmouth College in Illinois, and then took a position in his father's store, where he continued until 1864, when, the war being in progress, he enlisted in Co. C, 45th Iowa Vol. Inf., and upon the mustering of the company was made its First Lieutenant, holding his commission until he was mustered out. He then returned to Keokuk, re-entered his father's store, and was soon taken in as a partner, since which time he has been actively engaged in assisting to conduct their extensive and lucrative trade.

Mr. Hamill was married, in 1870, to Miss Louise M. Sullivan, of Evansville, Ind., a lady of fine education and excellent family. Of this union there have been born two children—Louise D. and Emily N. Mr. Hamill and his wife belong to the First Westminster Presbyterian Church, of which he is a Deacon and Secretary. He took a partial course of lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, but concluded to engage in mercantile pursuits, and is considered one of the successful business men of Keokuk.

* * *

GEORGE R. NUNN, a highly esteemed citizen, and one of the leading business men of the Gate City, has been a resident here since 1857, since which time he established the business in which he is still engaged, being a manufacturer of stairs, balusters, railings, wood mantels, and all the useful and ornamental work pertaining to this branch of industry. The business is located at No. 314 South Fourth street, and is one of the important manufactories of the city.

The subject of our sketch is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in 1831, and came to America at the age of seventeen years. After reaching American shores, he proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for ten years, engaged at the business which he still follows, and at which he was then serving his first apprenticeship. His parents were Rev. Nathaniel and Charlotte (Robinson) Nunn, both natives of Ireland. Nathaniel Nunn was a Baptist clergyman, and came with his family to America in 1848. He settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became engaged in missionary work, and where he is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and still occasionally engages in his former pious office. The wife and mother departed this life in 1850. The parental household consisted of five children—Annie, George R., Phillip, Nathaniel and Charlotte. (The latter is a lady of fine literary tastes and more than ordinary ability, being the author of several works, among them one entitled "Ada Greenwood," and another called "Golden Sunbeams.") Phillip was a policeman of Cincinnati, and during the late war enlisted in the service. He went South with his regiment and was wounded at New Hope, Ga., and taken prisoner at Port Republic, Va., remaining in the hands of the enemy for the space of eight months, but was finally exchanged. He held the rank of First Sergeant, and was afterward promoted Second Lieutenant. In Cincinnati he was accounted one of the most efficient of the police force, and is now retired on account of wounds received in the tunnel of the jail in Cincinnati during the riot of 1884.

George R. Nunn received a classical education in his native land. He worked at his trade in Cincinnati until coming to Keokuk in the fall of 1857, when he established his present business, which he carried on until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he resolved to become a soldier in the service of his adopted country. He accordingly enlisted in Co. H., Sixth Iowa Vol. Inf., remaining in the service nearly three and one-half years. He was mustered in as Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant, and was afterward commissioned Captain of his company. He was engaged with his regiment in all the campaigns of Gen. Sherman up to the time of his march from Atlanta to the sea, and was wounded in the leg at the battle of Missionary Ridge. He received an honorable discharge, and returned to Keokuk in 1864, where he resumed his former business, adding to it the manufacture of furniture, which he carried on for three years, but afterward abandoned.

Mr. Nunn was married in 1859, to Miss Mary Gorman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they became the parents of two children—George L. and Lottie G. Mrs. Nunn departed this life in 1865. For his second wife Mr. Nunn chose a sister of the first, Miss Kate Gorman, to whom he was married in 1867. Of this union were born four children, two of whom survive—Mollie and Iowa. Mrs. Kate Nunn died in 1875, and Mr. Nunn married his present wife in 1877. Her maiden name was Miss Louise Wenzel, and she is a native of Illinois. Mrs. Nunn is engaged in the manufacture of hair goods of all descriptions, and is carrying on a thriving business at No. 418 Main street, in which she employs three women, and displays some of the finest work in her line to be found in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Nunn occupy a fine residence at the corner of Seventh and Bank streets, and own several houses in the city which are occupied by tenants. He gives employment usually to about four men, and ships goods into the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Mr. N. is one of the leading business men of the city, and is fulfilling all the obligations of a good citizen.

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THOMAS H. HOWELL, of Jackson Township, is pleasantly located on section 13, where he has a valuable farm estate consisting of 240 acres of land, a comfortable dwelling-house, good barns and outhouses, and all the appliances of a first-class farmer. He is a gentleman of excellent education, an extensive reader, and possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. He has been prominent in the affairs of this section since first coming here, and has occupied many of his winter seasons teaching in his own school district. Through his wise supervision of educational matters in this vicinity, the schools here have attained to a flourishing condition, and he has introduced many new and excellent features pertaining to the general management of school affairs and pupils.

The subject of our sketch is a native of Wales, and was born July 13, 1834. His parents were Thomas and Hannah (Hopkins) Howell, of Welsh parentage and ancestry, who emigrated to America from their native land in 1853. After reaching the shores of the New World they proceeded directly westward, crossed the Mississippi, and made their first location in Keokuk, Iowa. They afterward removed into Jackson Township, established a home, and here spent the remainder of their lives. Their family consisted of two sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of our sketch is the youngest child.

Thomas H. Howell, during his boyhood days, remained at home and attended the schools of his native country. He was nineteen years old when he came to the United States with his parents, and after they located in Keokuk he was employed in a sawmill for about four years. He had been reared to habits of industry and economy, and after he began to work for himself he saved his earnings, and at the expiration of the time mentioned found himself the possessor of means sufficient to purchase eighty acres of land in Jackson Township. He added to his landed possessions as his means accumulated, and was prospered in his agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Howell was married in St. Francisville, Mo., July 24, 1856, to Miss Clarissa James, daughter of Francis and Adeline (Wilcox) James, of Ohio. Mrs. Howell was the sixth of a family of seven children. She was born in Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1836, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of seven children, whose history we briefly record as follows: Hannah, the eldest daughter, became the wife of George McCandless, and resides in Keokuk; Elizabeth married William Leake, of Jackson Township; Winslow, Alice E. and Adeline are at home with their parents; Alfred and Della are deceased.

Mr. H. has held the various school offices of his township. He was Secretary of the School Board of this township for twelve years, and the first Township Clerk elected outside of Keokuk. Politically he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party.

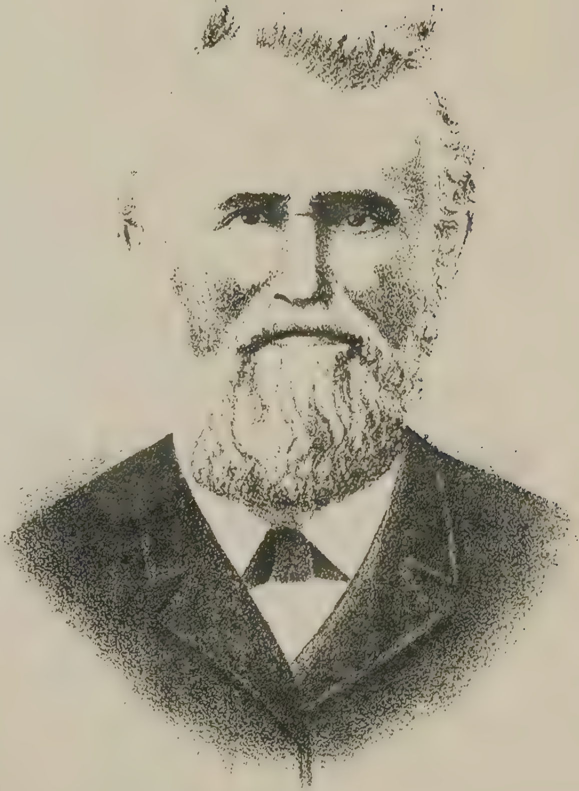
* * *

DR. JOEL C. WALKER, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Ft. Madison, at which place he arrived Dec. 30, 1836, was an early pioneer of the Hawkeye State, and has been largely connected with the public affairs of this county ever since. He has attained to eminence in his profession, in which he has taken great pride and given to it his closest attention. He is a man of fine education and possessed of a remarkable memory; in fact, he is classed as a walking encyclopedia on account of his extensive knowledge upon general subjects, which has been the result of extensive reading and keen observation. There are few subjects upon which he has not some information and opinion, and his life is a remarkable example of what an industrious student may accomplish.

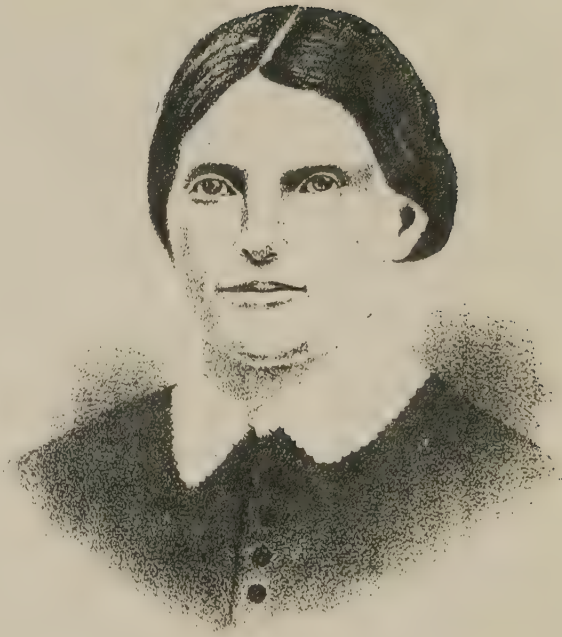
Joel C. Walker, M. D., is a native of Ohio, and was born in Springfield, Feb. 7, 1813. His father, also Joel C., was a native of Virginia, and his grandfather, Samuel Walker, was born in Chester County, Pa. His great-grandfather, John Walker, was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America and made his first location in Chester County, of which he was one of the early pioneers. He remained there until his death, and his son, Samuel Walker, the grandfather of our subject, soon afterward removed to Virginia, settling in Rockbridge County. He purchased a tract of land two miles from the famous Natural Bridge, and this he improved and cultivated, and there established a homestead, upon which he spent the remainder of his days. Five of his sons were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

Joel Walker, the father of our subject, was next to the youngest of a large family, and was reared upon the farm, being educated at Richmond. He adopted the profession of a civil engineer, and was for ten years engaged as surveyor in Virginia. In 1803 he removed to Ohio, locating on Beaver Creek, six miles east of Springfield, which town then contained about fifty inhabitants. Joel Walker purchased Government land, part timber and part prairie, built a log cabin, and when not engaged in surveying occupied himself in the improvement of his land. In 1824 he sold his farm and removed to Fayette County, where he became the owner of 2,000 acres on the north fork of Point River. He was often called upon to do surveying in the country around him, and remained a resident of Fayette County until his decease, which occurred in 1833, at the age of sixty-eight years. He had surveyed large tracts of land for the Government in Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky, and was considered especially skillful and correct. He was married in early manhood to Miss Margaret Armstrong, the daughter of Archibald Armstrong, a native of Virginia and of Scotch ancestry. She departed this life Sept. 20, 1825. She was a lady of fine education, highly accomplished, and well fitted to become the helpmeet of such a man as Joel Walker.

The subject of our sketch received his first instruction under the parental roof, his father especially giving him careful training. In later years he



A. J. Richardson



Mrs Susan Richardson

attended a select school at Springfield, Ohio, and began the study of medicine at Circleville, Ohio, at the age of twenty years. He entered the office of Drs. Olds and Gibson, who were among the eminent physicians at that time, and from whom he received valuable instruction. In 1835 he entered Jefferson College at Philadelphia, and in the fall of that year went to Illinois, spending a few weeks there, then proceeded to the Territory of Iowa, locating on the present site of Ft. Madison, where he commenced the practice of medicine. He practiced here until 1842, and was then appointed Clerk of the United States District Court, which position he held for the following five years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits and speculated in lands, and was also interested in internal improvements. In 1862 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Lincoln, and served in this capacity until 1867. Since 1879 he has been special land agent, and was largely instrumental in settling the swamp land difficulty in the State of Illinois. These varied occupations proved a rich experience for him, giving him valuable knowledge of land laws and title deeds.

Dr. Walker was married, Oct. 10, 1838, to Miss Martha Maria Stewart, who was born in St. Louis County, Mo., Jan. 20, 1820. Her father was Dr. Abraham Stewart, a native of Vermont, and a surgeon in the United States Army. The family are still in possession of letters written by him in 1810, one being from Chickasaw Bluffs. He spent the last years of his life at Hannibal, Mo., and his decease occurred in 1834. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Emily Ayres. Her birth occurred in the fort on the present site of Marietta, Ohio, and her parents were members of the colony from Connecticut who settled in Ohio while it was yet a Territory. In 1835 Mrs. Stewart came with her family to Lee County, arriving here on the 11th of October. They settled two miles from Ft. Madison, and there remained until the death of the wife and mother, which occurred July 18, 1879, at the good old age of eighty-four years and six months.

Dr. Walker and his wife have become the parents of three children—Emily W. Stewart, Margaret A. and Buffom S. Margaret lives in Washington City, and Buffom in Des Moines. The family occupy a fine residence, and are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Dr. Walker has retired from active business and is living in the enjoyment of the competency which he secured in the days of his manly vigor and strength. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was a charter member of the society upon its organization at Ft. Madison. Before the agitation of the slavery question he was a Democrat in politics but always an anti-slavery man. He considered finally that he had good reason to change his political views, and upon the formation of the Republican party he heartily indorsed the principles which it advocated, and has since cast the weight of his influence with this party. He has always been a strong temperance man, and has taken deep interest in the reforms inaugurated in this direction during the last fifty years. He is one of the landmarks of the county, with whose interests he has generously identified himself since becoming a resident of this locality, and he is held in that reverential respect which is with one accord extended generally to the valued pioneers of the Hawkeye State.

* * *

ABSALOM J. RICHARDSON, one of the pioneers of Madison Township, came to this section at an early period in its history, and has watched with deep and intelligent interest its growth and prosperity, which has steadily increased with the lapse of years, and has afforded to the gaze of the pioneer a series of changes as remarkable as they have been pleasing. Mr. Richardson, in common with his brother pioneers, from the time of his coming here has identified himself intimately with its interests and prosperity, and has rejoiced at every step of the fulfillment of its early promises.

The subject of this history is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Hamilton County, three miles from the town of Miami, March 15, 1826. His father, David Richardson, was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., as also was his grandfather, Joseph Richardson. The latter was descended from Scottish ancestry, who came to

America with William Penn, being among the first settlers of the Keystone State. Joseph Richardson was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia until 1807, when he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, and was among the pioneers of that State. He purchased a tract of timber land, improved a farm from the wilderness, established a comfortable home, and remained there until his death. His son David, the father of our subject, was fourteen years of age when he removed with his parents from Pennsylvania to Ohio. He grew to manhood in the latter State and there married Miss Jemima Foster, a lady whose native place was Baltimore, Md. David Richardson purchased a tract of timber land near the town of Miami, and built a log cabin, into which he removed with his bride and his household belongings, and in which the subject of our sketch was born. They lived there until 1836, when Absalom J. of our sketch was a lad of ten years old. They then sold out, and removing to Indiana, purchased a tract of partly improved land in Hancock County, where they carried on farming operations until March, 1846, when they again sold out and started farther westward. They made the journey overland with their household goods to the eastern banks of the Mississippi, camping and cooking by the way, and crossed the Father of Waters on a ferry-boat.

After arriving in Lee County, David Richardson purchased a tract of land on section 6, of Madison Township. Here, he and his family went through many of their former experiences in building up a farm from the uncultivated soil. There was a log cabin on the place and seventy-five acres had been partially improved. They proceeded industriously with the further cultivation of the land, and remained upon this farm until the death of the father, which occurred in 1862. The wife and mother soon followed her husband to the other shore, living only until the following year. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom grew to mature years: Esther A. became the wife of James Ingersoll, and died in 1854; Angeline married John Barckley, and lives in Rawlins County, Kan.; Absalom J. was the next in order of birth; Malachi D. went to California in 1852, and was killed by Indians two years later; Samuel F. lives in Green Bay Township, this county; Elinore is the wife of William P. Hyter, of Barton County, Kan.

Mr. Richardson of our sketch was eleven years old when his parents moved to Indiana and nineteen when he came to Ft. Madison. He made his home with his parents until 1852, and then, accompanied by his brother Malachi and others, started with ox-teams across the plains to California. After traveling four months they reached Marysville, Cal.; where Mr. Richardson went into the mines, and was engaged in digging for the precious metals six months. He then took up a tract of Government land and engaged in farming for two years. In the spring of 1855 he started homeward, via the Isthmus and New York, whence he proceeded to the home of his parents in Iowa. He soon afterward took charge of his father's farm, which he owned until recently, when he disposed of it by sale. Among the farm produce which he first marketed was a load of watermelons, the first "fruit" of the kind cultivated in this section.

The farm of Mr. Richardson was a fine estate consisting of 326 acres, 200 in meadow and cultivated land, and the remainder in pasture and timber. It was supplied with a comfortable farm dwelling, good barns and out-buildings, and all the necessary appliances for carrying on agriculture by the most approved methods. He had costly farm machinery, all the various implements of modern invention, and everything about the homestead was indicative of wise and judicious management. It formed an attractive spot in the landscape of Lee County, and was observed with interest by the traveler passing through this section.

The marriage of Absalom J. Richardson and Miss Susan Bullard was celebrated March 23, 1856. Mrs R. was a native of Morgan County, Ill., and the daughter of Theophilus and Lucy (Armstrong) Bullard, a sketch of whom appears on another page in this volume. The following children were born of this union: Edward married Frances R. Bullard, the daughter of Alexander Bullard of this county; Helen, Milton, Absalom, Theophilus, Emeline, Caroline and George. The three last named are deceased.

Mrs. Richardson died at their residence Aug. 16, 1880, of consumption, after a long illness. Mr. R.

is prominently connected with the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

It is with pleasure we present the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson in connection with this sketch.

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CHARLES F. LYE is senior member of the firm of Lye & King, of Keokuk, retailers and jobbers in dry goods, and occupies a prominent position among the business men of the Gate City. He is a native of Hastings, England, born March 4, 1840, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Pope) Lye, also natives of the same country. Robert Lye was a dry-goods merchant in earlier years, and later a dealer in china ware. He retired from active business in 1872. The wife and mother departed this life in 1855. Their family consisted of nine children, six of whom are living, the record being as follows: Robert is in New Zealand; Ellen, Mrs. Wheeler, is in Brighton, England; the third child was Charles F., our subject; Mary J. is in London; Francis E., in Brighton, and Archibald R., in Lewis, England.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents during his younger years, and received a good education in the primary schools, which was supplemented by attendance at the Bank Street College of Hastings, from which he graduated at the age of fourteen years. He was then apprenticed to Mr. Andrews, of Newmarket, Cambridge, to learn the dry-goods business. Here he remained for six years, then went to London, and was engaged as a clerk. He was employed in the dry-goods trade for four years, and then enlisted in the British army. He was promoted Sergeant, and served eight years, six years of this time being spent in India and China. He was there in the siege and capture of Takoo Forts, and was wounded in that engagement. He then returned with his regiment to England, subsequently went to Ireland, and was afterward stationed at Londonderry. The state of his health now necessitated his being sent to the hospital, and he secured his discharge on account of disability.

After his discharge from the army Mr. Lye engaged as clerk in the dry-goods business at Hastings, and was thus occupied for three years. In 1870 he determined to seek his fortunes in the New World and came to the United States, making his first settlement in Dearborn County, Ind. Here he engaged as clerk in the dry-goods business, and remained for two years. In 1878 he came to Keokuk, and accepted a position with the firm of Irwin, Phillips & Co., with whom he remained three years, and was afterward connected with John Zerr in the dry-goods business. Mr. Lye established his present business in 1882, on the corner of Main and Eighth streets. The following year he associated himself in partnership with Mr. King. They are doing an extensive business, and give employment to six clerks.

Mr. Lye was married in 1879, to Miss A. E. King, daughter of the late James King, of Dearborn County, Ind. Of this union there has been born one child—Emma E. They occupy a handsome residence on Fulton street, and their circle of friends and acquaintances includes the best citizens of Keokuk. Mr. Lye is a straightforward business man, highly respected in his community, and a valuable factor among the business interests of Lee County.

* * *

ROBERT BARR, a highly esteemed citizen of Ft. Madison, and an honored pioneer of the Hawkeye State, crossed the Mississippi and came to Iowa two years after its admission into the Union as a State. He is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and was born July 16, 1807. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Bell) Barr, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and the subject of our sketch was the fourth in a family of eight children. His father was a farmer by occupation, and his early years were spent under the parental roof, after which he worked at tanning and the saddlery trade.

After arriving at years of manhood, Mr. Barr was married in 1832, to Miss Nancy Braden, a native of his own county, the date of her birth being Jan. 23, 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Barr made the journey from their native State to Iowa via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. While passing through the city of Cincinnati, they, for the first time in their lives, were treated to the sight of telegraph poles, this city being then the western terminus of the few telegraph lines which had been laid. After first coming into Iowa, they located at West Point, Lee County, and soon afterward purchased land at Pleasant Ridge, where Mr. Barr was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1883. He was prospered in his undertaking, becoming the owner of 240 acres of valuable land, which he sold in the year last mentioned, and removed to Ft. Madison, where he now lives, retired from active labor.

The family of our subject and wife consisted of nine children, of whom the record is as follows: William enlisted in the 1st Iowa Cavalry, in 1862, and died in the service at St. Louis, in September, 1863; Benjamin F. was a member of the same regiment, and died in the same month and year as his brother, at Memphis, Tenn.; the next child was a daughter—Elizabeth; Martha J. died in 1855; the remainder are, Mary L., George W., Margaret C., Nancy and Robert J.

Mr. Barr has been a prominent man in his community and contributed of his time and means to the aid of everything calculated to benefit his adopted county. He has served as Justice of the Peace for several years, casts his vote with the Republican party, and religiously is connected with the Episcopal Church.

* * *

JAMES WILSON, of Jefferson Township, is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 1, and has obtained considerable reputation as a breeder of fine stock and a business man of more than ordinary integrity. He was born Feb. 13, 1847. His father, Thomas Wilson, was a native of Kentucky, and was reared to manhood in his native county. At this period in the history of the latter, his father, Hugh Wilson, with his wife and eight children, of whom Thomas was one of the youngest, gathered together their household goods and started to cross the Mississippi. They came into Iowa and made their first location in Jefferson Township, on the farm which now constitutes the homestead of James Wilson, the subject of this narrative. They arrived here in 1833, having previously lived for a brief time in the States of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. They were among the first settlers of Jefferson Township, and secured Government land on what was known as the "half-breed" tract. This lay along the first bottoms of the Mississippi River, and is now called Sand Prairie. A fort had already been built at what was then Madison, as a protection against the savages, but as hostilities had then ceased for a time they had no trouble with the Indians. They proceeded with the improvement of their property unmolested, erected the primitive log cabin, and lived contentedly, occupied in the cultivation of the soil and with the hope of something better in the future. In due time they received the reward of their labors in the establishment of a comfortable home, and the substitution of smiling and productive fields for wild and unbroken prairie. Here the parents remained until the death of the father, which occurred on the 2d of April, 1870, when he was about sixty-seven years of age. The mother still survives, and resides with her son Thomas. The household circle embraced three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living.

James Wilson was educated in the public schools of Jefferson Township, and remained with his parents until his marriage, which took place in Ft. Madison, Oct. 6, 1871, the maiden of his choice being Miss Hannah E. Arnold. Mrs. Wilson is a native of Clark County, Mo., and was born in 1849. Her father, Granville Arnold, in early life was a mechanic, but afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in his later days was occupied again with his trade and with farming pursuits. Mrs. W. was carefully trained, and received a good education in the public schools, remaining at home until her marriage. Her parents are now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson became the parents of five children, two of whom, Ada A. and an infant unnamed, are deceased. The living are Clayborne E., Rhoda E. and Sayburt. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have lived on the old homestead with their brother Thomas, who is part owner. It comprises 242½ acres, half of which is under good cultivation. Mrs. W. is a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the subject of our sketch is a reliable Democrat, voting conscientiously to uphold the principles of his party.

* * *

MICHAEL WEIL, an important member of the business element of Keokuk, is an extensive dealer in pelts, wool, tallow, iron, rags, etc., his warehouses being at Nos. 100 and 102 Main street, at the corner of First street. The business was established in 1877, and is prosperous and steadily increasing. Mr. Weil is a native of Pontiac, Mich., born in 1854, and the son of Moses and Rosa (Ganz) Weil, natives of Austria. They emigrated from their native country to America in 1846, and proceeded directly to Pontiac, Mich., being among the early settlers there, whence they afterward removed to Ann Arbor. From there the elder Weil went to Chicago, Ill., and for thirty-nine years was an active partner of the firm of Jacob Weil & Bros., who were extensively engaged in leather, sheepskin and wool manufactures. The wife and mother departed this life in 1858. The parental household consisted of four children, of whom only two are living—Michael, our subject, and Emanuel R., of Chicago, with the firm of J. Weil & Bros.

After the decease of his first wife, Moses Weil was a second time married, to Miss Therese Lederer, a native of Austria. They had a family of five children, as follows: Rosa, now Mrs. Eisendrath, of Chicago; Simon, and Fannie, now Mrs. Teller, also of Chicago; Joseph, of Streator, Ill.; Sarah, now in Chicago with her mother. The father of our subject died in 1885.

Michael Weil attended school at Ann Arbor during his earlier years, and subsequently received additional instruction in the public schools of Chicago. He also attended the German public school. He was a bright and studious boy, fond of his books, and ambitious to excel. His education was completed by a course at Bryant & Stratton's College, and at the age of fifteen years he went into his father's store, where he remained one year, and was then sent to New York City to a branch establishment, also conducted by his father, and was there three years. At the age of nineteen he engaged in the boot-and-shoe business, which he sold after two years and returned to Michigan, being a dealer in wool, pelts and tallow at Ann Arbor for six months, after which he went to California, returning East in a short time, and soon thereafter, in 1876, came to Keokuk, arriving here on the 28th of June. He soon afterward established his present business, which he has continued till the present time. He is a thorough-going business man, has built up a valuable trade, and by his straightforward business methods and courteous demeanor has secured a large circle of friends and patrons.

Michael Weil and Miss Emmie Klein were united in marriage in 1878, in Keokuk, and have become the parents of two children—Edith R. and Sidney M. Mr. Weil is Republican in politics; socially he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, also the A. O. U. W. and the B. B. The family occupy a fine residence on Blondeau street, and are highly respected members of the community.

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ROBERT J. BARR, of Ft. Madison, is a native of Lee County, and was born July 10, 1851. His parents were Robert and Nancy (Braden) Barr, and he remained with them during childhood and early youth, receiving a good education in the public schools at Ft. Madison. He then taught school in the winters, and in the summer season was engaged in agricultural pursuits, being thus occupied for five years, or until about 1879. He then removed to Ft. Madison, and became a guard in the penitentiary, which position he occupied for three years. In the meantime he had been appointed Deputy Treasurer of Lee County, in which capacity he served for two years and four months. He then became agent at Ft. Madison for the Ft. Madison & Northwestern Railroad Company, having charge of the station here until June, 1884. He then engaged in the insurance business, establishing a permanent office, and has charge of an extensive territory. He is now the representative of thirty-three companies, having transactions in both fire and life insurance. In June, 1886, he was made assignee of the *Republican-Herald*, which he edited and published until Oct. 15, 1886.

The marriage of Robert J. Barr and Miss Anna M. Caldwell was celebrated Jan. 1, 1880. Mrs. Barr is a native of Washington County, Pa., and the daughter of John and Margaret Caldwell.

In politics Mr. Barr is strongly Republican, and socially belongs to the F. & A. M. and K. of P. of Ft. Madison, Iowa. Mr. Barr was recently elected by the voters of the Second Ward as an Independent Alderman to represent them in the City Council. He is also a member of Company F, 2d Regiment, Iowa National Guards.

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S. C. CARTER. The gentleman whose name heads this biography occupies a prominent position among the industrial interests of the Gate City, and is highly respected for his straightforward business qualities, no less than for his excellent personal character. For many years he has been the head of the firm of S. C. & S. Carter, dealers in lumber, doors, sash, blinds, and everything pertaining to their line of trade. The office of the company is located at the intersection of South Fourth and Des Moines streets, and their transactions extend over a wide area of territory both east and west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Carter is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Berkshire Dec. 11, 1812. He is the son of William and Lucretia (Jones) Carter, also natives of the Bay State. The boyhood days of Mr. Carter were passed mostly in school, and his vacations were employed with his father in the building business. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, and then, in company with his brothers, Charles and William P., and Mr. Henry W. Porter, engaged as a builder and contractor, the firm operating under the style and title of Porter, Carter & Co. They continued in business for three years, when Mr. Carter disposed of his interests therein, and going to Winsted, Conn., became engaged with a Mr. Gilbert in the manufacture of clocks, in which this firm became successful and built up an extensive trade. Mr. Carter then having a desire to see something of the western country, started toward the Mississippi, but made his first location in Painesville, Ohio, where for two years he was engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. He then started westward again in 1854, and coming into the Hawkeye State, located in Keokuk, where, with his brother, he became extensively engaged in the lumber business and manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, etc. They established a profitable trade, and continued until 1868, when the contents of their mill and yard were destroyed by fire, entailing heavy loss. They, however, recovered themselves in due time. All their previous transactions had been conducted in that straightforward and honorable manner which secured them hosts of friends, and they soon became re-established and successful, their employes averaging twenty-five men all the time, and at some seasons aggregating forty. This of course necessitates the employment of a number of teams, and the lumber-yard of the Carters is now one of the most popular and prosperous in this locality.

The marriage of S. C. Carter and Miss Mary A. Gibbs took place in Blandford, Mass., in July, 1842. Mrs. Mary A. Carter died in 1845, and Mr. Carter married for his second wife, Miss Mina Woodworth, of Painesville, Ohio, their union taking place in 1852. Mrs. Carter is a most excellent Christian lady of amiable and admirable character, earnestly devoted to works of charity and kindness. Both Mr. and Mrs. C. are prominently connected with the Congregational Church. They have no children of their own, but supplied the place of parents to a little boy and girl whom they adopted in early childhood. The former was named Annie Childs, and became an inmate of Mr. Carter's home at the age of five years, in 1855. She remained with them until her marriage to Mr. Ballinger, now of Washington City, in 1870, but only lived until the year following her marriage. The boy, William Hardway, adopted at the age of eleven years, is now in the office of Mr. Carter as general manager of the business. Both children were given the name of their adopted parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter occupy a handsome home in Keokuk, surrounded by all the appliances of cultivated tastes and ample means, and are the center of a large circle of warm friends, who comprise the best people of the Gate City. Politically Mr. Carter affiliates with the Republican party, and uniformly casts his vote in support of its principles.

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S. T. WORLEY & SON, of Keokuk, are well known in this locality as successful and skillful manufacturers of all kinds of road vehicles, carriages, buggies, spring wagons, etc. The business house (a view of which appears on another page), is located at the intersection of Johnson and Seventh streets. The head of the firm long years ago established a reputation for uprightness of character and honesty in business transactions, and the residents of the Gate City with whom he is best acquainted, entertain for him the highest respect.

S. T. Worley is a native of Ohio, and was born Jan. 19, 1832, his parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Truitt) Worley, natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively. Jacob Worley was a farmer by occupation, and pursued this calling the latter years of his life near Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio, where he was proprietor of a large estate and one of the prominent men of that section. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and at the close of his military service returned to his farm pursuits in the vicinity of his birthplace. He and his wife were connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was Class-Leader and Exhorter for many years. After a life filled with generous charities and kindly deeds, he folded his hands for his final rest on the 2d of April, 1846. The mother survived him for the long term of thirty years, and departed this life in 1876. Their family included six children, of whom four are still living: Eveline, Mrs. Bunall, lives in Ottumwa, Iowa; Anne, Mrs. Neach, resides in Missouri; S. T. is the subject of our sketch; Lydia, Mrs. Hall, lives in Quincy, Ill.

The subject of this biography remained with his parents on the farm until he was sixteen years old, in the meantime receiving a good education in the public schools. He then went to Portsmouth, Ohio, and served an apprenticeship of three and one-half years at the blacksmith trade, and for two and a half years succeeding worked as a journeyman, part of the time in Ohio and the balance in New York State. He then began to learn engineering on the steamers of the Mississippi, and after three and one-half years thus occupied, returned to Portsmouth, Ohio, and became engaged in his old-time occupation, blacksmithing, to which he also added the manufacture of wagons. He pursued this joint calling for the following six years, in the meantime having established a profitable business, which he then sold out with the intention of migrating further westward. He entered the Prairie State, and locating in Quincy, engaged in the same business which he had latterly pursued in Ohio. About this time the Rebellion began to assume alarming proportions, and Mr. Worley resolved to become a soldier of the Union and contribute his humble efforts to aid in its preservation. He went into the army as a private, and the same year (1862) was commissioned as Lieutenant, which rank he held until the following April, when he was tendered a Captain's commission, and remained in the service as Captain of Co. A, 119th Ill. Vol. Inf., until he was mustered out in February, 1865.

Capt. Worley participated in the engagements of that campaign, and was in the battles at Queen's Hill, Miss., Jackson, Ft. Derusa on the Red River, Pleasant Hill, La., and in many other general engagements and skirmishes, from which he escaped without any serious wounds. At the close of his military career he returned to his home in Illinois, and desiring to establish a future home beyond the Mississippi, sold out his business in Quincy, and came into Iowa, locating in Keokuk, where he established his present business and in which he has been continuously engaged since that time. The present fine building was erected in 1885. It is of brick, and consists of two stories and basement, and covers an area of 50x80 feet. The firm employ from ten to twelve workmen, and their goods are shipped to different parts of this and other States.

Mr. Worley was the first time married in 1853, to Miss Caroline Pile, of Ohio, daughter of Jeremiah and Philomelia Pile. Of this union there were born two children—Laura E. and Charles M. Mrs. Caroline Worley died in 1856. The second wife of our subject was Miss Elizabeth J. Hicks, to whom he was married in 1858. She is a daughter of James and Sarah Hicks, and a most excellent Christian lady. Of this union there are seven children living: William H. is connected in business with his father; Emma S. is a graduate of the High School of Keokuk; the others are Ida S., James H., Harry F., Grace and Mary.

Mr. Worley owns and occupies a fine residence at the intersection of Orleans and Twenty-second streets, and he and his family are held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. They are prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. W. has been Trustee and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school for many years. He is a member in good standing of the G. A. R., and in all respects is a representative citizen, who has aided materially the industrial interests of his adopted city, and has always cast his influence in favor of sobriety, religion and morality.

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DR. CARL T. GRAMM, a rising young practitioner of the Gate City, and a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence and ability, is a fine student, and well read in the intricacies of his profession. He is a native of St. Louis, Mo., his birth taking place Jan. 4, 1862, and is the son of Rev. William Gramm, a native of Berlin, Germany, who, years ago, became famous as an author of rare merit and high literary attainments. Rev. William Gramm in his early youth emigrated to America. He afterward became the author of several publications in German, and is now considered one of the ablest writers in his language in this country. He is the father of two children—Emily, now Mrs. Baer, of Ohio, and Dr. Carl T., the subject of our sketch. Dr. Gramm entered the freshman class of Central Wesleyan College at the age of thirteen years, and graduated four years later at Lyons, Iowa. He then commenced the study of dentistry, locating in Peoria, Ill., afterward was a resident successively of Chicago, Davenport, and Spirit Lake, Iowa, where he remained two years, and thence came to Keokuk in 1885. He has built up a fine practice and bids fair to rank among the first in his profession in the State. He has a fine library, composed of literary and professional works, and he avails himself of every opportunity to gain the best information relating to the intricacies of his profession. He is ambitious to excel, which fact is appreciated by the widening circle of his friends and patrons, and we predict for him a bright and enviable career.

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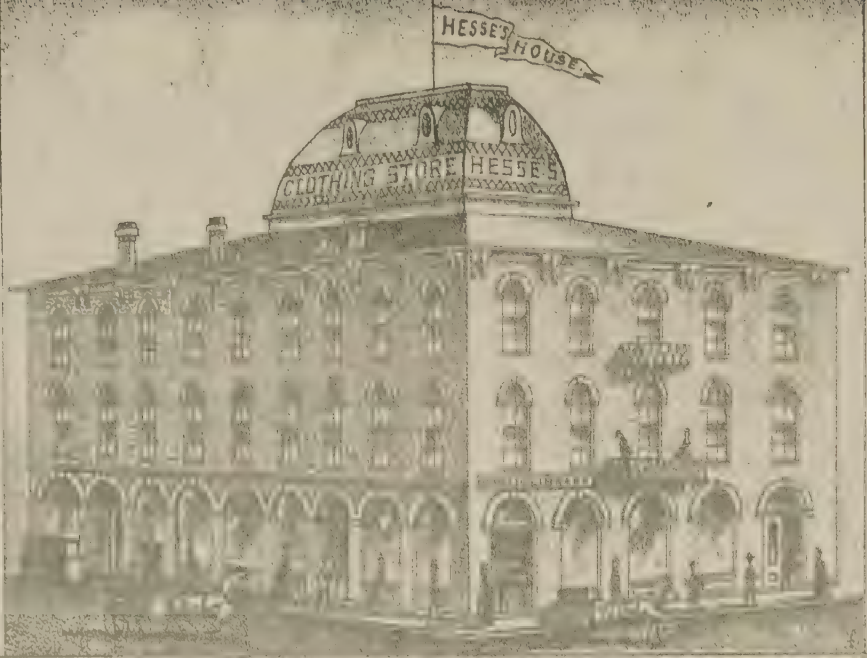
JOHN JOHNSON, a progressive farmer of Pleasant Ridge Township, who owns and occupies a comfortable homestead on section 30, has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1855, and has noted with deep interest its remarkable development and progress, and has contributed, as opportunity afforded, to the best interests of his adopted county. Our subject was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 16, 1833, and is the son of Seth and Lovina (Adams) Johnson, who with their family removed to Huron County, Ohio, when their son John was a child one year old. There he grew to manhood under the parental roof, assisting in the duties around the homestead, and received a fair education in the common schools. In 1855 he came with his father's family to Iowa, and has been a resident of Lee County since that time.

Mr. Johnson was married, on the 6th of January, 1856, to Miss Mahala Canfield, of Buffalo, N. Y., who subsequently went to Erie County, Ohio, in which place the marriage of herself and our subject was celebrated. After his marriage Mr. Johnson returned to Iowa, and engaged in farming in Pleasant Ridge Township. Two years later he purchased seventy acres of his present homestead, upon which they settled, and he occupied himself in its improvement and cultivation until the outbreak of the late war, when he enlisted in the United States service, as a private of Co. I, 30th Iowa Vol. Inf. The following year he was transferred to the 5th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, with which he remained until the close of the war. He was a brave and faithful soldier, and participated with his comrades in various engagements, the principal ones being the battles of Haines' Bluff



BUSINESS BLOCK OF B. B. HESSE, COR. PINE AND 2ND STS. FORT MADISON IOWA.

and Arkansas Post. He escaped without injury, and was mustered out of service July 4, 1865, at Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have become the parents of seven children: Phœbe; Elmer, who died in 1883, at the age of twenty-one years; Ellet; Hubert and Ebert, twins; and Verona and Verna, also twins. In politics Mr. Johnson affiliates with the Republican party, and in religion is prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is held in high esteem in his community, and in all respects is fulfilling the obligations of a good citizen.

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JACOB OHLER, of Donnellson, is successfully carrying on a livery business but recently established, but which in the course of a few months has increased to goodly proportions. Mr. Ohler is a fair representative of that energetic and persevering element which has aided so materially in the development of this section, and of which some of our best citizens are composed. He is a native of Bavaria, and was born Dec. 18, 1854. His father, George J. Ohler, was an enterprising German farmer who emigrated to the United States in 1868, with his family, consisting of three children—Adam, Fred and Jacob. They located in New York City, where the father soon became engaged as foreman in a distillery, which position he occupied for the succeeding twenty-one months, and then turned his face further westward. Crossing the Father of Waters with his family, he came into Lee County, and establishing himself in Franklin Center, remained there until his death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1873. The maiden name of the mother was Elizabeth Kirchner, and she departed this life in her native land, in 1857.

Soon after coming to this country, Jacob Ohler left the parental roof to earn his own living. He was an industrious and ambitious boy, willing to work at whatever his hands could find to do. The first three years he was employed on the farm of Mr. Fred Haffner, well known in this vicinity, and during the winter season attended school, by this means securing a good education, as he was naturally studious and fond of his books. He was married in Franklin Township, Oct. 22, 1876, to Miss Cora Sell, a native of his own country, born April 12, 1858. She came to the United States with her parents, Casper and Cora (Cramer) Sell, when a child four years of age, and they settled in Charleston, Lee County. Her parents are still living in Charleston Township on a farm. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ohler have been born two children—Emma S. and George C.

A part of the time since his marriage Mr. Ohler was successfully engaged in the wine and liquor trade, and has accumulated quite a comfortable property, which consists of his residence and six lots, one of which is devoted to his livery business, and equipped with stables and all the appliances necessary to the successful prosecution of his calling. He keeps a fine assortment of horses and vehicles, and is bound to succeed. In politics he is a solid Democrat, with which party he uniformly casts his vote. In all respects he is a worthy citizen, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends.

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J. F. DAUGHERTY, a prominent wholesale liquor dealer and wholesale agent for the Anahauser Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, Mo., and the P. Best Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., is located at No. 211 Johnson street, Keokuk, where he is conducting a flourishing and lucrative business. Mr. Daugherty was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1835, and is a son of James and Sarah (Linn) Daugherty, natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively. The father of our subject went to Ohio at an early day, and there served an apprenticeship at the hatter's trade. He was there married to Miss Sarah Linn, and then moved to Indiana, where he acted in the capacity of "mine host," and also engaged in the manufacture of hats until 1841. During that year James Daugherty with his family came overland to Iowa, and took up his residence at Keokuk. He erected a small dwelling on Johnson street, and before moving into it domiciled in a log cabin with a single room. When his own residence was completed, he moved into it, and followed building and teaming of all kinds for about five years. At the expiration of this time he had saved a little money, and he embarked in the mercantile and real-estate business, which was his avocation until his demise, which took place in 1852. The wife and mother is still living, in the seventy-first year of her age. The parental family consisted of eight children, five of whom survive, namely, James F., our subject; David C., of Idaho; Frank M., of Washington Territory; Alexander, of the same place, and Lemuel, of Keokuk.

James F. Daugherty received his education in the schools of Keokuk, and when seventeen years of age engaged in the baking and confectionary business. The first enterprise of our subject was begun in 1858, and continued with no small degree of success until 1860. Abandoning the latter business he embarked in the dry-goods enterprise at Croton, this county, and after conducting it for awhile, sold out and returned to Keokuk, and at once entered upon the same kind of business in which he is engaged at the present time. This he continued until July, 1861, when he recruited a company for the 5th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf. This company, however, together with a company that the brother of our subject had raised, went to the arsenal at St. Louis, forming a nucleus, and formed the 10th Missouri Infantry, and our subject was commissioned Captain of Co. H, 10th Mo. Vol. Inf., in 1861. He was in the service twelve months, and was mustered out at St. Louis, in July, 1862. He was engaged in all the skirmishes around Corinth, and also participated in the capture of that place. After his return home and remaining a short time, he accepted the position of suttler in the same regiment, which he continued to hold until the capture of Vicksburg.

Returning from Vicksburg to Keokuk, during the winter, he, the following spring, took an ox-train loaded with general merchandise to Virginia City, M. T. He was on the route six months, and arriving at that place opened a general store, engaged in mining, and there remained until 1866, when he disposed of his stock and returned home, having met with considerable success in his adventure. His journey homeward was made by stage, via Salt Lake, Denver and Leavenworth, where he took the railroad to Keokuk. Shortly after his arrival at the latter place, he engaged in steamboating, running from St. Louis to Dubuque and Ft. Benton on the Missouri River. He, however, succeeded in getting his boat only within 100 miles of Ft. Benton, and was compelled to haul his freight and passengers by ox-trains from Corr Island on the Missouri River, to Ft. Benton, and brought back from there a load of passengers in rough boats, but the weather was terribly cold, and the river becoming frozen, his boat was frozen in the river, near Yankton, Dak., and was sunk by the ice the next spring, entailing a total loss. Returning to Keokuk our subject was appointed Deputy City Clerk, and held that office for a short time, and has also been elected to the Council of that city and appointed Deputy County Clerk. He commenced the business in which he is at present engaged, in 1868, and by strict attention to the same has built up a flourishing and profitable trade.

Mr. Daugherty was married in 1855, to Miss Caroline Langford, a native of Keokuk, and the first white girl born in the city. Two children were born of their union, James and Alice, the latter of whom is now Mrs. Lawver, of Omaha. Mrs. Daugherty died in 1868, and our subject formed a second matrimonial alliance, Miss Mary Caldwell, a native of this State, being the other contracting party. She bore him two children, Emma and Frank, and departed this life in 1870. Our subject was married a third time, Miss Delphene Ressler, a native of Missouri, being his present wife, and of the latter union five children have been born—Maude and Myrtle (twins), Delphene, Ralph and Mabel. Mr. Daugherty is a Democrat in politics, in which he takes no little interest. He has been delegate to the National Convention, and in 1868 was elected a delegate to the Soldier's and Sailor's Convention at New York. He has held the chairmanship of many important committees, and has also been a member of the District Congressional Committee two terms. Mr. Daugherty has been considerably interested in real estate in Keokuk, and has aided in the upbuilding of the city by becoming extensively interested in the erection of numerous business houses and residences, and has a fine home of his own on Seventh and Fulton streets, costing about $25,000. It is heated by steam and lit by gas, and is in a pleasant location. A lithographic view of Mr. Daugherty's residence is shown on another page of this work.

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PETER KREBILL, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Franklin Township, is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 19. He comes of an excellent family whose ancestry was widely known in the Rhine Province of Bavaria, and was the youngest son of Frederick Krebill, a miller by occupation. He remained with his parents until his marriage to Miss Anna Risser, a native of his own country. There were born to them, in Germany, seven sons and one daughter, the latter being the widow of Mr. Eberly, and the youngest of her father's family.

Peter Krebill was a little lad five years old when he came to America with his father's family. After reaching the shores of the New World they proceeded directly to Ashland County, Ohio, where they remained for a number of years, during which time the subject of our sketch developed into manhood, learned the carpenter's trade, and was united in marriage with Miss Magdalena Fox, Feb. 15. 1856. Mrs. Krebill is a native of the same country as her husband, and was born April 6, 1833. She was the eldest of a family of five children of Casper and Margaret (Kraupner) Fox, both natives of Bavaria. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and her brothers and sisters were all born in the Fatherland. The date of their arrival in Ashland County was 1852, and the parents established a permanent home there, where their lives terminated at the ages of seventy-seven and sixty-two respectively. Mrs. K. was educated in her native country, and was eighteen years old when her family removed to the United States. She remained with them until her marriage, the wedding being celebrated at the parental homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. K. have become the parents of eleven children, of whom the record is as follows: Anna became the wife of Jacob P. Schowalter, who is a farmer and stock-raiser of McPherson County, Kan.; David and Henry are at home; Margaret is the wife of August Krebill, a farmer of Franklin Township; Lena, Samuel, Peter, John, Edward, Laura and Frederick are at home.

After his marriage in Ohio, Mr. K. operated a sawmill and was engaged in general farming until his removal West. He crossed the Mississippi in May, 1857, and coming into Lee County, settled in Franklin Township, where he had previously purchased land. His homestead consists of 332 acres, all in a high state of cultivation and finely stocked with high-grade cattle. He has been a prominent man in his community since coming here, and has aided materially in the development of this section. He has held the various offices of the township, and takes an interest in public affairs. Politically he is a solid Democrat, and religiously the family is connected with the Mennonite Church.

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ALFRED DAVIS, the son of an early pioneer of Iowa who became a prominent and successful farmer, was born in this county on the 23d of May, 1851. His parents were William and Huldah (Huff) Davis, a sketch of whom will be found in another part of this work, and he was the eldest son of a family of four children. He was reared on his father's farm in Cedar Township, receiving a good common-school education, but was put to work early and labored faithfully until he reached his majority, assuming many responsibilities. The year following he was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of John Davis, Esq., also of this county, who died in 1874. The mother of Mrs. D., Dinah (Barker) Davis, died when the wife of our subject was but three years of age. She was the mother of five children, one son and four daughters. The brother of Mrs. D. served as a soldier during the late war in the 9th Iowa Cavalry and died while in the service. The sisters are all living. The parents of Mr. and Mrs. Davis belonged to the Society of Friends.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Davis remained on his father's farm in Cedar Township for two years, when our subject removed to his present homestead on section 5. This is known as the Elisha Hampton farm, and is beautifully located in the northern part of Lee County, in Marion Township. The substantial brick dwelling is situated on an elevation and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Davis has a good barn and all necessary out-buildings for the shelter and care of stock, of which he raises high-grade Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and thoroughbred Merino sheep, in which he takes great interest. To this latter industry Mr. Davis gives especial attention and has been very successful, deriving from it a handsome income. His stock, as well as other products, is disposed of on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have become the parents of four children—Arthur E., Ella May, William, and one little daughter, Mary J., who is now deceased.

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JOSEPH KRICHEL, a prosperous and enterprising fruit-grower of Jackson Township, is pleasantly located on section 12, and ranks among the thriving and energetic citizens of this section. He is a fine representative of the German nationality, and possesses the stanch and persevering qualities of his countrymen. Our subject was born in Germany Jan. 29, 1832, his parents being John and A. Sybilla (Beil) Krichel, of German ancestry and parentage. The father died in his native land; the mother afterward came to America and resided with her son in Jackson Township until the close of her life, Dec. 30, 1873. She was born Nov. 1, 1807.

The subject of our sketch was the only child of his parents, and when a young man twenty-three years old, left his native land and came to America. In his native country he had been engaged principally at basket-making and gardening, which latter occupation he resumed after coming here. Upon reaching American shores he landed in New Orleans, and located on Black River, La., following his occupation there for one year, and then returned to his native country for his mother and to be married. In the spring of 1857 he crossed the Atlantic again, bringing back with him his mother and his bride. They crossed the Mississippi, coming into Iowa, and Mr. K. engaged in gardening upon rented land for a period of eight years. He then purchased twelve and one-half acres, and has been successfully engaged in gardening and fruit-raising since that time. He has erected a good dwelling-house, and his homestead is supplied with every comfort and convenience. He has forty-two and one-half acres on section 11.

The marriage of Mr. Krichel and Miss Catharina Bienstein was celebrated in their native land July 1, 1856. Mrs. K. was born in 1830, and by her union with our subject became the mother of seven children, of whom the two eldest, Sybilla and Catharine, are deceased. Those surviving are: Peter, John H. W., Anna C., Caroline and Julius C. Mr. K. has been prominently connected with the affairs of his township, occupying the office of Trustee and similar positions, and has been a member of the School Board for nine years. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

A view of Mr. Krichel's residence is shown on another page of this work.

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JOHN W. SCROGGS, one of Keokuk's foremost business men, and the pioneer lumber dealer of the place, first established his business in that city in 1847, and has consequently been engaged in the same for upward of forty years. John W. Scroggs was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1819, and is the son of Aaron Scroggs, a farmer by occupation. The latter was of Scotch ancestry, as likewise was his wife, Sarah (White) Scroggs, and they were both born in the State of Pennsylvania. There were twelve children in the parental family, and eleven of the number lived to attain the age of maturity, and are scattered throughout the different States of the Union.

John W. Scroggs was the third son and fourth in order of birth of his parents' children. He passed his boyhood days on his father's farm, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools, and continued to make the parental household his home until he was twenty-one years old. On becoming his own man he started out to do for himself, and worked at the carpenter's trade for several years. In the fall of 1845 he drifted West, and we first take note of him at Keokuk while the State was yet a Territory. On locating there he immediately embarked in lumber dealing, on a small scale it is true, and also worked at his trade. He continued working at the latter until 1848, when he abandoned it, and devoted his time exclusively to the lumber interests. At that time lumber was scarce and prices high, and Mr. Scroggs did an excellent business and made money rapidly. He continued to meet with success until the financial crisis of 1857, when he lost heavily. However, by good management he succeeded in paying all his debts, and continued in his business while many, not only in Keokuk, but throughout the entire country, were compelled to go down.

In 1865 Mr. Scroggs was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Henderson, of Wooster, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Lizzie L. In 1867 our subject was elected as an Alderman of the city in which he resides. He is the owner of a good residence, and in the sunset of life is enabled to retire from active labor on a handsome competency. Politically Mr. Scroggs is a stanch Republican.

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JOHN DOWNS, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Ft. Madison, is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born in Highland County, April 15, 1854. His father, James Downs, was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and emigrated to America at the age of eighteen years, locating first near Watertown, N. Y., where he was employed in agricultural pursuits. He removed from there to Lockport, and was married at the latter place in 1852, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary McKerney. She was also a native of his own county in Ireland, and soon after their marriage they removed from New York to Ohio, and established themselves upon a rented farm in Highland County, where they remained until 1862. They then decided to go further West, and crossing the Mississippi located in Ralls County, Mo., where he purchased property near the town of Saverton, and remained upon this property until his decease, which occurred in 1865. He left a widow and six children.

The subject of our sketch was the eldest child of his parents' family. The year following the death of his father, three of the children were taken from the household circle. The bereaved mother bore her great afflictions with resignation, and determined to keep the remainder of the family together, succeeding nobly in her resolution. In 1868 she was married the second time, and her son John, our subject, remained with his mother and stepfather until twenty years of age. The latter was a farmer by occupation, the owner of a tract of land, and John D. assisted in the duties of the farm. At the age above mentioned he started out for himself, worked upon a farm for six months in Knox County, Mo., and in the winter following attended the high school at Edina. He continued his studies for the following nine months, and at the close of the term went to live with Dr. O'Brien at Edina, and there took up the study of medicine. At the same time he earned money by teaching school, and improved every opportunity to cultivate his mind and keep himself supplied with good and instructive books. He taught in the city, and also had charge of Dr. O'Brien's office in his absence. He made good progress in his studies, and found excellent friends who encouraged his efforts to perfect himself in his future calling. In the winter of 1876-77 he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he remained until spring, receiving valuable instruction in that institution. He then returned to Edina, still closely pursuing his studies until the fall of 1877, when he entered the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in the spring of 1878. He then returned to Edina and commenced practice, remaining there until the summer of 1882, since which time he has been a resident of Ft. Madison, and has built up an extensive and valuable business. He stands high in his profession here, and has hosts of friends and patrons.

Dr. Downs was married, Oct. 16, 1883, to Miss Caroline Schwartz, a native of Lee County, Iowa, and daughter of John G. and Catherine Schwartz. Of this union two children have been born, John Charles and James Leo. Mr. and Mrs. Downs are earnest adherents of the Catholic faith, and prominent members of St. Joseph's Church in this city. He is also a member in good standing of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, and is prominent in every good work and purpose in his community. He is interested in educational matters, and the especial encourager of young men who are seeking to perfect themselves in the professions.

Dr. and Mrs. Downs occupy a pleasant home. Everything in and about it is indicative of cultivated and refined tastes, and it forms one of the pleasant resorts for the educated and cultured people of Ft. Madison. Dr. Downs is a striking example of what perseverance will accomplish under great difficulties, and what a determined spirit may overcome in the face of opposition.

* * *

WILLIAM DEROSEAR, an early settler of Lee County and a veteran of three wars, is now pursuing the peaceful occupation of a farmer on section 29 in Cedar Township. He was born three miles from Lexington, Ky., Aug. 12, 1815, and is the son of Peter Derosear, a native of Canada, as was also the grandfather, Joseph Derosear, and of French ancestry. The father of our subject came to the States when a young man, and engaged extensively in the buying and selling of horses in Kentucky. These he purchased in Canada and shipped to the States, meeting with success in his business transactions. He was married in Kentucky, and his wife, the mother of our subject, died soon afterward. He then returned to his native Canada and settled in the parish of Lenora, District of Montreal, where he died.

The subject of our sketch was but three years old when he was deprived of the affectionate care of his mother. He went to Canada with his father, remaining there until he was seventeen, when he started out to battle for himself, and going toward the southwest crossed the Mississippi into St. Louis. He was without means, and availed himself of the first opportunity that afforded to obtain a livelihood; a hunting expedition was then being formed, and he became one of a party of eighty men to go up the Missouri River. While encamped on a branch of the "Big Muddy" they were attacked by Indians, and thirty-three of their number killed; the remainder were pursued for some distance, barely escaping with their lives. They at once returned to St. Louis and applied to the Government for troops with which to pursue their vengeful foe. A company was formed, and our subject returned with them to the scene of the massacre, where they engaged with their enemies and drove them across the river, after which they evinced no disposition to return. The wild life of the West was especially suited to the disposition of our young adventurer, and he subsequently crossed the Rocky Mountains, and in 1836 visited California. He only spent a few weeks there, however, and returning eastward became identified with the exploring expedition of Gen. Fremont through the Golden State, in which he was engaged nine months, and in that time traveled over the greater portion of California. He left the command of Fremont at Mexico Ridge, and returned to St Louis.

During these wanderings, Mr. Derosear had traversed the soil of every Territory in the United States, and penetrated into many places where the foot of the white man had never before been placed. He had many hairbreadth escapes from death by Indians and wild animals, and these experiences served to develop in him his natural qualities of courage and endurance. After his return to St. Louis he, in company with others, purchased flatboats, and by means of this transportation became extensively engaged in bringing wood into the city from twelve miles above. The spirit of adventure, however, was not easily quelled, and in 1846, during the progress of the Mexican War, he enlisted as a soldier, in which he served seven months. Being satisfied with this experience, he obtained his discharge, and going to New Orleans engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi. He was thus occupied for three years following, and then began to feel that he would be glad to establish himself in a permanent home. He accordingly came up the river into Iowa, and purchasing a tract of wild land in Lee County, settled upon it and remained until the breaking out of the late Civil War. He then enlisted as a soldier of the Union in Co. C, 37th Iowa Vol. Inf., with which he served in the Department of the Southwest, doing garrison and picket duty, and continued with the army until the close of the war. He then returned to his farm, and has engaged in the peaceful occupation of agriculture, in which he will probably be content to remain until his earthly labors are ended.

Mr. Derosear was married in 1845, to Miss Sarah Ann Bristow, an English lady, by whom he has become the father of fifteen children, thirteen of whom are living: Sarah, William, Jane and David, twins, John, Mary E., Alice, Isaac, Clara, James, Zephyr, Charlotte and Albert B. C.; those deceased are Isabel and Mary Jane. Mrs. D. was born in London, April 8, 1828, the daughter of James and Jane (Arnold) Bristow, and was but an infant when her father died; her mother, afterward Mrs. William Bateman, came to America in about 1845. They crossed the Mississippi, came into Lee County, and settled in Cedar Township, where her mother and step-father remained until the close of their lives.

* * *

JAMES CAMERON, a gentleman occupying an important position among the business and industrial interests of the Gate City, is an extensive dealer in wood and coal, fence posts and kindling wood, and a contractor for stone and tile work. His present business was established in 1880, and he has operated it successfully until the present time, with a generous and steadily increasing patronage.

Mr. Cameron is a native of Canada, born on the 10th of May, 1840, and the son of Duncan and Bridget (Phillips) Cameron, natives of Scotland and Ireland respectively. They emigrated from their native countries in early youth, and were married in 1838. Duncan Cameron lived only four years after his marriage, dying in 1842, two years after the birth of his son, the subject of our sketch. The mother remained in Canada until 1846, and then, with her second husband, removed to Detroit, Mich. This gentleman was James Nolan, and they were married in 1843. In 1848 they removed from Detroit to Keokuk, Iowa, and then to Clark County, Mo., where the mother died in 1871. Mr. Nolan survived her two years, dying in 1873 in Keokuk. By her marriage with Mr. Cameron the mother of our subject had three children, one of whom died in infancy; his brother Hugh is now a resident of Montrose, and in addition to farming pursuits, is employed as a section boss on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Nolan became the parents of three children, of whom only two are living: Mary A., who became the wife of Mr. Hammond, of Macomb, Ill., and whose husband died in 1880, leaving her with two children—Fannie and J. Ray; Mrs. H. is now residing in Keokuk, and is book-keeper for her brother. Rose, now Mrs. Rodgerson, of Moline, who has two sons—Frank and Wallace.

The subject of our sketch received a limited education in the private schools at Keokuk, which he attended until he was sixteen years old. He was then alternately engaged in a hotel and in the cabins of steamboats until the spring of 1859, when he determined to seek his fortunes among the gold mines of California. In company with others, he crossed the plains with an ox-team, carrying a mining outfit, the journey occupying six months. He remained there five years, and returned home on horseback in 1864, this trip occupying three months. While in the mines he employed five or six men, and succeeded in accumulating a valuable sack of the yellow ore.

After returning from California, Mr. Cameron purchased 160 acres of improved land in Clark County, Mo., and was engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising for the following three years. He then sold out and went into the Indian Territory for the purpose of assisting Agent Richardson in establishing an agency on the Washita River. This accomplished, he returned to Keokuk, and was engaged in the quarry and pork house of Messrs. Patterson & Timberman for five years. He remained with this firm until 1880, and then established himself in business on the corner of Seventh and Blondeau streets, which site was afterward sold to the Government for the erection of a court-house and post-office. Mr. Cameron then purchased ground at the corner of Seventh and Johnston streets, taking three lots, and erecting upon the same a building 55x24 feet in dimensions, fireproof, and where he now has his office and coal-yard. He employs five teamsters and ten other men for miscellaneous work.

Mr. Cameron was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Feeney, a lady born in Kentucky but reared in Iowa, and the daughter of Marcus Feeney, Esq. Their household includes four children—William W., George, James and John. The family residence is replete with all the comforts of life, and they are surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Cameron occupies a prominent position among the business men of his community and enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was Street Supervisor in 1883, and has been honored with other important positions in the city. He is a stockholder in the cutlery works and also in the Loan and Building Association. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and is an honored member of the I. O. O. F.

* * *

JOHN McGREER, an honored pioneer of Lee County, crossed the Father of Waters with his parents in the spring of 1837, when he was a child of six years old, and since that time has been a resident of this locality. The present proud commonwealth of Iowa was then a wild Territory, and it was eleven years before its admission into the Union as a State. In the long years which have elapsed since that time Mr. McGreer has noted with deep interest the remarkable changes which have transpired, and has materially aided in the development of this section.

The subject of this history was born in Fayette County, Ind., Feb. 13, 1831, his parents being Alexander and Jane (Livingston) McGreer, natives respectively of South and North Carolina. Alexander McGreer removed from his native State to Indiana when he was a youth of eighteen years, and was there married to the maiden of his choice, who remained his faithful companion until March 17, 1855, when she departed this life in Lee County, Iowa. He survived her twenty years, and died on the 1st of March, 1875. He was a farmer by occupation, and continued his chosen pursuit throughout his lifetime. After leaving Indiana he spent one year in Warren County, Ill., and after crossing the Mississippi took up a claim on sections 25 and 26, Harrison Township. Upon this tract of land he established a home, which now remains in possession of his son. The parental household consisted of the following children: Martha became the wife of Amos Hinkel (whose biography appears in this work), and departed this life in 1849; Elizabeth married John Johnson; George married Miss Louisa Wilcoxen; John, our subject, was the fourth in order of birth; Nancy H. became the wife of N. Harlan, and Jane married R. Hicks, who died in the army; she was subsequently married to Mr. McNeill; Maria was born in Iowa, and married Jabez Ruby, of Van Buren County.

John McGreer was married on the 25th of March, 1858, to Miss Julia A. Hill, of Wayne County, Ind., born Oct. 18, 1833. Mrs. McGreer was the daughter of William and Zilpah (Hollowell) Hill, natives respectively of Ohio and North Carolina. William Hill was born Oct. 5, 1804, and departed this life on the 1st of February, 1871, in Lee County. He crossed the Mississippi while Iowa was yet a Territory, in the fall of 1843, and located in Harrison Township, where he carried on the business of a farmer and merchant. Mrs. Zilpah Hill was born March 20, 1807; she still survives, and has never remarried. Their family consisted of six children, two of whom are deceased: Susan P. became the wife of Benjamin Cook; Mrs. McGreer was the second child; Patience died at the age of three years; Edward was a soldier in the late war, and died at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Elizabeth became the wife of Jesse McMillan.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGreer are the parents of two children—Anna J., born Jan. 14, 1859, and Mary L., Sept. 22, 1862. They were educated at the school at Primrose in this county. The family homestead consists of 340 acres of valuable land, and beside the ordinary duties of the farm Mr. McGreer is engaged in the breeding of horses, cattle and hogs. The farm dwelling is a fine two-story structure, and the barn, erected in 1884, is a model of convenience for the purposes to which it is adapted. It occupies an area of 48x76 feet, and is designed in the latest improved style. Mr. Mc-

G. W. Easley

Greer has a valuable assortment of farm machinery and all the implements necessary for the carrying on of agriculture after the most improved methods. The family are regular attendants of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. McGreer is independent, aiming to cast his vote for the best men. He takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, and is fully entitled to be classed as an honest man and a good citizen.

* * *

COL. GEORGE W. CROSLEY, Warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Huron County, March 4, 1839. His father, George H. Crosley, was born in Lehigh County, Pa., in the year 1800, but when a child of two years of age, the family removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and became a dealer in horses, purchasing in Ohio and selling in Washington, D. C. It was upon one of those trips that he made the acquaintance of Miss Lucy Fry, of Washington County, Pa., who became his wife July 18, 1826. In the meantime he had also been a mail-carrier during the progress of the War of 1812. After his marriage he carried on an extensive business as contractor and builder, and superintended the erection of many important public buildings in Ohio.

George H. Crosley, in 1843, turned his face westward and journeyed to the prairies of Illinois, making his first location in Kendall County, where he engaged in farming pursuits until 1856. He then crossed the Mississippi, came into the Hawkeye State, and located in Washington, Washington County. One year later he purchased 240 acres of land in Story County, which he improved and cultivated, and which now constitutes the site of the city of Ames. Mr. Crosley had returned to Washington, D. C., in 1862, and about that time occurred the decease of the faithful wife and mother. The household circle had been brightened by the birth of seven children, all living at the time of their mother's death, but two are since deceased. In due time Mr. Crosley contracted a second marriage, the second wife dying in 1869, since which time he has resided with his children, and although now in the eighty-seventh year of his age, is still hale and hearty and appears many years younger.

George W. Crosley was the youngest child of his parents' family. He received his rudimentary education in the common schools and studied one year at an academy. At the age of seventeen years he became clerk in a drug-store, remaining thus occupied until the spring of 1857, when he came to Iowa and joined the family at Washington. He assisted his father in opening up the farm in Story County, which then adjoined the tract since occupied by the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm, at Ames. His farm life, however, did not continue very long, as in the course of two years Mr. C. sold his farm and the family removed to Nevada, the county seat of Story County, where the father engaged in the hotel business and his son, George W., returned to Washington County, becoming clerk in the general store of his brother. Some years after Mr. Crosley sold the farm it became the site of the city of Ames.

In April, 1861, when the news of the attack on Fort Sumter reached Washington, the patriotism of young Crosley was aroused to such a pitch that he immediately quit the store, and on the following day he was on his way to Story County, where he assisted in raising a company of soldiers. He enlisted as a private, but upon being mustered into service he was tendered the rank of First Sergeant of Co. E, 3d Iowa Vol. Inf., and June 26, 1861, was elected First Lieutenant, which rank he held until March 8, 1863, when he was promoted to that of Major. After serving three years, the term of enlistment, he entered the First Veteran Corps, under the command of Gen. Hancock, and here also was given the rank of Major, being the only commissioned field officer from the State of Iowa in that corps. Maj. Crosley resigned his commission May 11, 1865, but was subsequently breveted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for meritorious services on the field of battle. During his career as a soldier he participated in sixteen general engagements, including the sieges of Vicksburg and Corinth. At the battle of Shiloh, at the close of the first day's fight, out of the twenty-six officers who went into the field but six remained, and Lieut. Crosley found himself the ranking officer, and as such assumed command during the remainder of the battle. On the 12th of July, 1863, he was struck by a piece of shell in the right groin. The wound at first was supposed to be a slight one, but it proved to be of such a nature as to disable him for life.

Upon leaving the service Col. Crosley proceeded to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., to join his wife, whom he had married there in 1864, while on a veteran furlough. She was formerly Miss Edna M. Risdon, and was born in said county in 1837. The following September, 1865, Col. Crosley decided to establish for himself and family a home beyond the Mississippi. He accordingly crossed the Father of Waters, and came into the Hawkeye State, making his first location in Webster City, where he engaged in a general mercantile business. After a residence of four years he was appointed Postmaster, and in 1870 closed out his business, although continuing to serve as Postmaster until February, 1872. He then engaged as a traveling salesman, representing the firms of O. H. Peckham & Co., Dozier, Weil & Co., and John S. Dunham, of St. Louis. His dealings were mostly with jobbers in large cities, for which he received a lucrative salary. Col. Crosley considered the society of his wife and children of more account than dollars and cents, and so gave up his position and engaged in the drug business at Webster City. He had always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and in 1879 was elected Sheriff of Hamilton County. He was re-elected to this office in 1881, and was tendered the nomination the third time by acclamation, but declined to become a candidate.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa on joint ballot elected Col. Crosley to his present responsible position, and he assumed the duties of his office April 1, 1884, being the successor of E. C. McMillin. At the close of his first term, Col. Crosley was re-elected without opposition, and has proved himself peculiarly fitted for the difficult and often dangerous position of Penitentiary Warden.

Thus we have a brief outline of the life and services of one of Iowa's most worthy citizens, and one who has proven himself well fitted for the responsible duties which have devolved upon him. As a soldier he was always to be found in the thickest of the fight, and proved himself a highly efficient officer. As a citizen he has been loyal and patriotic, and as a husband and father, kind, indulgent and affectionate. The only secret society with which he has been connected is the G. A. R. In 1881, while attending the Republican State Convention, he met twelve of the surviving members of the 3d Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., who, like himself, were there as delegates from their respective counties. They organized a Regimental Society, of which Col. Crosley was chosen Secretary and Treasurer, and served as such until August, 1885, since which time he has been its Vice-President. The society meets biennially, and the members thereof experience such pleasure in these re-unions as can only be appreciated by old soldiers in recalling the hardships as well as the more pleasant features of the service.

Col. and Mrs. Crosley have become the parents of four children, one of whom is deceased, Charles C., who died in the tenth year of his age. The three living are George R., Lottie E. and Varick C. In politics Col. Crosley has always been a stanch Republican. It is with pleasure that the publishers of this work present the portrait of Col. Crosley, as being that of an honored and worthy citizen.

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CAPT. CHARLES P. GILLESPIE, of the steamer "Colonel Patterson," is an esteemed resident of the Gate City, and a property-holder within its limits. He came to this city when it was a village of humble proportions, and has been an interested witness of the many changes and improvements which have taken place during the last quarter of a century. Capt. Gillespie is a native of Virginia, and was born Dec. 22, 1842, his parents being John and Sarepta (Medsker) Gillespie, natives of the same State. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and came to Keokuk in 1848, where he successfully pursued his occupation and resided until his death, which occurred in 1856.

He was a man of decided views, and a stanch adherent of the Democratic party. His wife survived him fifteen years, dying in 1871.

The parental household of our subject included ten children, four of whom are deceased. The living are Henry C., Albert, and Capt. Charles P., of Keokuk; Frances, Mrs. Talman, lives in Arcola, Monona Co., Iowa; Maria, Mrs. Hughell, is in Sparta, Tenn.; Rachel, Mrs. McCarty, resides in Keokuk.

The younger days of Capt. Gillespie were spent in Keokuk, mostly in attendance at the common schools. At the age of seventeen he became pilot on the ferry-boats of the Mississippi, and seven years later, as Captain, made the run from Vicksburg to the source of the Mississippi. He has been continuously connected with river boats from the first, and was pilot over the rapids at Keokuk for a number of years. He also superintended the building of barges, flatboats, and the steamer of which he is now the Captain. He is a popular man along the river, and is highly esteemed likewise on terra firma, at his home in Keokuk.

Capt. Gillespie was married in 1865, to Miss Annie, daughter of Jacob Breitenstine, of Keokuk, and of this marriage there was born one child, a daughter, Elice. Mrs. Annie Gillespie died in 1874. Capt. G. was the second time married, in 1880, when Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Berg, became his wife. He has a handsome residence at the corner of Third and Orleans streets, and is fulfilling to the best of his ability the obligations of a good citizen.

ANDREW JACOBSON, general farmer and stock-raiser, occupying a comfortable homestead on section 27, has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1862. On coming into the State he located in Des Moines Township, but subsequently purchased his present farm, which consists of 177 acres, the most of it under good cultivation. He occupies a good farm residence, has excellent barns and out-buildings, and is surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Jacobson is a native of a far-off country, having been born near the borders of the North Sea in the Kingdom of Norway, Jan. 29, 1842. His father, Jacob Jacobson, a native of the same country, was a sea captain, and his mother, Karen Danielson, was also a native of the same country, her birthplace being near that of her husband, and they both were there reared to years of maturity. The father departed this life in 1868; the mother yet survives, and is living in her native country.

Andrew Jacobson was the third of a family of six children, of whom four emigrated to the United States, and two still remain in their native Norway. Our subject was only fourteen years of age when he went to sea, and followed the fortunes of a sailor for seven years following. He then, in 1862, emigrated to the United States, and made his first location in La Salle County, Ill. He commenced work as a farm laborer, and since that time has followed agricultural pursuits, with the exception of one year which he spent in Chicago working upon the famous crib, which now supplies the city with water. He was one of the five men who were aboard the crib when it was launched from the shore, and was engaged upon it for nine months. It was forty-two feet high, and when it was launched it required men of nerve to remain upon the top of it, and of these Mr. Jacobson was the leader, by request of the Superintendent of the works. He soon afterward left Chicago and came West, and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Our subject was married in Lee County, in the village of Montrose, Feb. 24, 1866, to Miss Anna Munson, who was born Jan. 26, 1842, and was reared and educated in Des Moines Township. Her parents were of Norweigan birth, who emigrated to the United States after their marriage. They came into Iowa and were early settlers of Lee County. Both departed this life in Des Moines Township, greatly respected by all who knew them, and leaving behind them records of worthy lives and kindly deeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jacobson have become the parents of twelve children, eight living, as follows: Caroline, Jacob, Lewis, Malinda, Elwood, Benjamin, Andrew and Noletta. The deceased were Taminia, Caroline, and two infants unnamed. Mr.

and Mrs. Jacobson are connected with the Society of Friends, and in politics Mr. J. is strongly Republican. He is highly esteemed in his community, and has been honored with various local offices of his township.

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JOHN KING, a well-to-do and prosperous farmer residing on section 23, Cedar Township, was born three miles south of Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 11, 1836. His father, John King, was a native of Germany, and his grandfather, also named John, was a native of the same country, where he was reared to manhood and became a Benedict. The latter came to America with his wife and three children about 1800, and settled in Westmoreland County, Pa., on a farm, and there lived until his death. Of their eleven children born in that State, ten grew to attain the age of maturity and to become the heads of families. The father of our subject was reared to manhood in Pennsylvania, and subsequently settling near Wheeling, W. Va., there rented and cultivated a tract of land, meeting with partial success. In 1838 he returned to Westmoreland County, and renting a farm, was occupied in agricultural pursuits until his death, which took place two years later, in 1840. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Rachel Cramer, and her demise occurred five months previous to that of her husband. She left eight children to mourn their loss.

The subject of this notice was four years old when his parents died, and being orphaned at that early age, he was bound out to a farmer of Westmoreland County, James Hayes by name, and was exceedingly fortunate in obtaining a home with that gentleman, for he remembers him as one just in his dealings and possessing a kind heart. In 1843 Mr. King came to this county with his adopted father, who located in Franklin Township. There our subject grew to manhood on a farm and in the home of Mr. Hayes. He continued to live with him until his death, when he took charge of the farm for Mrs. Hayes, and successfully conducted it until he was twenty-four years old.

At that age in life Mr. King joined the army of Benedicts, and settled in Knox County, Mo., where he cultivated rented land for four years. After that he returned to Lee County, and was a renter for two years in Cedar Township, and then bought the place he now owns. It was but little improved at the time he bought it, and he now has all the land under an advanced state of cultivation and good buildings on the place, together with fruit and shade trees. His marriage took place in 1859, and the lady chosen as his life companion was Miss Eliza J. Cade. She was born in Ohio in 1843, and has borne our subject ten children—Julia A., Minerva E., Adelia F., John R., James E., Charles W., Horace M., Jesse L., Daisy J. and Daniel G. In politics Mr. King is a Democrat.

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HUSTON R. McCABE, a prominent farmer of West Point Township, occupies a valuable homestead on section 1, and is successfully engaged in agriculture and stock-growing. He is in possession of the old homestead, which was established by his father, Author McCabe, in 1843. The latter crossed the Mississippi while Iowa was yet a Territory, and improved a farm from the wilderness. This tract of land is now one of the most valuable in Lee County, and invariably attracts the eye of the traveler through this section. Here the subject of our sketch was born, Jan. 8, 1854, and reared to manhood, and it has remained his home continuously since he first opened his eyes to the light of day.

Author McCabe, the father of our subject, was born and reared in Sussex County, Del., and at the age of nineteen years set out on foot with his cousin, Josiah Campbell, for Ohio. He located in Preble County, and was there married a year later to Miss Lydia Crist, who remained his companion for only one year. He afterward married her younger sister Susanna, and they became the parents of eleven children, one of whom died at the age of nine months, and the others grew to years of maturity.

Huston R. McCabe was the youngest of seven sons. His mother is yet living, in Washington

Township, Lee County, with her daughter, Mrs. Ella Hazen, at the age of about sixty-eight years. Mr. McCabe was married in Washington Township, Jan. 23, 1878, to Miss Carrie Mills, a native of the same township, born Nov. 8, 1860. She was reared and educated in Washington Township, and by her marriage with our subject has become the mother of two children—Eddie E. (deceased) and Willie R.

Since his marriage Mr. McCabe has operated the homestead, of which he now owns two shares. He also owns 105 acres of improved land in another part of this township. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Trustee and Steward. In politics he is a solid Republican, and is fulfilling all the obligations of a good citizen.

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DR. H. T. CLEAVER, a prominent and popular member of the medical profession of the Hawkeye State, and a resident of Keokuk, is a native of Centerville, Washington Co., Pa., where he was born Feb. 17, 1822. He is the son of John and Annie (Vale) Cleaver, natives of York County, Pa., who before their marriage, removed to Washington County, and that same year, 1814, united their fortunes for life. John Cleaver was an industrious and energetic man, and after his marriage became interested in various departments of business, and while carrying on a farm, was also engaged as a tanner and in manufacturing boots and shoes. He also became extensively engaged as a drover and cattle dealer, buying in the West and disposing of his stock in the Eastern markets. He became a prominent man in his locality, and took an active and intelligent interest in public matters. He identified himself with the Whig party, was a strong Abolitionist, and he and his wife both belonged to the Society of Friends. He retired from active business a number of years before his death, making his home in Centerville, Pa., and folded his hands for his final rest in 1866. The wife and mother survived him eight years, dying in 1874.

The grandfather and great-grandfather of our subject, both named Peter, were natives of Pennsylvania, and descended from ancestry who came from the north of England to this country in about 1718. The grandfather's family consisted of nine children, all of whom except himself lived to be over seventy-five years of age; he died at seventy-two. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Cleaver attained to the advanced age of ninety years, and the last living brother of his mother, Eli Vale, lived to be ninety-one years old. He was a resident of Clarkson, Columbiana Co., Ohio. The parents of our subject had a family of ten children, five of whom are now living: Amos G., now seventy-one years old, is a resident of Centerville, Washington Co., Pa.; Dr. H. T. of our sketch, is the second son now living, and is past sixty-four years old; Hannah B., Mrs. Richardson, of Columbiana County, Ohio, is sixty-two; Seth B., a resident of Richland, Keokuk Co., Iowa, is fifty-six; John I., of Belleville, Washington Co., Pa., is forty-six. There was a grand reunion of the family in Ohio in 1885, at which were gathered the representatives of three generations, and the occasion was a memorable one in the history of that vicinity.

The younger years of Dr. Cleaver of our sketch, were spent on the farm and in the tanyard and in attendance every alternate week in the winter at school. He and his three older brothers were depended upon to thresh the grain, which they accomplished by riding the horses who tramped it out. This employed two one week, and the other two the following week, the time being evenly divided for each between the threshing and the school. At the age of fifteen years our subject left home to attend school at New Lisbon, Columbiana County, which was under the auspices of the Society of Friends. He graduated from this institution in 1841, his tutor in Latin and Greek having been the famous Clement C. Vallandigham, who became so prominent in the political history of that section during the late war. After he graduated, young Cleaver remained in New Lisbon, and entered upon the study of medicine, under the instruction of Dr. T. Green, with whom he remained for the following three years. He then became associated in partnership with his preceptor, and practiced with him until 1846, when Dr. Green removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., after which Dr. Cleaver continued his practice alone in the same locality until 1848. He then sold out and resolved to seek his fortune beyond the Mississippi. He accordingly came into Iowa, located at Wapello, Louisa County, and practiced there until 1862.

The Doctor's abilities as a practitioner, and his value as a citizen were at once recognized by the residents of this section, and he soon became a leader in local and general politics. After filling other important positions he was elected a member of the State Senate, serving from 1854 to 1858, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. After his retirement from this office he came to Keokuk, and in 1862 took charge of the Estis House Government Hospital. This was during the progress of the late war, and he was appointed Surgeon in the hospital until the close of the conflict. Under his supervision were eight or ten assistant surgeons, and his management of the hospital affairs was conducted with marked ability and success.

At the same time (1862) Dr. Cleaver accepted the Chair in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, as Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. In 1865 he was elected Vice-President of the college and held that position until 1881, when he was elected Dean of the Faculty. About this time he also served as City Treasurer. He has held a high position in the medical profession of this locality since his coming here, was President of the Iowa State Medical Society from 1861 to 1863, and afterward in 1872. In 1878 he was one of the five delegates sent from the Medical Association to the British and Foreign Medical Association at Bath, England. His brother delegates were Dr. Marion Sims, of New York; Prof. Pancost, of Philadelphia; Prof. Angear, of Chicago, and Dr. Daily, of Pittsburgh. They spent five months in England and on the continent, visiting the medical institutions of Scotland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, through Switzerland, over the Alps into Savoy and down to the city of Geneva, during which time they gained a fund of valuable information which has proved of great benefit to the profession in this country. Dr. C. is now serving his fourth term as President of the Keokuk City Medical Society.

Aside from the duties of his profession, Dr. Cleaver is quite extensively interested in the various enterprises which have sprung up in the Gate City, and have rendered her one of the most important towns on the Mississippi River. He is a stockholder in the Keokuk National Bank, the Water Works, the Building and Loan and the Library Associations, and to every enterprise which has had for its object the growth and development of the resources of this section, Dr. Cleaver has been a warm and generous supporter.

In early manhood Dr. Cleaver was married and became the father of five children. His present wife, to whom he was married in July, 1868, was Miss Clarissa Bracken, a native of Brownville, Fayette Co., Pa. Of his children the record is as follows: Laura, Mrs. Lauder, of Muscatine, Iowa, has one child—Frank; Mrs. Dr. Scroggs, of Keokuk, has two sons—Cleaver and Joseph; Mary G., Mrs. Hain, is a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; another daughter, Mrs. C. S. Whitney, of Omaha, Neb., has one child—Adelaide; H. T. Cleaver, Jr., a graduate of LaGrange College, Missouri, is now connected with the Keokuk Candy and Cracker Factory.

Dr. Cleaver is Republican in politics, and has been connected with this party since its organization. He and his wife are members in good standing of the First Baptist Church, and their handsome residence at No. 227 North Fifth street is the resort of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, comprising the most finely cultivated people of the Gate City.

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MANLIUS S. CHAMBERLAIN, City Assessor of Ft. Madison, is a native of Genesee County, N. Y., born in Attica Sept. 29, 1825. His father, Joseph Chamberlain, was a native of Massachusetts, and his grandfather, John Chamberlain, a native of the same State, spent his entire life and ceased his earthly labors within the confines of the Bay State. Joseph Chamberlain, the father of our subject, in early life learned the trade of a brick and stone mason. From a history of the town of Steuben, N. Y., we learn that the father of our subject was the first settler in the town of Cohocton, Steuben County, and that his daughter, Calista, was the first child born in the township of Cohocton. He entered a tract of wild land and erected the first cabin in the township of Cohocton. He cleared a farm and remained there a few years, then removed to Genesee County, and kept hotel in the town of Bethany until 1838. He then went to Chautauqua County, and engaged in the same business at Leona, and from there returned to Genesee County, purchased a farm in the township of Bethany, and engaged in farming for a few years, thence removed to Michigan and settled in Genesee County, purchasing an improved farm, upon which he remained until his death, which occurred in 1854.

The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Miss Orpha Shepard, of Massachusetts, and by her union with Joseph Chamberlain she became the mother of seven children, of whom Manlius S. was the sixth in order of birth. He was reared to habits of industry, and as soon as old enough assisted in the lighter labors of the farm and attended the district schools. He remained with his parents until his marriage, then purchased a farm in Genesee County, Mich., where he remained until 1858, and then, changing his occupation, went to Ft. Madison, and was employed as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of E. G. Wilson, with whom he remained for ten years, and then set up in business for himself. He carried on mercantile pursuits for eight years, and since then has been variously employed, and represents six different companies as insurance agent.

Wherever he has been the natural genius and talents of Mr. Chamberlain have won for him the highest approval, and he has uniformly been tendered positions of trust and responsibility. He has served as Justice of the Peace and City Clerk, and has held his present position as City Assessor for the past five years. He possesses detective qualities of a high order, and was detailed upon delicate and important business connected with the Graser murder case, discovered the murderer, and received the proffered award of $200 from the Governor of Iowa and $300 from the brother of the murdered man. The murderer is now serving a life sentence in the State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison.

Manlius S. Chamberlain and Miss Harriet Ball were united in marriage in November, 1848. Mrs. C. is a native of New York, and was born Aug. 28, 1828. There are four children living, viz: Augusta, the wife of Bayard T. Wise, of Ft. Madison; Edwin M., Jay and Carrie. They occupy a pleasant home on Fifth street, and are surrounded by hosts of friends and well-wishers.

* * *

ELISHA B. KELLOGG is a carpenter and farmer combined, and occupies a comfortable homestead in Van Buren Township, this county, where he is engaged partly in agricultural pursuits and follows the carpenter's trade at his convenience. Mr. Kellogg is a native of the Empire State, born in the town of Austerlitz, Columbia County, May 24, 1818, and is the son of Elisha and Olive (Mallory) Kellogg, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively. Elisha Kellogg was born Aug. 4, 1779, and departed this life in 1866, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The wife of his youth did not long remain his companion, but yielded up her life in 1824. He was married the second time to Eunice Dewey, who died in 1855. Of the first marriage of Elisha Kellogg, Sr., there were born eight children, namely: Dennis, James D., Olive, Benjamin, Elisha B., Lucy A., Eliakim M. and Harriett.

The subject of our sketch was married Jan. 21, 1851, to Miss Berenice C. Underwood. She is the daughter of Arch and Rhoda (Chapin) Underwood, natives of Massachusetts, and was born in 1821. Her father died in 1851, and the mother in 1860, leaving a family of eight children—Paul Chapin, Phylinda, Almeda, Mercy, Henry W., Berenice C., James and John. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha B. Kellogg have become the parents of three children: Berenice E. is the wife of Henry Richey; Mary A. died at the age of three years; and Charles B. M. died in 1864, at the age of two and one-half years.

Mr. and Mrs. K. occupy a comfortable residence, surrounded by all the comforts of life. They enjoy the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances, and are members in good standing of the Presbyterian Church. Soon after coming here, in April, 1858, the good qualities of Mr. Kellogg received ample recognition, and he became one of the leaders of his community. He has held the various township offices, having been Clerk for a number of years, and Director and Secretary of the School Board. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and uniformly casts his vote in support of its principles.

* * *

PROF. JOHN A. SMITH, of Ft. Madison, is a member of the educational element of Lee County, and has attained to eminence in his profession. He is a native of the Kingdom of Bavaria, and was born Sept. 3, 1829. He was educated for a teacher in his native land, and before emigrating to the United States had entered the Normal College and was receiving the most careful instruction from eminent and experienced tutors. On account of failing health, however, his physician advised him to abandon his studies and go to America, which advice he concluded to follow, and after a prosperous voyage landed at New Orleans, Dec. 22, 1846. He at once proceeded to Scioto County, Ohio, where he had relatives living. In the fall of 1847 he commenced teaching in Pike County, having under his instruction classes in German and music, and was thus occupied for a period of six years, when he came to Iowa, making his first location at Keokuk. Here he engaged as clerk and book-keeper of a hotel for two years, having also the principal management of the house. He afterward came to Ft. Madison, and received the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the county, under Robert McFarland, Treasurer and Recorder. Prof. Smith is a fine penman and kept the records of the county until 1861.

The late Civil War was now in progress, and Mr. Smith, laying aside personal interests, resolved to proffer his services for the preservation of the Union. He recruited a company of forty-seven men, known as Fremont Huzzars, which afterward became the 5th Iowa Cavalry. With these Prof. Smith entered the service, and when the regiment was organized he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, serving as such for two years, when, on account of injuries received, he obtained an honorable discharge. He had participated in various battles, among them those of Ft. Donelson, O'Bien River, Clarksville, Tenn., and various minor engagements. At the close of his military service Prof. Smith returned to Ft. Madison, and engaged as a teacher in the public schools, and has been thus occupied since that time. He is one of the oldest teachers in the State, and has made for himself an excellent record, both as a gentleman of culture and a valuable instructor.

Prof. Smith was married, in 1857, to Miss Joanna W. D., daughter of Christian and Caroline Rhoda. Mrs. Smith is a native of the same country as her husband, and came to the United States when a young girl. Of their union have been born seven children; William H., a stenographer in Chicago; Ida A., who lives at home; Adelia C., the wife of Henry Martin, of Chicago, Ill.; Walter S., a student at Eliot Business College, at Burlington; Phillip Viele is connected with the Iowa Farming Implement Company, and two young sons, Charlie and Henry, are with their parents at home. Prof. Smith is connected with the Lutheran Church, and socially is a member of the G. A. R.

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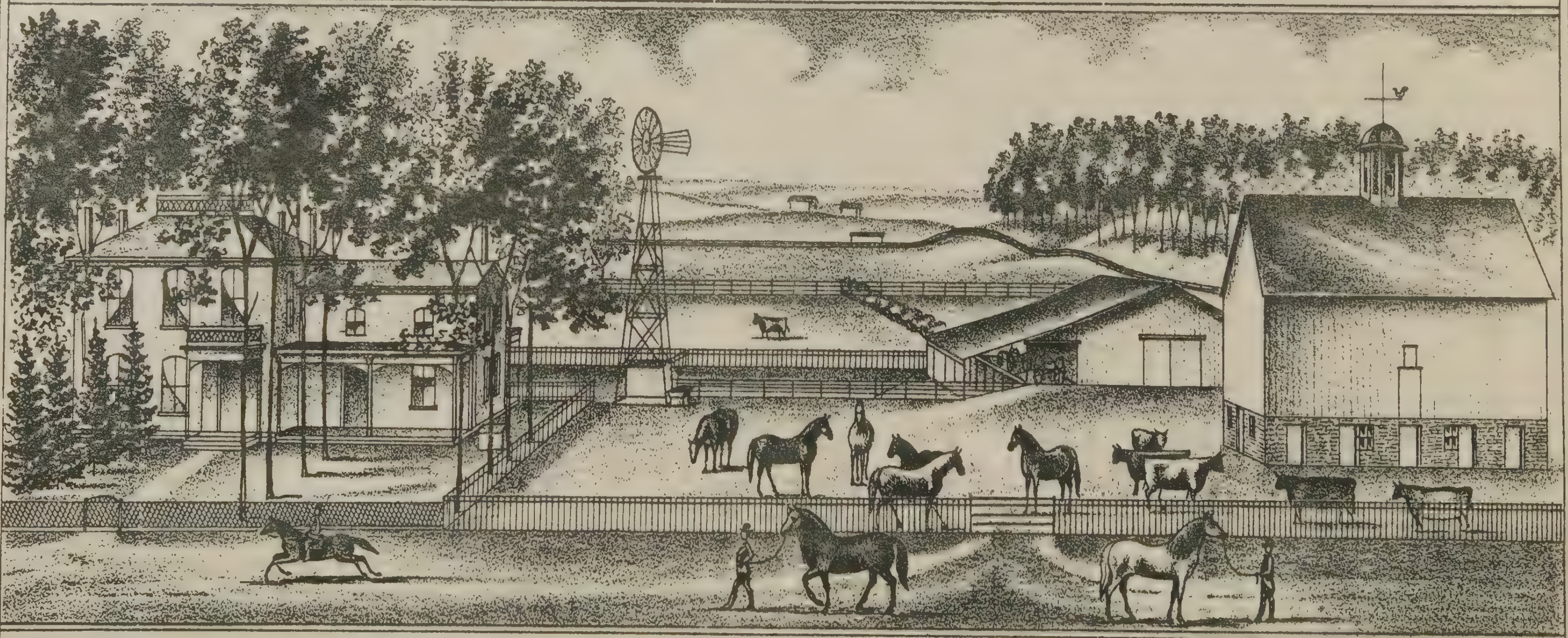
ROBERT DOANE, an honored pioneer of Cedar Township, and one of its most respected citizens, is the owner of a fine farm estate located on section 10. He came here at an early day when there was the greatest need for strong hands and brave hearts, and performed the duties that devolved upon him most manfully and courageously. In his pleasant home of to-day, surrounded by a large company of warm and sympathizing friends, he is enjoying the fruits of his early toil, and presents a picture of well-earned peace and contentment.

The birthplace of Mr. Doane was Chatham County, N. C., and the date thereof Aug. 14, 1813. His father, Jesse Doane, was a native of the same State, and his grandfather, John Doane, was from


LEON GAMBETTA, 2828.
PRINCE ALBERT, 2833.

RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER BULLARD, SEC. 2, JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Joseph Doane, was of English descent and parentage, and came to America as a member of William Penn's colony, and settled in Bucks County, Pa. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and the several generations of the family since that time have adhered loyally to the religious faith of their fathers. John Doane moved to North Carolina before the Revolutionary War, and settled in Chatham County upon a tract of timber land. He cleared a farm from the wilderness, established a permanent home, and remained there until his death. His son, Jesse, the father of our subject, was reared in his native county and was there married. In 1827 he sold his possessions and, removing to Tennessee, settled near Knoxville, where he purchased an improved farm, upon which he passed the remnant of his days. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Whinery, a native of North Carolina. She went with her husband to Tennessee and died there in 1858 or 1859. The parental household consisted of twelve children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the fourth in order of birth.

Robert Doane was reared on the farm of his parents, and remained with them until he had attained to years of manhood. He was a thoughtful and ambitious youth, and as years progressed developed those characteristics which have since made a success of his life. He was independent and self-reliant, and at the age of twenty-three years started out to seek his fortune. He journeyed northwest to Morgan County, Ind., and leased a tract of land, which he cultivated for the space of eleven years, with fair success. In 1847 he crossed the Father of Waters, making his journey to the river with a span of horses and a carriage. After arriving upon the soil of Iowa he purchased land on the southeast quarter of section 10, in Cedar Township, and made preparations to receive his family. One of his first duties was the building of a log cabin, and he made such improvements as he could during this year. The following spring he commenced to put in his crops, and as time progressed received the reward of his labors in the smiling meadows and fields of growing grain. He added to his possessions as his means permitted, and is now the proprietor of 212 acres, all in one body and under improvement. He also has ten acres of timber in Henry County.

The marriage of Robert Doane and Miss Rachel Doane was celebrated in Orange County, Ind., June 12, 1838. Mrs. Doane was the daughter of David and Ruth (Atkinson) Doane, natives of North Carolina. Her father came to Cedar Township in 1849, and improved a farm on section 15, establishing a comfortable homestead, upon which he remained until his death. Mrs. Rachel Doane was born in Orange County, Ind., Sept. 3, 1821, and came to this section with her husband, but only lived a little over four years after coming here, her death occurring March 20, 1852.

Mr. and Mrs. Doane became the parents of seven children: David lives in Cedar Township; Mary A., the wife of John Meadows, also lives in this township; Eleazer, now deceased, was born April 24, 1840; he served in the late war, in the 19th Iowa Infantry, and marched to the scene of action with his regiment. He displayed more than ordinary aptitude for the duties of his position, and was soon afterward returned to the State of Iowa as recruiting officer. He raised a company, and was then transferred to the 8th Cavalry with a Captain's commission. He participated in many important engagements, and in 1864 was taken prisoner and confined in the rebel prison at Charleston, where he remained for nine months and was then paroled. After an honorable discharge he returned home, and settled in Cedar Township for a few years, going thence to Osborne County, Kan. There he purchased a tract of land and successfully engaged in farming pursuits. He was cut down in the prime of life, his decease occurring Oct. 6, 1886, at the age of forty-six years. By this sad event ten children were rendered fatherless. The maiden name of his wife was Amelia Cahill, and she was a native of Ohio. She still survives and resides in Osborne County, Kan. Ithamar was born Aug. 10, 1841; he was also a soldier, and enlisted with his brother in the same regiment; shortly afterward he was taken sick, sent home on a furlough, and died one week after his return. The three children born subsequently died young.

Mr. Doane has been a man devoted to the welfare of his children, and those who lived until of proper age received a good education. He is an intelligent and well-read man, and takes an active interest in public affairs, contributing as his time and means permit to the success of every worthy object pertaining to the welfare of his community, and is in all respects fulfilling the obligations of a good citizen. He remains loyal to the religious faith of his ancestors, and is connected with the Society of Friends. The homestead of Mr. Doane is a model one in every respect, consisting of a handsome farm dwelling, a good barn, and all necessary and convenient outhouses.

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JEREMIAH F. HUNT, a retired farmer of Charleston Township, is in possession of a comfortable homestead on section 6, and in the sunset of life is enjoying the fruits of the toil of earlier years and the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen. The subject of this history is a native of Massachusetts, born in Northboro, Feb. 21, 1806. When a child of six months old his parents removed from his native town to Palmer, Mass., where he lived until he attained his majority. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and during the winter months our subject assisted him in the shop. After becoming of age he was engaged in farming and other occupations, and at times was employed in the dyeing business in Hartford, Conn., Lynn, Mass., and other prominent towns in the Bay State.

The early education of Mr. Hunt was obtained in the public schools of Palmer, and in later years he was sent to school in Maine, and in Andover, in his native State. In the fall of 1838 he turned his face westward, came into Lee County, Iowa, and purchased a claim in what is now section 6, Charleston Township. Being still a single man he boarded with a family near, and split rails during the first winter. In the spring he returned to his Eastern home, and remained there during the following summer; then, in the fall of 1839, returned to Lee County with a team of horses and such articles as he could not readily procure in the new country. He now set about the improvement and cultivation of his purchase, and added to his acreage as time and means permitted. He was prospered in his agricultural pursuits and business transactions, and became one of the leading farmers of this section.

Mr. Hunt is a man of large benevolence, and from the time of coming here has identified himself with the interests of his adopted county, and has always been willing to contribute of his time and means for the promotion of every worthy enterprise. He is a firm believer in the Christian religion, and politically uniformly casts his vote with the Republican party. Mr. H. has never married, and consequently has had much time to devote to public matters, in which he has always taken an active interest. He has been an intelligent reader, is well informed, and can relate hosts of interesting incidents connected with the pioneer days when he first became a resident of the Hawkeye State.

The parents of our subject were John and Huldah (Allen) Hunt, natives of Massachusetts, where they spent their entire lives, both dying in the town of Palmer. Their household circle included eleven children, of whom Jeremiah F. is the only surviving member.

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EDWARD H. THOMAS, late editor and proprietor of the West Point *Appeal*, is a native of Louisa County, Iowa, and was born Sept. 14, 1841. His father, William H. R. Thomas, of Philadelphia, Pa., came to Louisa County, Iowa, at an early period in its history, in 1836, and served as Sheriff of that county for twelve years. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, where he died. In early manhood, in the fall of 1836, he was married to Miss Mary R. Eagans, at Wapello, Iowa. She was born at Connersville, Ind., and came to Iowa in 1836. That same year she was married to the father of our subject, and is still living. Of this union there were born three children—Edward H., Cicero B. and Louisa. Cicero B. was a soldier in the late war and a member of Co. F., 19th Iowa Vol. Inf.; he was killed in battle at Spanish Fort, Ala., April 8, 1865.

Edward H. Thomas received a common-school education, and in the year 1853 entered the office of the *Intelligencer* at Wapello, Iowa, where he served an apprenticeship of four years at the printing business, at which he was occupied until Aug. 8, 1862, when, with his brother Cicero B., he enlisted in Co. F., 19th Iowa Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He participated in about twenty-five battles and skirmishes, being on duty with his regiment constantly from the time it left Iowa until its return in 1865. He was captured at the battle of Sterling Farm, La., on the 29th of September, 1863, and taken by the Confederates to the prison pen near Tyler, Tex., where he was held for nearly three months. He was finally exchanged, and with his regiment received an honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa.

After his return from the army Mr. Thomas resumed the printing buisness, which he followed until 1867, and then became pilot and master of a steamer on the Mississippi River, at which he was employed for the following eight years. He then resumed his early occupation, and became the publisher of various newspapers in different parts of the country. He is a thorough-going business man, an expert practical printer, and a journalist of marked ability.

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CHARLES O. BAKER, M. D., a rising physician of Ft. Madison, is attaining an enviable position among his brethren of the profession in this vicinity as a close student, an extensive reader, and a man thoroughly acquainted with the intricacies of his profession. Aside from his evident skill as a practitioner, his genial qualities and courteous demeanor have secured for him the friendship and patronage of a large proportion of the intelligent people of the Gem City.

Dr. Baker is a native of the Empire State, and was born in Chenango County, June 8, 1849. His father, Andrew Baker, was born in Steuben County, the same State, in 1804, and his grandfather was also named Andrew Baker. The father of our subject was a graduate of the Medical College of Geneva, N. Y., and practiced in Norwich, Chenango County, for many years, where his life terminated in December, 1863. His wife was Miss Ruth K. Marshall. She preceded him to the better land in about 1854. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Charles O. was the sixth in order of birth.

Dr. Baker of this history received his primary education in the district schools of his native State, and was carefully trained by his parents at home. After his father's death he went to live with an uncle, C. T. Baker, M. D., in Michigan, where he pursued his school studies, and in due time graduated from the Decatur High School in Van Buren County. He then entered an advanced class, where he was engaged in the study of Greek and Latin for one year, and then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from the classical department of which he graduated with the degree of B. A. and later that of M. A. Soon afterward he entered the medical department of the same institution, graduating from this also with honors, and in the spring of 1878 commenced the practice of his profession in Keokuk, coming thence in the fall of that year to Ft. Madison, where he has since pursued his professional duties with unqualified success.

The marriage of Dr. Baker and Miss Mary J. Armstrong was celebrated on the 25th of September, 1879. Mrs. B. is the daughter of Bennett and Eliza J. (Vance) Armstrong. Of this union there has been born one child, Charles A. The Doctor and his wife are highly esteemed members of the Episcopal Church, and their pleasant home is the resort of the most cultivated people in the Gem City.

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ROBERT S. RANSON, editor of the Keokuk *Democrat*, a daily and weekly, is junior member of the firm of Warwick & Ranson, and with his partners is successfully engaged in conducting one of the best journals of Southern Iowa. Our subject was born in Cynthiana, Ky., Jan. 16, 1854. His parents, Thomas and Ellen (Neeley) Ranson, two years later came to Keokuk, where they permanently located. They were of Irish birth and parentage, and came to the United States in their youth. The father departed this life in Keokuk on the 25th of August, 1876. Upon first coming here he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed for several years, and then engaged in banking with Alex. Barclay, under the firm name of Alex. Barclay & Co., succeeding to the business of George C. Anderson & Co.

After arriving at suitable years, our subject began to do business on his own account, and was variously occupied. For several years he was clerk on a steamboat in the employ of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, and afterward engaged with the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad Co., before it passed into control of the C. R. I. & P. Co., and continued on the road with the latter corporation for seven years as Superintendent's clerk, and in other positions of responsibility. He entered upon his present line of work in the summer of 1886, being first connected with the *Gate City*, as amusement and sporting editor and general writer, in which he was engaged for several years. He is a talented and able journalist, and has become one of the lights of the editorial profession in this locality.

Our subject was united in marriage with Miss Emma S. Cunningham, of Keokuk, on the 25th of December, 1883. They are valued members of the cultured society of the Gate City, and our subject has before him the prospect of a bright and successful future.

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SMITH HAMILL, of the firm of S. Hamill & Co., wholesale grocers of Keokuk, is the oldest continuous grocery dealer in the Gate City. His present business was established in the spring of 1852, when he started a small retail trade, which later was merged into the wholesale, and is now operating extensively in the latter business. Mr. Hamill came to Keokuk in 1846, the same year that Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State. He was born in Lawrence County, Pa., July 23, 1815, his father being John Hamill, a well-to-do farmer of the Keystone State. He remained with his parents until manhood, and then, crossing the Mississippi, located in Keokuk, where he has since resided and become prominently identified with its business interests,

Mr. Hamill was a member of the first Iowa State Legislature, helping to frame its laws. He is President of the Iowa State Insurance Company, besides holding positions of trust in other prominent institutions of the city. Religiously he is connected with the United Presbyterian Church, of Keokuk, and is an Elder in the same.

* * *

SAMUEL E. CAREY is senior member of the firm of Samuel E. Carey & Co., importers and dealers in glass and queensware, located at No. 319 Main street, Keokuk, and doing a thriving and lucrative trade. When Mr. Carey established his business at this point in August, 1853, it was the first of the kind in the State of Iowa, and his transactions have extended throughout the greater part of the West. He has been a straightforward business man, systematic and prompt to meet his obligations, and is accounted one of the valued factors of the business community.

The subject of this history was born in Bucks County, Pa., Jan. 16, 1824, and completed his education at Woodward College, Cincinnati, Ohio. His mercantile experience began when he was a youth of eighteen years, at which time he started in business on his own account in Lancaster, Ky., as a retail dealer in general merchandise, in which place he operated until his removal to the Gate City. He established his business here as both wholesale and retail, and has had men upon the road for the last twenty-five years, his trade reaching into the States of Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas. He began business in a small frame building which stood upon the ground now occupied by his present handsome and commodious business block, which was built by the Comstock Stove Works, and covers an area of 20x140 feet, with four stories and basement, all of which is occupied by the firm of Samuel E. Carey & Co.

Mr. Carey has contributed his full quota toward the business and industrial interests of this section, has been liberal and public-spirited, and warmly interested in the prosperity of the Gate City. He is one of the Directors of the Keokuk National Bank, and is Vice-President of the Building and

Loan Association. He has been connected with the Iowa State Insurance Company as Director and Treasurer for a period of twenty years, and was a member of the School Board for seventeen years. He is President of the Keokuk Library Association, and was first President of the Old Settlers' Association. He is also a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and has been an Elder for many years.

Mr. Carey was married in 1853 to Miss Lucy Garfield, a native of Massachusetts, and they have become the parents of two children: Lucy, the wife of Dr. Bacon, of Biddeford, Me., and Janie, who is at home with her parents.

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ALEXANDER BULLARD, a successful farmer and stock-grower of Jefferson Township, owns and occupies a fine estate on section 2. He is the possessor of 876 acres of land, most of which is on the first bottoms of the Mississippi River, and a large portion of it in the old "half-breed" tract. It consists principally of the quality of soil which produces in abundance all kinds of vegetables and cereals grown in this climate. He has one of the best locations for general farming purposes in the county, and as a stock-raiser makes a specialty of Norman horses. He is half owner of two valuable horses well known in this section of country, and registered as follows: Leon Gambetta was foaled in France in 1879, and weighs 1,900 pounds; he is recorded in N. H. S. B. 2825, and was imported by A. C. Lawrey of Bloomington, Ill., in 1884. Prince Albert weighs 1,680 pounds, was foaled in France in 1881, and is recorded in N. H. S. B. 2833. He is a dark steel-gray, of beautiful proportions, and was obtained at a great price. Both horses are of kindly disposition and fine style of movement. Mr. Bullard has been at great pains to improve the breed of horses in his locality and has competed successfully at the fairs of this and other counties. Besides his horses he exhibits some fine specimens of thoroughbred cattle and hogs.

Mr. Bullard is a native of Putnam County, Ind., and was born on Christmas Day, 1835. His father, James Bullard, was a farmer by occupation, a native of Virginia and of Southern parentage. He was married in his native county of Grayson to Miss Kittie Wilson, a native of the same county, and also of Southern parentage and descent. After their marriage and the birth of one child, now Mrs. Mary Mitchell, of Jefferson Township, Mr. and Mrs. B. removed from Virginia to Indiana, and two months later their first son and second child, our subject, first saw the light. In the fall of 1837 the little family crossed the Mississippi and came into Lee County, Iowa, making the journey across the wild prairie with teams. They at once settled upon a farm of 260 acres in the Mississippi Valley, two and a half miles from Ft. Madison. Two years after their removal the faithful wife and affectionate mother was called to leave her loved ones, and yielded up her life in the fall of 1839. She was a sincere Christian, a good neighbor, and greatly beloved by all who knew her. The father survived her about twelve years, dying in 1851, at his home in Jefferson Township.

Thus, by the death of his parents, Alexander Bullard, his two brothers and one sister were left in lonely orphanage. Alexander was fifteen years old at that time and accepted such employment as he could find in order to obtain a livelihood. He continued following farm pursuits until he was twenty-four years of age. He had been prospered in his labors, was industrious and economical, and now felt justified in forming domestic ties of his own. He was accordingly married at the home of the bride's parents in Jefferson Township, to Miss Martha A. Dodson. Mrs. Bullard is the daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Jestus) Dodson. The Dodsons were originally from North Carolina, and the Jestus family were natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Iowa before their marriage, and settled in Jefferson Township, where Mr. Dodson and Rebecca Jestus were married in 1839, and there the mother died some years later. Mrs. Bullard was born Sept. 15, 1840; her father is still living, and is a resident of Pawnee, Kan., having arrived at the advanced age of seventy-one years.

Mr. and Mrs. B. have become the parents of nine children, one of whom, James, the eldest, died at the age of three years. The living are: Frances R., the wife of Edward Richardson; Laura E., the wife of Francis Harshman, lives with her husband on a farm in Jefferson Township; Alexander, Mary, Lucretia, William, Roy and Archie are at home. The family are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which denomination Mr. B. is prominent as a Trustee. He is highly respected in his township for his sound judgment and intelligence, and has held the minor offices in the gift of his townsmen. He is a reliable Democrat, and casts his vote in support of the principles of the party of his choice. The two brothers and the sister of Mr. Bullard are all living in comfortable homes in Jefferson Township. A lithographic view of the residence and stock of Mr. Bullard is shown elsewhere in this work.

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HON. JOHN VAN VALKENBURG, senior member of the law firm of Van Valkenburg & Hamilton, of Ft. Madison, Iowa, is a gentleman in the prime of life, and a Canadian by birth. He was born at St George, Ontario, April 16, 1832, and located at Ft. Madison in 1853. When our subject was but a lad his parents removed from his native Canada to the United States, crossing the Father of Waters and locating in Iowa in 1846, the same year in which it was admitted into the Union as a State. The prairies of this now rich and powerful commonwealth at that time were almost without habitation. These pioneers were not burdened with means, but they had a rich fund of determination, and were industrious by habit and principle. In the course of time they were enabled to acquire a small tract of land, upon which they erected an humble home, where they reared their family as best they could with the limited educational facilities at hand, public schools at that time not being numerous or easily accessible.

Each evening within that humble home upon the broad prairie might have been seen young Van Valkenburg, after the day's labor had been performed, in front of a log fireplace, struggling with the elementary branches of education. He pursued his course of study almost unaided for several years, in the meantime assisting his father upon the farm, and from his small earnings saved whatever he could, until by the severest toil and closest economy he had accumulated sufficient funds with which to enter upon a collegiate course.

At the age of seventeen years our subject entered the preparatory school of Prof. Howe, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and pursued a course of study there for the following three years. He then spent one year at Oberlin College, Ohio, then went to Galesburg, Ill., and completed his education in Knox College. At the expiration of this time he was elected Principal of the State Normal School of Iowa, in which position he served one year, but declined the appointment for the succeeding term, as his training and tastes inclined him to the profession of the law. He now proceeded to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the study of law in the office of Goudy, Waite & Jamieson, the leading attorneys of the Northwest, where he remained for one year, thence returned to his home in his adopted State, and completed his professional studies with the distinguished firm of Miller & Beck, of Ft. Madison. He was soon afterward admitted to the bar. His natural endowments, literary culture and thorough knowledge of the law, soon procured for him a profitable and extensive practice in the State and Federal courts, which he retains to this day. He has always been interested in political matters, and casts his vote uniformly with the Republican party. He was a Congressional elector and Presidential elector at large, in 1876 and 1880. He was candidate for Congress in 1874, and after 147 ballots was defeated by only one vote, George W. McCrary being the successful candidate. Mr. Van Valkenburg was never an office-seeker, but has many times been honored with important positions of trust, and has been especially noted as being free from acrimony and partisan bitterness.

Mr. Van Valkenburg has been a very prominent member of the I. O. O. F. in the West. He was initiated into the mysteries Jan. 22, 1868, in Ft. Madison Lodge No. 157, of which he is still a member. In 1880 he was elected Grand Master of the order in Iowa, and in June following was elected Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, taking his seat in September, 1883, in the S. G. L. at Providence, R. I. He was re-elected Grand Representative without opposition, by the

Odd Fellows of Iowa in June, 1884. Preceding this he had been knighted as a charter member of Gem City Lodge No. 21, of Ft. Madison, and was its first Vice Chancellor. He was elected Grand Chancellor from the floor in 1875, and re-elected two years later. He has been an influential and efficient member of the Supreme Lodge of the World for seven consecutive sessions, having first taken his seat at the memorable session in 1876, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Mr. Van Valkenburg is an ardent advocate of the principles, practices and usages of Pythianism, and by his consistent life and writings, and eloquent tongue, has been instrumental in working up a strong and powerful organization in his State, which to-day carries the banner as the most prosperous jurisdiction in the Union. His speeches and essays are embellished with poetic eloquence, and he is regarded as one of the leading orators of his State. His prolific and versatile pen has been the means of adding many folios to Pythian literature, being the author of "The Knights of Pythias Complete Manual and Text Book," "Jewels of Pythian Knighthood," "Official Digest of the Laws, Decisions and Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, K. of P., of Iowa," besides numerous lectures and essays. He has been welcomed not only by the press, but by eminent scholars, as a writer of acknowledged ability. As a lawyer Mr. Van Valkenburg is a strong advocate, possessed of sound judgment and peculiar argumentative powers. As a citizen he is liberal and enterprising, making the interests of his community those of his own, and assisting, both by his influence and more substantial means, every worthy public enterprise, moral, religious or educational.

Hon. John Van Valkenburg and Miss Mary J. Douglass were married July 3, 1861, in Ft. Madison, Iowa. Mrs. Van V. is a native of this city, born in 1838, on the same block where she now lives. Of this union there have been born three children —Edwin D., Clement L. and Joel W.

The career of Mr. Van Valkenburg is a striking example of what determination and perseverance may accomplish in the midst of difficulties. The character and disposition of the studious boy pursuing his studies by the winter firelight in the lonely cabin of the prairie, almost unmistakably foretold his future career, and well fitted him for those duties in later life which he could not well have assumed under any other circumstances. He has nobly worked his way from obscurity to prominence, and receives ample reward in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. The family occupy a fine dwelling, surrounded by all the evidences of cultivated tastes and ample means, and the homestead is one of the handsomest spots in the city of Ft. Madison.

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PETER HAUBERT, one of the prosperous business men of the Gate City, is successfully conducting a meat-market at No. 1124 Main street. He is a native of Montrose, this county, and was born Jan. 19, 1854, his parents being Peter and Catharine (Gerard) Haubert, natives of Germany, who emigrated from their native land in 1848, crossed the Mississippi, and came directly to Iowa two years after its admission into the Union as a State. Peter Haubert was a brewer by occupation, and followed this business for some time after coming to Iowa, having first settled in Keokuk. From here he went to Montrose, where he was engaged for a time in a distillery, then returned to Keokuk and erected a brewery, which he sold out in 1860. He returned to Montrose and engaged in hotel-keeping for the following sixteen years, after which he came back to Keokuk, and is still engaged in the same business, his hotel being located at the intersection of Second and Johnson streets. The parental family consisted of nine children, as follows: Catharine, Peter Christine, Carrie, John, Joseph, Henry, Charles and Bertha, all residents of Keokuk. Mr. Haubert, the elder, is an enterprising business man, and enjoys the cordial esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen. He was Road Supervisor and Alderman at Montrose, and politically affiliates with the Democratic party.

Peter Haubert, the subject of this biography, attended school until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to Burlington, and served an apprenticeship of two years at the butcher's trade. From there he went to Ft. Madison, remaining also two years; thence to Montrose, and opened a meat-market, in the business of which he was engaged until 1881. He then disposed of his interests there and came to Keokuk, where he now has two shops, and is doing a thriving and steadily increasing business.

Thomas Haubert was married in 1879, to Miss Isadora Neuse, a native of Montrose, and daughter of Henry Neuse. Of this union there have been born two children—Isadora Pauline and Frankie. Politically Mr. Haubert, like his father, is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and socially he belongs to the A. F. & A. M.

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GEORGE D. CURTIS is a successful agriculturist of Montrose Township, where he owns a fine farm of 223 acres. He is a native of Livingston County, N. Y., the date of his birth being May 12, 1831. His parents were Daniel and Emily (Woodford) Curtis, natives of the same State as their son. Daniel Curtis was born in 1803, and his wife in 1805; they were married in 1828, and moved to Ohio in 1834, and the same year moved to Genesee County, Mich., and in 1856 came to Lee County. Both died in Iowa in the year 1859. They became the parents of six children, viz., George D., Charles H., Charlotte W., Lucretia F., Edward R. and Rupert M.

George D. Curtis remained with his parents during his youthful years, and came with them from Michigan to Iowa in 1856. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Wollfit, in January, 1855. Mrs. Curtis is a native of England, born Dec. 13, 1832, and is the daughter of William and Hannah (Skins) Wollfit, of English ancestry and parentage. Her father died in 1879, but her mother is still living. The parental household included six children —Mary F., Betsey, John, Thomas, Harriet and William; the latter died in infancy.

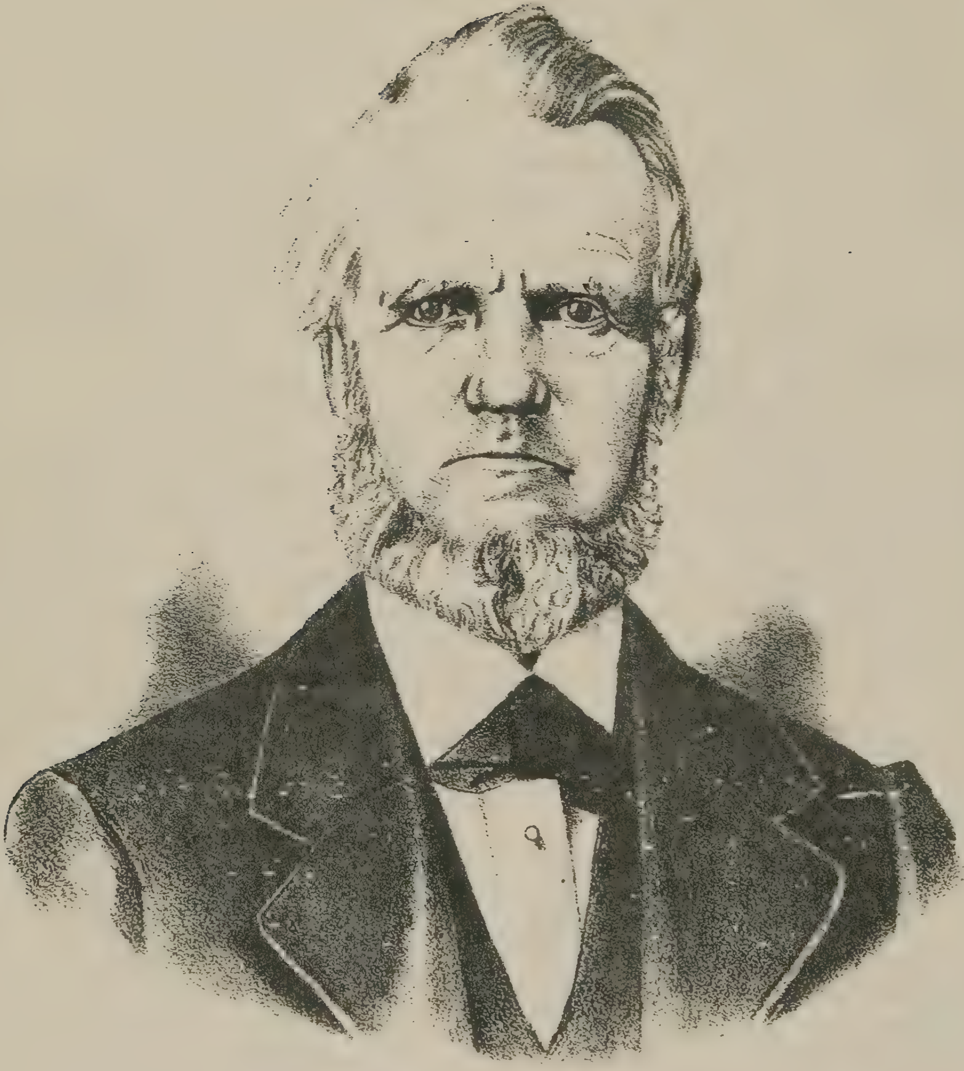
The household circle of Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis has included eight children, as follows: Harriet L., born Nov. 11, 1855, died Oct. 22, 1871, when sixteen years old; William D. was born May 15, 1859; Clara W., born July 29, 1861, only lived two months; Edward T. was born Nov. 7, 1863; Charles H., Dec. 24, 1865; Mary A., June 10, 1868; Samuel L., April 13, 1870; George D., June 15, 1873.

The subject of our sketch came to Iowa in 1856, making his first location in Montrose Township, and has been a resident of Lee County since that time. When a young man he learned the trade of harness-making, and followed this calling three years in Genesee County and Lapeer, Mich.,to which place his father moved from Ohio in 1834, thence coming to Lee County. Beside the ordinary duties of the farm, Mr. Curtis is quite extensively engaged in the breeding of Poland-China hogs. He has a comfortable farm dwelling, a good barn, and all the necessary outhouses, and the homestead is a model one in every respect. Its proprietor has enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and has held the office of Township Trustee for two terms in Des Moines Township. He has always been an active temperance man, and is a member in good standing of the New-School Presbyterian Church, with which he has been connected for thirty-one years. In politics he uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of the Republican party.

* * *

JOSIAH HEMINGWAY, Postmaster at Galland, is also engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is the possessor of a fine homestead in Montrose Township, located on section 25. He came to Iowa in 1845, one year previous to its admission into the Union as a State, and has consequently witnessed many and remarkable changes, and with other brave pioneers of that day, contributed his share toward the development of the country. He opened a farm, established a homestead, and is now one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Lee County.

The subject of our sketch is the son of John and Mary (Seeley) Hemingway, natives of Canada, born at Toronto, where they attained to years of maturity, and were there married, and in 1845 came to Iowa, making their first location in Nashville, Lee County. There they purchased 160 acres of land, established a home and spent the remainder of their days. John Hemingway departed this life



Thomas Waterhouse

in February, 1878; his wife, Mrs. Mary S. Hemingway, survived him three years, and died in 1881. Of their union there were born the following children: Miranda became the wife of James Marshall; Mary was married to Alfred Pettit, and Harriet, who married Mr. Anderson, is now deceased. Three children died in infancy.

Josiah Hemingway spent his earlier years under the parental roof, and received a fair education in the common schools. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Gore, their union taking place in February, 1856. Mrs. H. was born in Hancock County, Ill., in 1834, and is the daughter of J. D. and Mary (Peterson) Gore, both natives of Tennessee. Mr. Hemingway has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. Besides the homestead he has 175 acres of land at or near Burnside, Hancock Co., Ill., and thirty acres separate from the homestead in Lee County, Iowa. In addition to his duties as Postmaster he is also Station Agent at Galland. While working upon the farm he met with an accident by which he lost his left arm, having been caught in the gearing of a threshing-machine, and he is practically unfitted for hard labor.

In 1852 Mr. Hemingway crossed the Rocky Mountains with an ox-team, and engaged for eighteen months mining in California. He returned home by way of the Isthmus; was thereafter married, and settled permanently upon his farm. He is Democratic in politics, and is amply entitled to be termed an honest man and a good citizen.

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CAPT. THOMAS WATERHOUSE, of Mt. Hamill, is one of the prominent business men of this section, and engaged in general merchandising, which he is conducting successfully and profitably. He established his present business in April, 1881, and was the first merchant in the place. He erected the first store building in Mt. Hamill, which was a one-story structure, 20x30 feet in dimensions, and the following year put up another, 20x50 feet, and two stories; this latter, with its stock, was destroyed by fire on the 13th of April, 1885. He then purchased another building, to which he put an addition. The Captain is a straightforward business man, and by his genial and courteous manner has built up an extensive patronage.

Capt. Thomas Waterhouse was born in Cheshire, England, Feb. 24, 1819, and is the son of James and Martha Waterhouse, both of whom died in 1825, when their son was but six years of age. He was then taken care of by his elder brother James, and at the age of seven years commenced to work in a woolen-mill, where he remained until he was seventeen. He learned to weave, and afterward acquired the trade of "dresser," and sewed for three years following. Then, in 1839, at the age of twenty years, he resolved to emigrate to America. He accordingly set sail from Liverpool on the 21st of February on the good ship "Cambridge," and after a prosperous voyage landed in New York City on the 7th of April following. He soon afterward obtained employment as "dresser" in a cotton factory at Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he remained one year, then went to Auburn for twenty months, and was thereafter employed at his trade as dresser and weaver until 1844. He then went to Boston and engaged with the firm of Baldwin & Parks, and assisted in erecting looms in various manufactories in the New England States for the following two years. During this time his duties led him into all the principal manufacturing districts in New England, and he obtained a valuable experience in this department of business.

About this time the country along the Mississippi Valley was attracting much attention from Eastern people on account of its prospects for the future and the inducements it held out to the young and enterprising emigrant. Young Waterhouse resolved to cast his fortunes with the great caravan which was moving westward, and in 1846 found himself in the young State of Wisconsin, and located near the town of Utica, Winnebago County, where he purchased a claim of Government land, upon which he erected a frame house, planted an orchard, and in the course of time made other valuable improvements. In 1856 he sold out at a good profit, went to Missouri, and purchased 160 acres of partly improved land in St. Louis County, where he remained until the war broke out.

In April, 1861, our subject became a member of the Home Guards, and in August of the same year he was commissioned, in company with six others, as the bearer of despatches to Athens, Mo. He was captured by the rebels at Fairmont, Mo., taken to their camp, and tried and convicted for taking up arms against the State of Missouri. The party had appropriated to their use some horses belonging to the rebel commander, Martin Greene, and for this offense our subject was held to appear before a higher tribunal, and was taken on the march with the retreating rebels, many of whom were his old neighbors. When they stopped at night near the eastern bank of the Missouri River, Mr. Waterhouse and the three others were confined in a small building, with a sentinel at the door to prevent their escape. In the night, however, he and one of his comrades (the other two being asleep) escaped through the window, and hid in the hazel bushes near by until the rebels started out of camp in the morning and marched away. Mr. Waterhouse and his companion then started to join their comrades at Mason City. They kept their eyes open and fled to cornfields upon the approach of danger. They slept in straw-stacks at night, and confiscated whatever they could find to eat in the fields during their journey. At one time they boarded a railroad train, but having no money to pay their fare were soon put off. They finally reached Mason City in safety.

The Home Guards were then organized as the 21st Missouri Infantry, and were mustered into service at Canton, Mo., Feb. 2, 1862. Mr. Waterhouse was made Orderly Sergeant, participating with his comrades in the fortunes of war for the following three years; he was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Iuka. In March, 1862, he was returned to Missouri as a recruiting officer, and after a month returned to the scene of conflict with his company. In December, 1863, he was transferred to the 64th United States Infantry, and commissioned Captain of Company D, in which position he served until the close of the war, having made a brave and courageous record. While a captive in the hands of the Confederates he was proffered an officer's commission if he would join the rebel army, but he indignantly refused. He was wounded three times in the service and is now a pensioner. At the close of his military career, in the summer of 1865, Capt. Waterhouse returned home to Missouri and engaged in farming until 1881, and shortly afterward disposed of his farm property and established his present business in Mt. Hamill.

Capt. Waterhouse was married to Miss Sarah R. Kirker, Oct. 29, 1846. Mrs. W. was a native of Massachusetts, and of her union with our subject were born five children, the record of whom is as follows: Sarah is the wife of David Day, and lives in Eaton, Col.; Emma F. is with her sister Sarah; Mary became the wife of James F. Day, and lives in Miami County, Kan.; Callie is the wife of Coon Goodwin, of Eaton, Col.; Frank is with his brother at the latter-named place. The second wife of Capt. Waterhouse, to whom he was married June 29, 1885, was Mrs. Sarah Leeman, of Birmingham, England, who came to America in 1847, and by her first marriage had two children—William and Anna.

As a prominent citizen of the county, and a representative business man, the publishers of this ALBUM are pleased to present in their galaxy of portraits that of Capt. Waterhouse.

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GILBERT COMSTOCK, of Keokuk, Secretary of the Central Stove Works, has been an honored citizen of the Gate City since 1849, and in a residence of over thirty-five years has materially aided the industrial interests of this section. He has been a gentleman of unbounded perseverance and energy, and from the beginning manfully invaded the wide field of operation presented to him, the results of which can scarcely be detailed within the brief columns of a biography.

The subject of this narrative received his first impressions of life among the New England hills, and is the son of Isaac and Corinda (Cooper) Comstock, natives of Massachusetts, in which State also occurred the birth of their son. Isaac Comstock was a farmer by occupation, and with the exception of a few years at the close followed agricultural pursuits during his lifetime. He was a man of great force of character, was an extensive reader, and prominent in the councils of his State and section. He served as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and held the important offices of his own county and township. Both parents were connected with the Congregational Church, in which the father of our subject was one of the leading pillars. The parental household consisted of thirteen children, all of whom lived to years of maturity, but ten are now deceased: William H. is a resident of Chickopee, Mass.; Elvira, Mrs. E. H. Parish, is a resident of Hinsdale, Mass.; the third remaining is the subject of this sketch. Isaac Comstock departed this life in 1846, and Corinda, his wife, survived him thirty-four years, and folded her hands for her final rest in 1880.

Gilbert Comstock remained upon his father's farm until he was sixteen years old, receiving his primary education in the public schools. He then attended Lennox Academy, and after a thorough course in this institution, started out into the business world for himself. He then went to Nyack on the Hudson River and served an apprenticeship at the manufacture of stoves with Richard P. Eells, with whom he remained for three years. He was an enterprising and ambitious young man, and not being quite satisfied with his condition and prospects in the East, he resolved to cross the Mississippi and test the reports which were then coming from the young and rapidly growing State of Iowa. His first objective point was Keokuk, where he arrived in the fall of 1849, and engaged as a retail dealer in stoves and tinware. He had associated with him his next elder brother, Theodore, and they operated under the firm name of Comstock & Bro. To their retail trade they added a jobbing business, and continued operations here until 1865, operating over a large extent of territory. In due time they commenced the manufacture of stoves; the firm was re-organized, and the business finally extended throughout the South and Northwest, for which their goods were especially manufactured, their output being about 15,000 stoves annually, in the manufacture of which they frequently employed a force of ninety to 100 men, being one of the most important manufactories in this section.

The marriage of Gilbert Comstock and Miss Helen M. Graham was celebrated in 1854, in the city of Keokuk. Mrs. Comstock is a daughter of William C. Graham, of Keokuk. They occupy a handsome residence at No. 116 Concert street, and their large circle of friends and acquaintances comprises the most cultured people of the Gate City. Mr. Comstock is Republican in politics, and with his wife is connected with the Presbyterian Church. He is highly esteemed in social as well as business circles, and is looked upon as one of the important factors of the business community in having established an institution which is at once of incalculable benefit, both to the State at large and to the large number of men who are given employment, and by this means provided with the necessaries of life.

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HENRY SCHARFENBERG. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch occupies a prominent position among the industrial interests of the Gate City, being a first-class manufacturer of saddlery, harness, etc., in which he is a retail dealer. He is located at No. 721 Main street, and is doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business. Our subject is a native of Prussia, and was born Jan. 15, 1842. His parents were Henry and Wilhelmina Scharfenberg. His father was a weaver by trade, and followed this calling all his life, dying in 1850. The parental household consisted of ten children, of whom only two are living—Antonetta and the subject of this biography.

Henry Scharfenberg began his education in the public schools of his native land at the early age of six years, and pursued his studies continuously for the space of eight years thereafter. He was an ambitious boy and intensely interested in the accounts coming from the New World as regarded the inducements held out to the enterprising emigrant. He therefore determined to seek his fortune there, and at the age of fourteen years left the parental roof to come to America. After reaching New Orleans he proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged to learn the saddlery and harness business, and served an apprenticeship of five years. He then worked one year as journeyman, and in 1863 came to Keokuk and purchased the saddlery and harness business of Peter Bowderwine, which was located on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, and has since continued the business at the same place. He employs from one to five men, and is the largest manufacturer of this line of goods in the Gate City. He put up his new building in 1872. It is a two-story brick, 20x50 feet, and was erected at a cost of fully $3,000.

Mr. Scharfenberg was married in 1862 to Miss Ernestine Schwarner, a native of his own country, and daughter of Casper Schwarner, of Germany. Their union has been blest by the birth of four children—Emmie, Mina (deceased), Harry and Almer. They occupy a handsome residence at No. 1113 Concert street, which Mr. Scharfenberg put up in 1877, and the homestead is surrounded by all the evidences of a cultivated taste and ample means. During his residence here of nearly a quarter of a century he has established himself in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and has occupied an important position among the business and social elements of the city. He is Republican in politics, liberal minded and public spirited, and contributes cheerfully of his time and means to the advancement of every worthy object pertaining to the welfare of his community.

Mr. Scharfenberg belonged to the State Militia of Missouri during his residence in that State, and served two months in the 11th Regiment as a member of the guard, under command of Col. Curtis. A lithographic view of the cottage and business block of Mr. Scharfenberg is shown on another page of this work.

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HENRY JEFFERSON, the "honest miller" of West Point, is a successful dealer in flour and grain, and since 1883, as the successor of Mr. Valentine, has done an excellent and steadily increasing trade. The mill was erected by Hibbard & Schulte in 1859, who at different times leased it to various other parties. It has a grinding capacity of 150 bushels per day, and the business of Mr. Jefferson is principally from regular customers. Our subject located in West Point in 1857, and assisted in building the mill which he now operates, having been a practical engineer since a young man. He was employed in the mill much of the time since it has been built, and has managed its various departments with skill and good judgment.

Henry Jefferson is of English descent and parentage, and was born in Yorkshire, England, Jan. 20, 1829. He comes from a good family, and both his parents spent their lives in their native country and died in Yorkshire. Soon after attaining his majority, Henry Jefferson emigrated to the United States, arriving here in 1852. He located at Pittsburgh, Pa., and although without friends, relatives or influence, soon obtained a good position as fireman in a large flouring-mill, of which he afterward became engineer. After leaving Pennsylvania he went into Illinois, and operated a mill at Georgetown, McDonough County, afterward crossing the Mississippi and settling in West Point Township in 1857.

Four years later the rebellion of the Southern States began to assume alarming proportions, and Mr. Jefferson, having become deeply interested in the welfare of his adopted country, enlisted as a soldier of the Union at Burlington, Iowa, becoming a member of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, of the Western Division. With his regiment he participated in their many engagements and skirmishes, being in the battles of Perry Grove and Little Rock, Ark., and at Johnstown, Mo., where he was wounded by two rifle-balls, and at the same place had his horse shot from under him. As the animal fell Mr. Jefferson's left leg was caught beneath it, which resulted in a painful injury, and necessitated his confinement in the hospital for two months. At the expiration of this time he rejoined his regiment and remained with his comrades until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa. He then returned to the scenes of his former peaceful labors in West Point, where he has remained since that time.

Mr. Jefferson was married, Nov. 17, 1870, to Miss Mary A. Walters, of Pennsylvania, where she was born in the year 1836. She came to Iowa with her parents in 1857, and they located upon a farm. They are still living and reside at Dover, in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson have become the parents of two children—Gustavus W. and William H. Mr. Jefferson is connected with the Baptist Church and his wife with the Methodist Episcopal. He is Republican in politics, and socially is Senior Vice-Commander of the G. A. R., Lodge No. 345.

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F. H. KELLOGG, of the firm of Kellogg Bros., of Keokuk, is one of the enterprising business men of the Gate City, and in connection with his partner is prosperously engaged in carrying on a livery, sale and feed stable, located at No. 120 South Third street. The subject of this biography is a native Hawkeye, and was born in Decatur County, March 8, 1854. He is the son of Charles L. and Susan L. (Crippin) Kellogg, natives respectively of New York and Ohio.

Charles L. Kellogg emigrated from his native State to Ohio in 1850, and engaged in fishing and farming. Five years later he crossed the Mississippi and came into Decatur County, Iowa, where he located upon a farm, and was engaged in agriculture and stock-raising and shipping. In 1868 circumstances arose which induced him to return eastward, and he made his home in East Tennessee for the following four years. He then retraced his steps to the Hawkeye State, and in 1878 settled near Keokuk, where he engaged in farming until his decease, which occurred in 1884. The parental household consisted of seven children, viz: Fred H., Bird C., Lucy L., Eugenia, Susan B., Grant P., and the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Kellogg of this notice remained with his father's family through all their journeyings, in the meantime receiving a good education in the public schools, and assisting in the various duties around the home. After going to Tennessee with his parents he was engaged as clerk and student alternately, and was appointed by Lawrence Spears, County Director, as one of the fortunate applicants to attend the East Tennessee University, a military school located at Knoxville. He received valuable instruction in this institution for the space of two years, and after his graduation went to Quincy, Ill., where he was induced to go into the dairy business, which he followed with fair success for the succeeding four years. He then crossed the Father of Waters, and engaged in agricultural pursuits near the city of Keokuk, where he continued for two years, and then, in company with his brother, Bird C., engaged in his present business.

The livery outfit of Kellogg Bros. is exceeded by none in the city. They keep about fifteen head of valuable horses, and their vehicles are stylish and comfortable. Their straightforward methods of doing business have won them the patronage of the best people in the city, and they are on the high road to a competency.

Mr. Kellogg was married in 1876 to Miss E. R. Slee, daughter of Frank and Martha Slee, of Quincy, Ill., and the household has been brightened by the birth of three children—Bryan, Charles and Freddie. They occupy a pleasant home at No. 523 South Fourth street, and enjoy the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. In politics Mr. Kellogg is Republican, and as a citizen he is actively interested in every good work and purpose calculated to be of benefit to his community. He has considerable property, being the possessor of six lots in Chicago, Ill., and 1,250 acres of land in East Tennessee.

* * *

MICHAEL McDERMOTT & SONS, of Keokuk, are extensive dealers in hard, soft and smithing coal, and carrying on a successful and steadily increasing trade. Our subject is a native of Ireland, and was born Sept. 1, 1812. His parents were Solomon and Mary (Clark) McDermott, also natives of Ireland, to whom was born a family of eight children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the seventh son.

Michael McDermott remained with his parents during his earlier years, and in 1839 determined to seek his fortune in America. He accordingly sailed for the United States, and after a prosperous voyage landed in New York City, afterward settling in Ulster County, in the Empire State. He engaged in the manufacture of cement on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and remained in the State for about five years. In 1844 he went to

New Orleans and engaged in the sacking of grain, residing in that locality for four years. He then came up the river to Keokuk, and engaged in such employment as he could obtain, working industriously, and saving his earnings, and finally accumulating sufficient means to set up in business for himself, which he established on the levee in 1878, and in which he has since continued with gratifying results.

Mr. McDermott was married in New Orleans in 1839. Of this marriage five children were born, of whom the record is as follows: Mary, Mrs. Connelly, is a resident of St Louis; Ellen, Mrs. Rooney, lives at Savannah, Ind. Ter.; the third child was Charles; Frances, Mrs. Farrell, also resides at Savannah, Ind. Ter.; Edward is the youngest son. He and his brother Charles are associated with their father in business. They employ about four men upon an average.

The residence of Mr. McDermott is at No. 203 Fulton street, adjoining which are two other dwellings, of which he is the owner. He is a faithful adherent of the Catholic faith of his fathers, and, with his two sons, uniformly votes with the Democratic party.

* * *

WILLIAM H. GRISWOLD, Jr., a leading farmer and stock-grower of Jefferson Township, owns and occupies 200 acres of land on section 20. The homestead consists of a good brick residence with basement, and the building is finished and furnished in excellent style. He has good barns and outhouses, valuable farm machinery and implements, and all the appliances for carrying on agriculture and stock-growing in a first-class manner. Mr. Griswold makes a specialty of Clydesdale horses, of which he has some of the finest specimens to be found in the Hawkeye State, and all his farm operations and business transactions are conducted with the method and despatch which are the sure forerunners of success.

Mr. Griswold came to Lee County in the spring of 1851, from Nauvoo, Ill., where he had located a short time previously. He is a native of the Empire State, born in Wayne County, Aug. 6, 1829. His father, William H. Griswold, Sr., was a native of Herkimer County, the same State, of English descent and New England parentage. In early manhood he was married in Wayne County, N. Y., to Miss Sallie Onderdonk, of Rockland County, who came with her parents to Wayne County in her girlhood. After the birth of eight children in the latter-named county, where the father had been engaged in mercantile pursuits, they resolved to change their location and seek a home beyond the Mississippi. They accordingly came into Iowa and located in Jefferson Township, Lee County, upon a good farm. A few years later William H. Griswold, Sr., was elected to represent this county in the State Legislature which then convened at Iowa City. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to the farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits while, at the same time, he was prominently connected with the general and political affairs of his community. He served as Justice of the Peace and Deputy Sheriff and filled other important positions in the county. He departed this life March 14, 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. His wife, the mother of our subject, is yet living on the old homestead. Her birth occurred on the 22d of March, 1810, and she is consequently now seventy-seven years old. She and her husband were active members of the Episcopal Church, and the latter, in his political beliefs, was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party.

William H. Griswold, Jr., remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years old. He received his early education in his native county, came West with his parents before his marriage, and engaged in farming on his own account. He was married in November, 1854, in Jefferson Township, to Miss Sybilla Oberly, who was born and reared in Eaton, Pa. She received her education in her native town, and when a young woman came with her parents to Ft. Madison. Her father, Andrew Oberly, now deceased, was formerly a tanner, but during the last years of his life was engaged in farming. Mrs. Griswold departed this life at her home in Jefferson Township, June 2, 1873. She had become the mother of four children, three of whom are living: Willard is at home with his father; Sallie is the wife of Jacob Arwarter, and they live in Jefferson Township; Oberly is at home; Anna was fatally burned when two years of age from a newspaper having been lighted by a candle.

The second marriage of Mr. Griswold occurred in Jefferson Township on the 6th of May, 1884, with Miss Lizzie Glancy. She was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 6, 1836, and came with her parents when a young woman to Lee County. Her father, Augustus C. Glancy, now deceased, was a farmer by occupation, and departed this life in Jefferson Township Aug. 21, 1885. Her mother is yet living at an advanced age. Of this marriage there has been born one child. Mrs. G. is a member in good standing of the Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Griswold is a liberal Democrat, a gentleman of sterling worth of character, and highly respected in his community.

* * *

DR. WILLIAM A. GEORGE, editor and proprietor of the Keokuk *Constitution*, is conducting one of the finest journals in the State of Iowa, and in all respects is on the high way to prosperity, and a name and reputation which will be remembered after he has laid down his facile pen and his place is taken by another generation. The subject of this history, a native of the Hawkeye State, was born in the village of Bonaparte, on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, Jan. 6, 1855. His father, Dr. Oliver G. George, was one of the leading physicians of that locality, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and a gentleman highly esteemed socially as well as professionally. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1820, and after arriving at years of manhood was united in marriage with Miss Nannie Powers, a cousin of Hiram Powers, the noted sculptor. Mrs. Nannie George was born in Windham County, Vt., and came from old Revolutionary stock. She was a lady of fine character and noble principles, and a fit companion for a man possessed of the talents of her husband. After their marriage they located in Olney, Ill., and in 1851 came to Bonaparte, Iowa, where Dr. George, Sr., practiced his profession, and departed this life in 1874. The mother is still living, making her home in Keokuk.

William A. George, of this sketch, at the completion of a literary course of study, began reading medicine under the instruction of his father, and after making suitable progress entered Bellevue Medical College in New York City; from which he graduated, taking the honors of his class. His diploma is from one of the few colleges in the United States which is recognized by European authorities. Dr. George, however, never entered private practice, but turned his attention to literary pursuits, which indeed seems to be the field best adapted to his talents and genius, and he is now considered one of the most brilliant journalists of Iowa. He is also a successful business man, and as a citizen has contributed materially to the credit and intelligence of his community.

Dr. George was married in Hannibal, Mo., on the 15th of September, 1886, to Miss Lucy Munger, of that city, Bishop Burgess, of Quincy, officiating. The parents of Mrs. G., now deceased, were of an old and prominent Vermont family, and her brothers are among the foremost citizens of Hannibal. The many and flattering notices of the marriage of Dr. George by his brother journalists throughout the State, testify to his popularity and the esteem in which himself and his accomplished and talented lady are held. Mrs. G. is a lady of fine education, and most worthy and lovable traits of character.

* * *

CAPT. THEODORE DEAMUDE, a respected resident of Ft. Madison, is a native of this town, and was born Sept. 27, 1842. His father, Jonathan Deamude, was born in Licking County, Ohio, and was of French descent. He was raised in the county of his birth, served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, and remained a resident of the above-named county until 1836. He then set his face westward, journeying overland with teams. He was yet unmarried, and made his first location at Danville, Ill., where he remained for one year, and then came to that part of the Territory of Wisconsin which is now the State of Iowa. He located upon the site of Ft. Madison and remained there one year, engaged at his trade. He then opened a shop on his own account, and continued in business until 1854. In the meantime he made a claim three miles below the present site of the town, abandoned blacksmithing, and adopted the pursuit of agriculture, which he followed the remainder of his life. His decease occurred April 20, 1871.

Jonathan Deamude was married in early manhood to Miss Sophia Felius, a native of Germany, and they became the parents of eight children, seven of whom grew to years of maturity. One son, Cornelius, was drowned at the age of eight years; Mary J. became the wife of Thomas Bell, of Ft. Madison; Sophia married Lloyd Kimball, and lives in Sacramento, Cal.; Katie became the wife of Jefferson McKaig, who is now deceased; Margaret married John Marshall, and they live on the old homestead; Carrie and Jessie are at home with their mother.

The subject of our sketch, in his earlier years, assisted in the work of the farm and attended the district schools. He remained under the parental roof until his father's death, and then took charge of the farm and operated it until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Ft. Madison, and was engaged in various pursuits until 1884. He then engaged with the Ft. Madison Packet Company to take charge of their ferry-boat, plying between Ft. Madison and Appanoose, until 1885. In February of the following year he purchased the boat and operates it on his own account. He is a general favorite with river men and the citizens of his vicinity. Always obliging and accommodating, he is building up a prosperous business, the result of industry and merit.

* * *

HAMILTON M. BLACK, of Jackson Township, is industriously engaged in farming pursuits on section 18. He has been a resident of Lee County since 1842, coming into Iowa while it was yet a Territory, and, in common with the pioneer settlers of that period, encountering all the difficulties and privations of a pioneer life. His homestead consists of 120 acres of land, finely improved and cultivated, and in the sunset of life he is peacefully enjoying the fruits of his early toil and industry.

Mr. Black is a native of Kentucky, and was born March 28, 1810, his parents being James and Nancy (Clark) Black, natives respectively of Ireland and Pennsylvania, both of Irish parentage and ancestry. Their family consisted of four sons and four daughters, Hamilton M. being the sixth child. Our subject was a lad of six years old when his parents removed from Kentucky to Indiana and settled in Floyd County. He remained under the parental roof until 1841, and then started for the farther West. In crossing the State of Illinois he remained in Warsaw for five months, and then, in the spring of 1842, crossed the Mississippi with his wife and two children, and coming into Lee County, located in Jackson Township, purchasing a tract of land which is embraced in the present homestead. At that time this section was comparatively new and uncultivated, and Mr. Black, in common with his brother pioneers, set about the improvement of his land and the establishment of a permanent home. He was eminently successful in his undertaking, and ere long received his reward in the picture of smiling fields and growing grain around him, with fat farm stock, a comfortable dwelling-house, good barns and outhouses, and all the appliances of a first-class modern farm estate.

The marriage of Hamilton M. Black and Miss Martha J. Hollis was celebrated in Floyd County, Ind., on the 8th of June, 1837. Mrs. Black was the daughter of Lewis and Haney (Trueman) Hollis, natives of Virginia, and parents of a family of nine children, of whom the wife of our subject was the next to the eldest born. Her birth took place near Louisville, Ky., May 17, 1819. She was reared under the parental roof, received a fair education in the common schools, and lived in her father's house until her marriage. By her union with our subject she has become the mother of ten children, whose history briefly is as follows: Lewis C. died Aug. 24, 1852, at the age of fourteen years; James F. married Miss Sarah J. Layport, and died Aug. 18, 1880, leaving his widow and two children—William and Hester; Mary J. is the wife of O. C. Sage, and resides in Clark County, Mo.; Sarah A. is the wife of Capt. Thomas O'Bleneso, of Alexan-

RESIDENCE OF JAMES M^c. QUADE, WILLIAM ST., KEOKUK.

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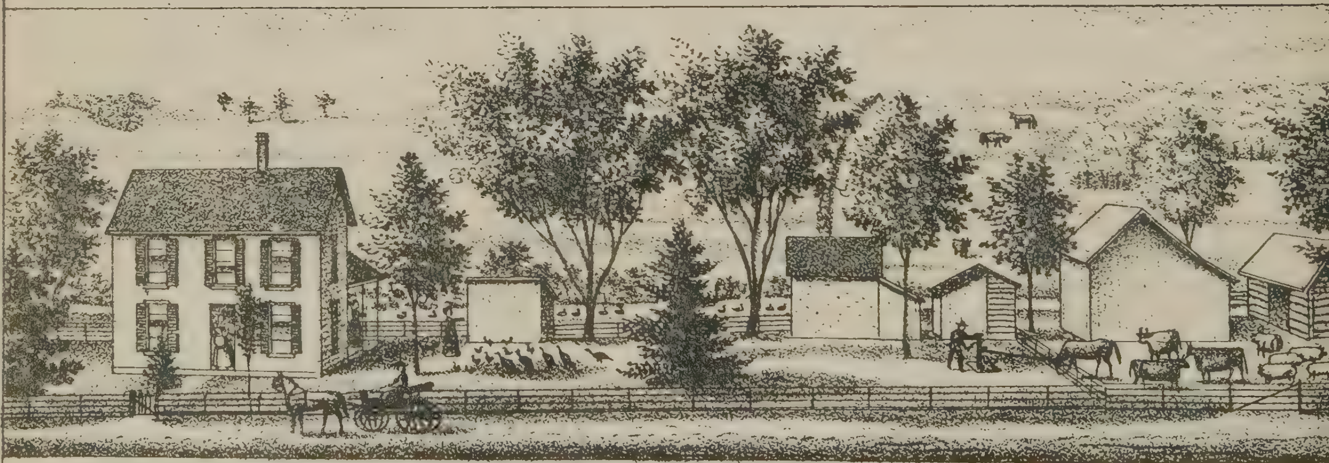

RESIDENCE OF OSCAR PROUTY, SEC. 28., JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

dria, Mo.; Henry H. married Miss Carrie Parsons, and is a physician of Page County, Iowa; William N. is First Lieutenant of Co. R, 24th U. S. Inf.; Caroline E. married John Haisch, and resides in Page County, Iowa; Ellen A. died June 4, 1880, at the age of twenty-six years; Olive E. and Frances R. are at home with their parents, the latter being engaged as teacher in the public schools.

Mr. Black has been Township Trustee for a number of years, and has been prominent in matters pertaining to the general welfare of his community. He was a strong admirer of Henry Clay; he is now a stanch Republican.

* * *

MILWARD H. ROGERS, one of the prosperous and influential farmers of Lee County, owns and occupies a fine homestead in Green Bay Township, where he has distinguished himself as a worthy and energetic citizen, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people of his township. The parents of our subject were Thomas and Elizabeth Rogers, natives of England, where they were married and where the father engaged in mercantile pursuits. They remained in their native England until the fall of 1832, and then emigrated to the United States. They remained in New York City during that winter, and the following spring went to Delaware County, Ohio, the father living only a few months after their arrival there, his death taking place in September, 1833. The mother survived her husband forty-nine years, departing this life in Green Bay Township, Lee County, at the residence of her son, Milward H., June 23, 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. She had passed a very eventful life, and had traveled much on the continent of Europe and also through the United States. She was a lady of fine mental culture, her husband being also well educated.

The parental household included ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth. He was born in the city of London, England, March 19, 1819, and attended the common schools of his native city until twelve years of age, which completed his education. His parents then came to America. He was reared to farming pursuits, and engaged in agriculture on his own account soon after coming to this county, in 1840. His first purchase of land was forty acres on section 13, in Green Bay Township, of which he took possession in 1843. He also purchased the spot of ground known as Rogers Island, which contained about 325 acres, from which he cut the timber and sold wood to the steamers plying on the Mississippi River for about seven years, and then sold the island. He has since been quite extensively engaged in the buying and selling of land, in which transactions he has been remarkably successful. His homestead includes 900 acres, and the family residence is a fine brick structure, both tasteful and convenient, being the first of a series of buildings which are complete in all their appointments and admirably adapted to the purposes of a first-class farmer. Mr. Rogers keeps about sixty head of cattle and twenty head of horses and mules. Everything about the premises is "ship-shape," and in good order, and the farm, with its appurtenances, forms one of the most attractive spots in this locality. A view of it will be found on another page.

Mr. Rogers was married in Green Bay Township, March 24, 1842, to Miss Susan, the daughter of Shepherd and Ann (McDaniel) Johnson. The parents of Mrs. R. were natives of Long Island and Pennsylvania respectively, and after their marriage settled in Hamilton County, Ohio. They crossed the Mississippi in 1840, and located in Green Bay Township, this county, where the father died two weeks after their arrival, Sept. 19, 1840. The mother only survived about four years, dying also in Green Bay Township, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Rogers, April 23, 1844. Of their six children, Susan, Mrs. Rogers, was the second, and born in Whitewater Township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1819. She came to Lee County with her parents on the 19th of June, 1840. By her marriage with our subject she became the mother of eight children, of whom only four survive—Milward H., Jr., Johnson, George E. and Arthur. The deceased are Milward S., Monroe, Rebecca A. and Thomas. Milward H. married Miss Sarah E. Fry, and resides in New Boston, Ill.; Johnson married Miss Mary J. Graham, and they live on one of his father's farms in this township; George E. married Miss Cordelia M. Vogt, and they reside on a portion of the homestead; Arthur married Miss Ida Marsh, and they likewise live on a portion of the home farm; Monroe married Miss Ann Berry, and died in Green Bay Township, Aug. 2, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are worthy members of the Christian Church, in which our subject has been Elder since the summer of 1848. He was elected Drain Commissioner and served two years, and has also served as Township Supervisor. He was made Justice of the Peace about the year 1852, and has held the office most of the time since. Politically he is an uncompromising Democrat. Mr. Rogers has witnessed many changes in the Hawkeye State during the last forty years, and has contributed his full share toward her advancement and prosperity. He has set a good example of thrift and industry, and is a bright illustration of what can be accomplished by the exercise of resolution and perseverance.

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WILLIAM BALLINGER, attorney at law, and President of the Keokuk Canning Works, is also manager of the same and President of the Western Packers' Canned Goods Association. Mr. Ballinger is a native of Kentucky, born in 1844, and the son of Frank and Jane (Adams) Ballinger, also natives of the same State. The former was one of the leading attorneys of that section, and Judge of the Circuit Court for some years. He removed from his native State to Iowa in 1853, and located near Keokuk, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1870. The mother of our subject departed this life in 1866. Of their family of thirteen children, seven are now living, the record of whom is as follows: Frank M., of Lee County, is a prominent and wealthy farmer, and the proprietor of 1,500 acres of land; Webster is a leading attorney of Como, Col.; William lives in Keokuk, Iowa; Jennie B., now Mrs. Rowell, is a resident of Kansas City, Mo.; Madison A. is an attorney of Washington, D. C.; Lucy is in Kansas City; Adams is a prominent railroad attorney, and a resident of Gallatin, Mo.

William Ballinger, of our sketch, during his earlier years lived in Harrodsburg, Ky., afterward removing with his parents to the Hawkeye State, and remaining with them until he was eighteen years of age. He received his primary education in the public schools, and afterward graduated from the college at Lexington, Ky. At the time his studies were completed the late Civil War was in progress, and in 1862 he enlisted in Co. A, 19th Iowa Vol. Inf. He went in as a private, then became a non-commissioned officer, then Lieutenant, and remained in the service three years, participating in all the engagements of his regiment, and enduring with true soldierly fortitude all the vicissitudes of war. He was at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and at the sieges of Mobile and other important fortifications, and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge.

After his return from the army Mr. Ballinger resumed part of a course of study which had been interrupted thereby, and in addition commenced in earnest the study of law under the instruction of his father, near Keokuk. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Keokuk since that time. He was appointed to his present position in 1884, and is the largest stockholder in the concern.

In 1870 Mr. Ballinger was united in marriage with Miss Ellen, daughter of William A. Conn, of Ohio, and of their union have been born four children—Mamie, Ella, Willie and Lees. Mr. B. and his family are established in a pleasant home at No. 223 Morgan street, and their circle of friends and acquaintances embraces the best and most highly cultivated people of the Gate City. In politics Mr. B. is strongly Republican, and socially is a valued member of the G. A. R.

* * *

F. PUBLISKY, of West Point Township, is an important factor among the industrial interests of his community, being a general merchant and broom manufacturer, and is located on the south side of the public square. He established his business at this place in 1872, dealing then mostly in brooms, to which he afterward added general merchandise, and since January, 1886, has operated successfully in his joint business. The produce of his manufacture is considered to be the best of its kind in this locality, from the fact that he obtains the highest market price. He is upright and straightforward in his business transacions, and has gained a large circle of patrons and friends.

Mr. Publisky is a native of Austria, and was born Sept. 4, 1851. His parents came to the United States when he was a child three years of age, first settling in New York whence, in 1870, they crossed the Mississippi, and coming into Iowa, located at West Point, which has remained their home since that time. They are both living, the father having attained the age of seventy-eight years, and the mother ten years his junior. Their household included six children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the fourth in order of birth. He was educated in New York State, and completed his studies in the Business College of Bryant & Stratton, in the city of Buffalo, where he afterward made his first venture in business and met with success.

Mr. Publisky was married, Feb. 14, 1878, in West Point, to Miss Louisa, daughter of William Torley (see sketch). Mrs. P. was born and reared in Burlington, Iowa, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of five children—William. Elinora, Louisa, Orville and Leon.

Mr. P. has been a prominent man in his township, having served as Constable for some years, and was delegate from his county to the State Convention and the sole delegate of his township to the County Convention, these bodies being called in the interest of the Democracy, of which Mr. P. is a loyal adherent.

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REV. WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS was born at Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1803. He descended from godly Puritan ancestry, and at the age of thirteen united with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Salem, N. Y. After studying three years in Columbia College, New York, he removed to Dickenson College, Carlisle, Pa., in order to enjoy the high privilege of pursuing his senior studies under the eminent Dr. John M. Mason, then President of that institution. Here he graduated at twenty years of age, receiving next to the highest honor, in the class of 1823.

Mr. Williams pursued his theological studies under the beloved and revered Dr. Archibald Alexander, at Princeton, N. J., where after a full course he was regularly graduated in 1826. After spending some two years in the State of Georgia, in missionary work extending over a field of nine counties, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church in Albany, N. Y., where he was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Albany Dec. 9, 1828. But so great was his love for missionary work, that after two years of pastoral labor there, in which he greatly endeared himself to his people, he relinquished a city pastorate, and chose the fatigues and privations of pioneer work in the South. In a history of this church, written years afterward, he is spoken of as "The beloved Williams, whose influence over the young was equally powerful and salutary, and under whose ministry the church received signal tokens of divine favor."

Going to Alabama as a missionary of the American Sunday-School Union, Mr. W. was soon called to be the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Tuscaloosa, a relation which he held from 1831 to 1836. He not only performed the duties of this office most acceptably, but traveled thousands of miles during his stay there, doing missionary work, and imparting a knowledge of the Gospel in the then destitute portions of Tuscaloosa County and the counties adjacent.

During this pastorate, our subject was married, June 20, 1832, to Miss Abby L. White, daughter of Hon. Phineas White, of Putney, Vt. At the urgent solicitation of the citizens of Tuscaloosa, then the capital of the State, he established, and for eight years conducted a Seminary for Young Ladies, long known as the "Alabama Female Institute," which proved an ornament and a blessing to the town. One who well knew him, and his work in those long, past days, wrote from Alabama soon after his death as follows: "To the cause of education in this State, Mr. Williams gave an impulse that is felt to this day." But while warmly attached to the people of the South, he so deprecated the influence of slavery upon the white race, that he was unwilling to rear a family in a social atmosphere destitute of a proper recognition of the nobleness of toil.

In the autumn of 1841, Mr. Williams accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville, Ill., where he remained for seven years. Here again his finished scholarship, and his experience as an educator, together with the pressing needs of the Jacksonville Female Academy, led him to accept the principalship of that institution, a position which he most satisfactorily filled for five years. But the Macedonian cry of Iowa to the States east of the Mississippi had reached his ear, and his ardent and generous nature made quick response. He accordingly removed to Keokuk in the fall of 1848, and for the third time prosecuted the double work of preaching and teaching. As stated supply of the First Presbyterian Church in Keokuk, and as principal of a Seminary for Young Ladies, his influence for good was most efficient and salutary. After about eight years, the coming of his brother, Rev. Charles A. Williams, having relieved him of the necessity of longer superintending the school, he was at liberty to devote himself to that which was more distinctively missionary work—the establishment of Sabbath-schools and the organizing and supplying of new churches. The former he did as agent of the American Sunday-School Union, and the latter as Presbyterial missionary for territory embraced by the Presbytery of Keokuk, then extending over more than twenty counties. From conviction, and by temperament, he was a worker. Activity was his element, usefulness his happiness. He was ever cheerful and indefatigable. To him to love, and be loved, by his fellow-beings, and to labor for their uplifting, was that which gave to life its highest value, its only completeness, and to these ends he gave himself with a self-forgetfulness rarely to be witnessed, with tireless assiduity and unflagging ardor.

As a citizen of Keokuk, Mr. W. was public spirited, and prompt and generous in his aid of every enterprise which, in his view, promised to advance the prosperity of the city. Positive in his convictions, and intense in his feelings, scrupulously accurate in his dealings, and punctual in his habits, he had little patience with indolence and inefficiency, and yet so generous and tender were his sympathies, that he welcomed every fellow-being to the embrace of his loving nature, and greeted and treated all with a gentleness and cordiality that were delightful. Deeply pious, and thoroughly polished, impartially considerate and attentive to all his flock, he was a model pastor, and was greatly beloved. Delighting to feed the Master's sheep, he cared even more tenderly for the lambs. His last public labors in Keokuk were ministering in the hospitals during the war, as aid to his brother, then Military Chaplain at this point.

Finding at length that the incessant labors and extended traveling connected with the work of Presbyterial missionary, were rapidly and seriously exhausting his physical powers, and feeling that his usefulness might be prolonged by his occupancy of a more quiet sphere, he concluded to give up his beautiful home in Keokuk and accept a call to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church in the village of Perry, Ill. In the autumn of 1864 he moved his family to that place, and there labored zealously and successfully for six years.

The infirmities of advancing years, however, and the hope that the climate of western North Carolina might save the life of a beloved son, Theodore S. Williams, ensign in the United States Navy, already in the first stages of consumption, led to the removal of our subject to that mountain region in the summer of 1870. Locating at Hendersonville, Henderson County, a high and healthy plateau, he continued to reside there until his death. Impaired eyesight and failing health prevented him from any longer engaging in regular ministerial work; but whether assisting in social meetings and special services, whether as a voluntary Sunday-school missionary or Bible distributor in those destitute mountain regions, or ministering tenderly at the bedside of the sick and dying, and in the house of mourning, it was, to the end, his delight and his life to be always abounding in the work of the Lord. This labor of love continued for six years. Having passed his threescore years and ten, and having led an intensely and sometimes doubly active life, his decline was at the last somewhat rapid, and in accordance with his oft expressed wish, soon after he ceased to labor he was called to his rest. He died Dec. 21, 1876, aged seventy-three. His memory cannot cease to be cherished by many in Lee County who will forever thank God for the influence of his example and his preaching. His widow and six children survive him; two of the latter are residents of this county, L. E. Williams, Esq., of Keokuk, and Chaplain C. F. Williams, of Ft. Madison.

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JONAS RICE, one of the honored pioneers of the Hawkeye State, is a resident of Washington Township, and is located on the homestead of his father, which consists of 385 acres of valuable land lying on section 5. He was born Nov. 28, 1823, and is a native of Hubbardston, Worcester Co., Mass., where he lived until about four years old. His parents then removed to Templeton, and his life thereafter, until he was sixteen years old, was spent mostly among the New England hills. Then, in 1839, he accompanied his father's family to Iowa and to Lee County, where they settled in Washington Township. Here his father purchased a claim embracing a quarter section of land, which constitutes our subject's present homestead, and upon which he has continuously lived since that time, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Iowa was still a Territory when the father of Jonas Rice crossed the Mississippi and selected this township for his location. The land was wild and unimproved, and neighbors were few and far between. They were prepared, however, for any and every emergency, and set about the improvement and cultivation of their land with a courageous perseverance which met with abundant success. Jonas Rice was reared to habits of industry and economy, and was fully prepared to assume the charge of the property which his father had accumulated, when the latter folded his hands for his final rest.

In addition to general farming pursuits Mr. Rice has been, to a considerable extent, engaged in the breeding of fine stock. He has a herd of about sixty-five head of cattle, six valuable horses, and fattens about twenty-five head of hogs annually. The proceeds from these yield him a handsome income. He is also engaged in dairying, making a specialty of cheese.

Jonas Rice and Miss Harriett N. Cowles were united in marriage at Ft. Madison, Iowa, June 14, 1849. Mrs. Rice was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1828, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of six children: Hattie A. is the wife of William Benbow, and resides in Washington Township; Phœbe L. married Mr. Ira Dow, also of Washington Township; Ida L. became the wife of G. H. Colvin, of Washington Township; the others are Oscar J., John G. and Edward J.

Our subject and wife are prominently connected with the Christian Church, and politically Mr. Rice is a stanch Republican and an earnest temperance worker. He is one of the foremost men in the prohibition movement in this locality, and is the earnest supporter of sobriety and good order. He was a strong Union man during the war, and although not serving in the field, contributed generously of his means in assisting to support the cause and by his influence in keeping alive the sentiments of patriotism. As one of the earliest pioneers of this section, he is held in peculiar reverence, and his excellent personal traits of character have secured for him the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

* * *

JACOB FANKHOUSER, of Jackson Township, is the owner of 100 acres of valuable land on section 17, upon which he has made good improvements and established a comfortable homestead. He is of Swiss parentage and ancestry, the son of Daniel and Mary (Whaley) Fankhouser, and born on the Atlantic Ocean during the passage of his parents from their native Switzerland to America, May 5, 1819. They landed in Amboy, N. J., then came across the country to Ohio, locating in Monroe County, on the Ohio River, and in that vicinity the subject of our sketch remained until he was twenty-three years old, engaged in the occupation of farming. His parents' family consisted of fifteen children, ten boys and five girls, some of whom are now deceased, and the balance settled in Ohio. The parents are deceased.

In 1843 Mr. F. of our sketch turned his face toward the farther West, and crossed the Mississippi into Chariton County, Mo., where he lived for the following four years, coming to Keokuk, Iowa, in the year 1847. He located in that vicinity, and remained a resident there for nearly sixteen years, engaged in farming and dairying. In 1863 he came into Jackson Township, and purchased the homestead upon which he has since resided, a view of which is shown on another page.

The subject of our sketch was married in Monroe County, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1841, to Miss Anna Burgenthall, a native of his own country, who came with her parents to the United States in 1826. They became the parents of thirteen children, the record of whom is as follows: Mary is the wife of Henry Hirse; Louisa married John White; Lizzie and Caroline are deceased; Lottie was the wife of William Lupton, and died, leaving two children—Harry and Mamie; Pauline is also deceased; Malissa is the wife of Edward Breitenstein; Julia married John Beadles; the others are Millie, David, Addie, Lyda and Lucy. The wife of our subject departed this life July 16, 1886. She was a member in good standing of the Presbyterian Church, as is also Mr. F. He is a Republican in politics, and in all respects an honest man and a good citizen.

* * *

HON. PATRICK GIBBONS, Postmaster of the city of Keokuk, and a gentleman known far and wide for what he has done in the past as regards the upbuilding of the city, is a native of the Emerald Isle, where he first saw light June 26, 1832. While yet a resident of the land of the shamrock he attended the private schools, receiving a primary education, and supplemented the same by an academical course at Londonderry. In 1850 he sailed for the United States, and that same year took up his residence at Liberty, Ind., and about eighteen months later went to Cincinnati, Ohio. There he accepted the position as manager for the wholesale alcohol and liquor house of S. S. Boyle, and held the position until 1857. At the expiration of this time he started West, seeking newer fields in which to obtain a competency. Crossing the Mississippi River he terminated his journey at Keokuk.

Mr. Gibbons on first locating at Keokuk engaged in the wholesale liquor business, and was thus occupied until 1867, when for twelve years he retired from active labor. We next hear of him visiting the mountains of California, where his time was occupied in pleasure for about two years and then, after spending two years in Indiana, where his children were attending school, he once more returned to the city of his adoption, Keokuk. Mr. Gibbons was elected to the State Legislature in 1869, and while there was one of the prominent supporters for the State Capitol, and was also projector of the bill for damage to baggage during transportation, as well as many other bills of interest to the traveling public and to the citizens of the State. He served on the committee on federal relations, schools and inter-national affairs.

In 1882 our subject embarked in the stove business, next door to the post-office, and was thus engaged when he was appointed, under President Cleveland's administration, Postmaster of the city. Mr. Gibbons was one of the first to organize a public library at Keokuk, and was also a Director of that institution. He was likewise one of the corporators of the water-works. In 1867 he erected on Main and Sixth streets a block known as the Gibbons Opera House, and the post-office is located in this block. Mr. Gibbons has for years been an extensive operator in city property at Keokuk, and to him is attributable in no small measure the success, or rather the advancement, which the city has made during the last twenty years.

Patrick Gibbons was married to Miss Celestine LeFaivre, at St. Louis, Mo., in 1862. She is a native of St. Louis, and has borne our subject seven children—John A., Cecelia A., Mary Celestine, Louisa, Patrick Henry, William F. and Charles. John is a physician; Cecelia became Mrs. Agnew, and is a resident of Keokuk. In politics Mr. Gibbons is a Democrat. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and their residence is pleasantly located at No. 811 Exchange street. Mr.

Gibbons is not only one of the substantial and solid men of Keokuk and Lee County, but is a liberal giver to all benevolent objects. He is universally respected by all who know him, and is capable of holding any office within the gift of the people of his county. What he possesses of this world's goods he has made through his own energy and perseverance, and not as the recipient of any legacy.

* * *

JOHN T. PERKINS, a prominent and esteemed resident of the Gate City, is carrying on the business of an undertaker at No. 25 Third street, Keokuk. Mr. Perkins is a native of Kentucky, and was born Oct. 13, 1842, his parents being William B. and Sarah A. (McClahan) Perkins, both natives of Bracken County, Ky. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Henry V. Perkins, was a native of Connecticut, an extensive farmer, and raised large quantities of tobacco in his native State. He afterward went to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in the manufacture of medicines, and died in about 1850. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Elijah McClahan, a native of Virginia, who was also engaged in the cultivation of the tobacco plant. He and his wife became the parents of a large family, who afterward constituted some of the worthiest and most wealthy residents of the State of Kentucky. He departed from the scene of his earthly labors in 1835, and his memory was held in respectful remembrance by all with whom he had been associated.

The father of our subject, William B. Perkins, was reared on his father's farm, where he remained until he attained his majority. He then went to Brookville, the county seat of Bracken County, and was there engaged in the coopering business until after his marriage, when he removed to Lewis County, and in addition to his former occupation, became connected with an undertaking establishment. He is still living, but now carrying on his business alone. He and his wife are members in good standing of the Christian Church, and politically Mr. Perkins casts his vote with the Democratic party. Their household consisted of eleven children, six of whom are deceased. The living are: John T.; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Furman, of Mason County, Ky.; William J., who is with his brother, our subject, in Keokuk; Eliza, who lives in Kentucky, and Vincent H., connected with Government store at Paris, Ky.

John T. Perkins was the second child of the family, and remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age, attending school in the winter season and working on the farm in summer. In 1863 he set his face westward, crossed the Mississippi, and located in Keokuk. He made his home with his uncle, V. T. Perkins, and engaged with him in the undertaking business, which he pursued for six years following. He then withdrew from his uncle's establishment, and associated himself in partnership with J. W. Johnson, the firm becoming J. W. Johnson & Co. They located on Third street and continued in partnership for nine years, or until 1876, when Mr. Johnson was accidentally killed. Mr. Perkins then purchased the business from the heirs and has since operated alone, and is doing the largest business of his kind in the city.

John T. Perkins and Miss Henrietta Brown were united in marriage June 1, 1871, at Keokuk. Mrs. Perkins is a native of Louisville, Ky., and the daughter of Jeremiah Brown, of Kentucky. They have become the parents of two daughters—Lillie M. and Grace L. The family occupies a beautiful residence at No. 628 Franklin street, which was erected in 1885. Politically Mr. Perkins affiliates with the Democratic party, and socially belongs to the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. He is a stockholder of the Keokuk City Opera House, and President of the company. In connection with his brother William J., he became proprietor of his present business property in 1876. He is a straightforward business man and held in the highest esteem by his fellow-townsmen.

* * *

DR. B. F. BAILEY, homeopathic physician, is one of the leading citizens of Keokuk, and as a practitioner occupies a high position. He has always been a close student and an extensive reader, and is credited with an intimate knowledge of the duties of his profession.

Dr. Bailey is a native of Michigan, and was born in the town of Troy, Oakland County, Oct. 25, 1836. He is a son of B. F. and Maria (Huntington) Bailey, his mother having been a daughter of Judge John Huntington, of Vermont. Mrs. Maria Bailey was also born in Vermont, and departed this life in Michigan, May 15, 1868. B. F. Bailey, Sr., was born in Connecticut, and survived his wife seventeen years, departing this life in 1885. He was engaged in the lumber business and farming, and the parental family consisted of three sons: Moers H., a civil engineer; Dr. B. F., our subject, and William M., who is a physician at Detroit, Mich.

The younger years of our subject, after he had passed his eighth birthday, were spent in the woods of Michigan with his parents, three miles from any neighbor, where they lived until the beginning of the year 1845. His early schooling was obtained from his excellent mother, and at the date above mentioned he went to Eaton Rapids, where he attended school during the winter months and in the summer assisted in the work about his father's foundry and mill. At the age of fifteen years, with the sum of $3 in his pocket, he started to Olivet, Mich., to attend college. He studied during three sessions of nine months each, and during the three months' vacation kept books for his father. He also attended college at Albion for one year, but was obliged to abandon his studies for a time on account of failing health. He then went home, and in 1856 commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. W. W. Collins, at Eaton Rapids. During the winter of 1857–58 he attended lectures at New York City, and supplemented the instruction here received by attendance upon two courses of lectures at the Western Homeopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated in February, 1860.

Dr. Bailey entered upon the practice of his profession at Bellevue, Mich., where he remained three years. From there he went to Lansing, and in 1870 founded the Homeopathic College in that city, and lectured in the college upon the subject of Theory and Practice and Anatomy for the space of four years. From Lansing he removed to Detroit, and was appointed by the State Medical College to lecture on Theory and Practice, which he continued for another four years, and then returning to Lansing remained there until May, 1885. He was President of the Medical Society of Michigan in 1871 and 1873–75, and was the author of the bill which provided for the establishment of the homeopathic department in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

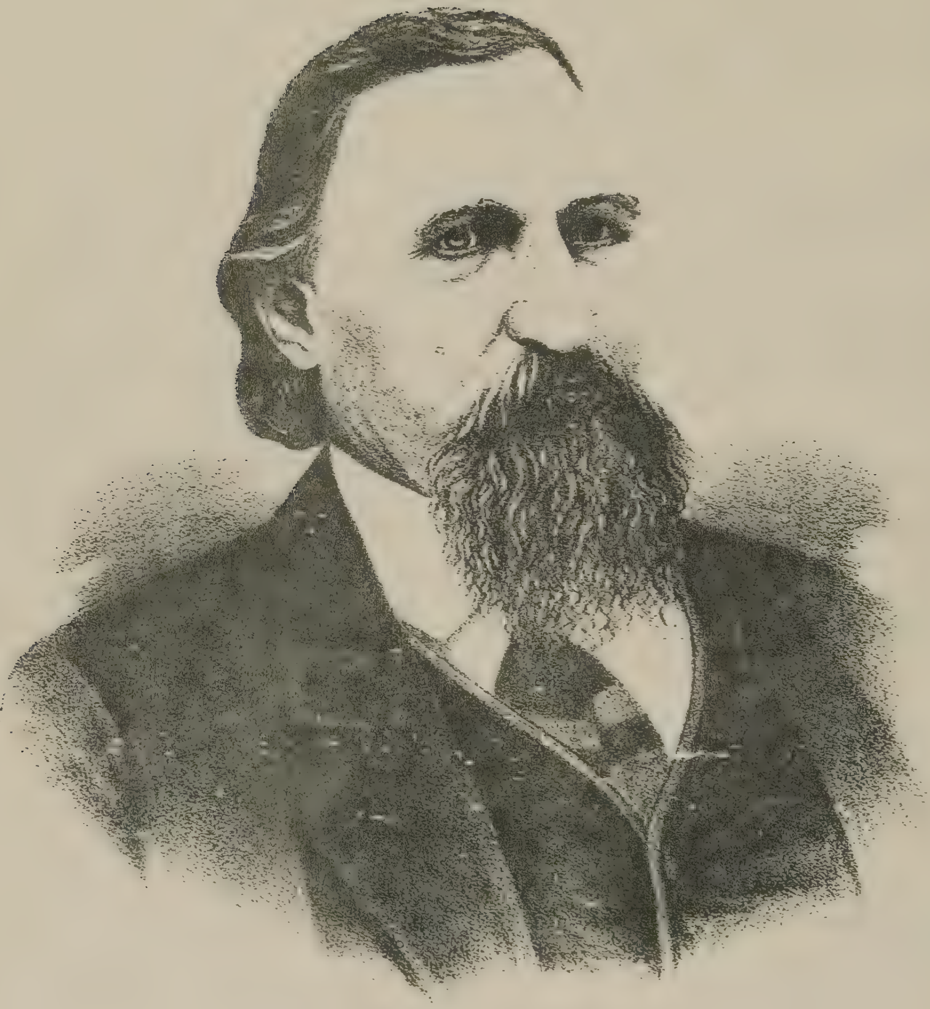
Dr. Bailey came to Keokuk in 1885, and at once engaged in practice in this city. His talents and ability obtained ready recognition, and his future promises to be eminently successful. He was married in 1861, to Miss Mary J. Goodale, and by his union with this lady became the father of one child, a daughter, Frankie J. Mrs. Mary Bailey departed this life in 1873. In 1884 Dr. Bailey married for his second wife, Miss Emma Smith, of Lansing, Mich.

Politically the Doctor is a Jeffersonian Democrat. He belongs to the State Medical Society of Michigan and the American Homeopathic Association, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a liberal-minded citizen, and always ready to contribute of his time and means for the promotion of worthy objects.

* * *

WILLIAM EWERS, a highly respected German citizen of Keokuk, is successfully conducting his well-appointed meat-markets at 1122 Main street and on Fourth street between Main and Johnston, and is one of the straightforward business men of the Gate City. He emigrated from his native country in 1854, and for a time was engaged in Baltimore, Md., in the butchering business, thence came to Keokuk in the following year. He first opened a shop on the levee, removed from there to Twelfth street, and finally, as his business prospects enlarged, removed to his present quarters in 1878. Besides his two sons he employs two other men, and deals in only the first quality of meats.

The father of our subject was a farmer in his native land, in which he passed his entire life. The parental household consisted of twelve children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the third in



Rufus Goodnough

order of birth. In accordance with the laws of his country he was placed in school at the early age of six years, and remained until he was fourteen. He then served a three years' apprenticeship at his trade, and was engaged in traveling the succeeding three years, when he entered the army, remaining in the military service from 1850 to 1853. Four years later he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Arnold, he having in the meantime become a resident of the United States. Their marriage took place in Keokuk, of which city Mrs. E. was at that time a resident. She only remained the companion of her husband about nine years, her decease occuring Aug. 30, 1866. She became the mother of three children, all living, as follows: Annie, Mrs. Walzam, is a resident of Warsaw, Hancock Co., Ill.; William and Amelia are living with their father at home.

Mr. Ewers was married a second time, May 28, 1867, to Miss Annie Paffer, a native of Germany, and of this union there have been born nine children, viz., Frank, George, Pauline, Pulaski, Albert, Mary, Katie, Robert and Lawrence. They occupy a comfortable dwelling located on Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, and rank among the highly respected residents of the Gate City. In politics Mr. Ewers uniformly votes with the Democratic party, and religiously he and his family are loyal adherents of the Catholic faith.

* * *

CAPT. RUFUS GOODNOUGH, an honored resident of Montrose, and an experienced and skillful pilot of the Mississippi River, is a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, and was born on Christmas Day, 1816. He is the son of Asa and Elizabeth (Brown) Goodnough, natives respectively of Vermont and Ohio. They were the parents of two children—Rufus, the subject of our sketch, and William.

Capt. Goodnough turned his face westward in 1828, crossing the river to St. Louis, Mo., where he embarked on the steamer "Warrior," and came up the river as far as Galena. The country at that time was wild and uncultivated, and he well remembers the solitude of the lonely scenery along the banks of the Mississippi upon which now stand flourishing cities, before which are anchored the proud and beautiful modern craft that now navigate the Father of Waters. During the Texan troubles, in 1835, he went to the Lone Star State, remaining about seven years, and afterward returned to St. Louis, where he engaged as a pilot on the Upper Mississippi, occupying this difficult and responsible position for the next twenty years. This included the date at which Ft. Sumter was fired upon by the rebels, and he resolved to enter the service of his country. With the assistance of Capt. Gallend he raised a company of volunteers, which became Co. H, 6th Iowa Vol. Inf., and was appointed First Lieutenant. He resigned his commission in the winter of that same year, and coming home proceeded to raise another company, enlisting his men in the 30th Iowa Regiment, in which company he served as Captain until April 9, 1863. At this time, on account of ill-health, being afflicted with asthma and bronchitis, he resigned and received an honorable discharge. During his military career he participated in the engagements at Arkansas Post and Chickasaw and Mississippi Bayou. He was never wounded while in battle, but on account of impaired health is drawing a small pension from the Government.

Capt. Goodnough was married in October, 1855, to Mrs. Nancie (Pierce) Hardisshell, an Arkansas lady. She remained the companion of her husband for a period of twenty-three years, and departed this life April 1, 1878. Of this union there were no children. He was the second time married in 1880, the lady of his choice being Mrs. Lovina Wallace, widow of John Wallace, and born in Iowa in 1840. Of this union there has been one child, a daughter, Fannie R., the date of whose birth was Aug. 21, 1881.

Capt. Goodnough is represented in many of the societies and orders of the present day, and is a great favorite among his brethren of the different fraternities. He became a member of the A. F. & A. M. in 1856, and has filled the various offices of the Blue Lodge. He also belongs to the Royal Arch and Council degrees; is a member of Joppa Lodge No. 136, at Montrose, Iowa, and the Royal Arch and Council degrees in the Potowonock Lodge at

Ft. Madison, Iowa. He is also connected with the Cascade Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. F., at Montrose, and is a Good Templar. Besides this, he is also a member of the Knights of Labor Lodge at Montrose, and of the Tip Best Post G. A. R., at Montrose. He also belongs to the Sir Knights of the Palm and Shell, and the Chapter of the Eastern Star. Capt. Goodnough is a member in good standing of the Episcopal Church of Montrose, to the support of which he contributes liberally and cheerfully. Besides his river interests he is the possessor of real estate inside the city limits of Montrose, and occupies a handsome and comfortable home. As a river man he is exceedingly popular, and as a townsman is held in high respect by his fellow-citizens. The portrait of Capt. Goodnough, which accompanies this sketch, will be viewed with pleasure by his many friends.

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ROBERT McHENRY, deceased, was an early settler in this part of the Hawkeye State, coming here while it was still a Territory, and during a residence of over forty years built up for himself a name which will remain imperishable in the memory of the passing as well as the rising generation for long years to come. He was a man of noble impulses and kindly deeds, and left the impress of a worthy character upon those with whom he came in contact. He came of stanch Irish ancestry, and inherited from his forefathers those generous qualities for which the Celtic race have so long been celebrated. He was a man slow to anger, generous to the faults of others, and throughout his life endeavored to set an example worthy of imitation.

The subject of our history was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Aug. 8, 1815. His father, Daniel McHenry, was of Scottish parentage and descent. He emigrated to Ireland, settling in County Antrim for a few years, thence coming to the United States, and died here only a short time after his arrival. His son Robert, the subject of our sketch, was a youth of seventeen years when he came to this country, after the death of his father, and located in New York City. He was soon afterward apprenticed to learn the trade of stone-cutting and marble-dressing, and afterward went to Philadelphia, remaining there until 1840, when he decided to seek his fortunes beyond the Mississippi. He came into the Territory of Iowa, and located at Ft. Madison, being among its earliest settlers. He at once commenced to work at his trade, and was the contractor for building the walls and stonework of the Iowa Penitentiary. He became very successful in his operations in this line, in which he was continuously engaged until within a few years of his death, when, on account of ill-health, he retired from active labor.

In 1871 Mr. McHenry went to California upon a visit to his sons, and upon his return in the fall of the year, removed to his farm in Van Buren County, whence, after a residence of two years he returned to Ft. Madison, and folded his hands for his final rest on the 1st of August, 1875. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he had been an elder for thirty-four years.

Mr. McHenry was twice married, the first time to Miss Isabella McLain, a native of his own country, and also of Scottish ancestry. She became the mother of five children, and departed this life in 1852. Of her children, Daniel, Robert and Alexander were born in Ft. Madison; the two older ones live in California, and Alexander in Oregon. The daughters were Isabella and Letitia; the former became the wife of H. B. Thompson, of Lincoln, Neb., and Letitia married George Kemper, of Burlington.

The second marriage of Mr. McHenry occurred on the 25th of December, 1857, when he was wedded to Miss Letitia McLain, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born Aug. 8, 1829. Her father, Allen McLain, was a native of Scotland, and went with his parents when young to Ireland. He was there married, and remained there until 1834, when he emigrated to the United States, locating in Philadelphia, where he spent the last years of his life. The maiden name of Mrs. McLain was Ann Neil, a native of Ireland, of Scotch parentage. She died in her native country in 1832.

Mrs. McHenry lived in Philadelphia until 1850, and then removed west to Ft. Madison. She has one child living, a daughter, Vallie. Charles B., the only son, died at four years of age. Mrs. Mc-

Henry is prominently connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which she has been a member for many years.

From an obituary notice of Mr. McHenry, written by a friend, and published a few days after his death in the Ft. Madison *Plaindealer*, we make the following extract: "He was a man of strong religious faith, strict morals, more than average intelligence, and sound judgment; was industrious, prudent and benevolent, a kind and loving husband and father, a true friend, and a just citizen in all respects." These words, from one who knew him intimately, are more forcible than anything which could be written by the pen of the general biographer, and without doubt are a most truthful delineation of his character.

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JAMES H. BACON is well known throughout Lee County as the proprietor of the beautiful Bay View Farm, and one of the finest herd of Short-horns in the Hawkeye State, familiarly known as the Bay View herd. He occupies a part of the homestead established by his father before him, which constitutes one of the prettiest spots in the landscape of this section, and in the prosecution of his agricutural pursuits and stock breeding, has been remarkably successful, the result of wise judgment and ample means.

James H. Bacon is a native of the Prairie State, having been born in Macomb, June 13, 1849. His father, James H. Bacon, was a native of Nashville, Tenn., and his birth occurred July 19, 1816. His grandfather, Joseph Bacon, was a native of Kentucky, and a farmer by profession and training, making of this honorable calling a matter of pride and skill, and becoming remarkably successful. After leaving his native State he went to Tennessee, where he still followed agricultural pursuits, and thence removed to Illinois, becoming an early settler of McDonough County. He purchased a tract of land from the Government, from which he improved a farm, and gave a portion of the land for the site of the present town of Tennessee, naming the town after his native State. His farm joined the corporation, and he made his home there until his death. He was a large-hearted, liberal-minded man, and thoroughly identified himself with the interests of his adopted county, giving of his means to every good purpose calculated for the benefit of the community. The subject of our sketch now owns a part of that old homestead.

James H. Bacon, the father of our subject, assisted his parents around the homestead and availed himself of the very limited opportunities for an education. He was a bright and studious boy, however, keenly observant, and obtained such books as he could for study by the evening fireside, after the close of his day's labors. As he passed from boyhood and began to do for himself, he split rails for the munificent salary of twenty-five cents a day, and employed his evenings in study. He was inclined to the medical profession, and at the age of eighteen years entered the office of Dr. Lester at Nashville, with whom he remained until competent to enter upon his practice. In 1840 he returned to Illinois, and engaged in practice until 1851, when he removed to Ft. Madison, and followed the duties of his profession there for about ten years. He was remarkably successful and popular, and accumulated considerable means. He then engaged in banking, and was thus occupied until failing health compelled him to retire. At the time of his death, which occurred June 20, 1882, he was the owner of 2,500 acres of land in Lee County. Most of it he had entered from the Government, and had also purchased tax titles, and while attending personally to the banking business, he employed men to improve his farms.

In early manhood, James H. Bacon, Sr., was married to Miss Sarah Coffman, who died on Christmas Day, 1878. In addition to his other duties, Mr. Bacon, who was of a deeply religious turn of mind, was closely connected with the Christian Church, and was a preacher in that denomination for many years. He is well remembered in this county as a man of great force of character, with peculiarly clear and intelligent views upon all subjects. He was a deep thinker, and had the rare gift of expressing himself in an impressive and pleasing manner.

The subject of our sketch was a child of only two years old when he came to Ft. Madison with his parents. He received careful parental training at home, and his primary education in the city schools. At the age of fourteen years he entered Abingdon College at Abingdon, Ill., and graduated from that institution in 1870. His first business venture consisted of a stock of hardware, which he opened at Ft. Madison, and at which he continued for eighteen months, when he sold out to engage in the grocery business at Burlington, Iowa. This he abandoned after eighteen months, and then returned to Ft. Madison, settling on a tract of land which is now known as Bay View Farm. The farm contains 1,320 acres, and is located eight miles northeast of Ft. Madison. His operations are chiefly among the Short-horn cattle, and Hambletonian and Clydesdale horses. His herd of Short-horns numbers about 100 head. They are thoroughbred, and for beauty and symmetry will compare with any herd of cattle west of the Mississippi. Upon the farm stands a handsome residence, with first-class barns and out-buildings, and all the appliances necessary for the carrying on of agriculture and stock-breeding in a first-class manner. The stables for horses and cattle are cleanly and well ventilated, and finely calculated for the uses to which they are adapted. Bay View Farm is visited by people from far and near, who come to admire its natural beauty of location, and the system and order with which its simplest operations are conducted. It is a model in every way, and reflects great credit upon its owner, who is likewise its main head and superintendent.

James H. Bacon was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie M. Case, May 16, 1871. She is the daughter of Mourton and Louise (Cumming) Case, a sketch of whom is given in another part of this volume. Mrs. Bacon is an intelligent and highly accomplished lady, and has become the mother of two children, a son and daughter, James M., born July 8, 1872, and Alpha, Jan. 1, 1874. Mrs. Bacon is a member in good standing of the Episcopal Church of Ft. Madison. Mr. Bacon politically, affiliates with the Democratic party, and casts his vote to uphold the principles of that party. He is, in all respects, a valued citizen of the Hawkeye State, and has materially aided its industrial interests as well as its progress educationally.

HERMAN BRINCK, a highly respected citizen of West Point, is successfully engaged in general merchandising, and since his establishment here in 1856 has commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. He has a good understanding of blacksmithing, and in 1858, in partnership with another man, was engaged in the drug business. He was unfortunate, however, in his selection of a partner, by whose unscrupulousness he met with great loss. He was not discouraged, however, but gathered up his broken fortune in the best manner he could, again started at the foot of the ladder, and is now making good strides toward the top.

The marriage of Herman Brinck and Miss Margaret Dingman was celebrated in 1859. Two years later, with a small capital of $1,500, he purchased a stock of general merchandise. In 1864 he secured possession of the West Point Flour Mills, which he successfully operated, and the following year established a pork-packing business, which he carried on profitably, and a year later established the brewery at this place, and did a business of $125,000 yearly. At this time, owing to the changes brought about by the building of the B. & S. W. R. R., contiguous to this vicinity, business of all kinds received a great set-back, and Mr. Brinck suffered a great loss in common with his neighbors, and it finally became necessary for him to abandon all his projects except his trade in merchandise. The failure to have this road built through West Point was the greatest disaster that ever occurred to the people of this vicinity. Before this the village had every indication of becoming one of the foremost business points in the county, but now, with the exception of a few men of great energy and enterprise, its progress is practically at a standstill. Mr. Brinck bore his disasters with manly courage, in due time recovering from the effects of them, and by his straightforward business methods has secured a large circle of friends and patrons. He carries about $12,000 stock, from which he receives a fine income.

Mr. Brinck is a native of the German Empire, and was born in the little Kingdom of Hanover, Sept. 13, 1832. He was a child of eighteen months when his parents emigrated to the United States, first locating in New York City, and comparatively without means. The first money they secured was $1 given them for a small pair of wooden shoes belonging to their son, our subject. These were subsequently purchased by a gentleman who wished to preserve them as curiosities. Later, the father secured work, and the mother became engaged in cooking for railroad men, and they thus earned enough money to get to Pittsburgh, Pa., where in due time the father started the third match factory in the United States. He gave it the name of Locofoco in honor of one of the political factions of that time. He was thus occupied for four years with success, and secured enough capital to cross the Mississippi and establish a similar factory at St. Louis, Mo. This was in 1839. When they had got within thirty miles of their destination, the boat caught fire and burned up, and the father, with $4,000 in gold on his person, was drowned; the treasure went to the bottom, and was never recovered. In connection with this catastrophe the family lost all their belongings, both clothing and furniture, the mother and two children barely escaping with their lives, the mother's clothes having already taken fire as she was being rescued and taken onto another boat. The steamer destroyed was the "McNevel," and accounts of the disaster were widely published in papers of the East.

The stricken and widowed mother and her two children were landed in St. Louis entirely destitute. Mrs. Brinck was compelled to put our subject in an orphan asylum, and obliged to earn her own living by washing. Her bereaved condition and worthy character soon obtained for her friends and helpers, and in due time she recovered from the terrible disaster of her lifetime. She was finally married to Mr. D'Lampe, a blacksmith by occupation. They removed near Hanover, Ill., and our subject was taken from the asylum and joined his mother and stepfather at their new home.

After a time the family returned to their native country, where they remained for a period of three years. They then set sail again for America, and returning to Illinois, settled at Quincy, where they remained for three years, and then went to Dubuque County, Iowa. After our subject had attained his majority, he came into West Point, and two years later was joined by his mother and stepfather, who remained there until their death.

Mr. Brinck was married at West Point, July 5, 1859, to Miss Margaret Dingman, who is a native of this place, born in 1843. She was reared and educated here, and lived in the vicinity until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Brinck have become the parents of thirteen children, of whom one is deceased: Theodore is engaged as a clerk in his father's store; Henry is a book-keeper in the wholesale house of Lesem & Co., at Quincy, Ill.; Mary is engaged in the millinery business in her father's store; Elizabeth is at Cincinnati, Ohio, with relatives; those at home are, Anna, Louisa, Rosa, Bernard, Josephine, William, Alice and Edward.

The family is connected with the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Brinck has been a prominent man in this vicinity, and takes a lively interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his township and county. He has been Mayor of the city for two years, and President of the District Fair, which embraces four counties. He is always willing to contribute of his time and means for the promotion of every worthy object, and in all respects is fulfilling the duties of a good citizen.

* * *

G VON DER HAAR, a successful blacksmith and carriage-maker of West Point Township, is a native of Hanover, born Jan. 4, 1843, and came to the United States when a young man, in 1866. After reaching American shores he remained for a brief time in Chicago, then proceeded westward, crossed the Mississippi and came into Ft. Madison, arriving here on the 3d of November. In the December following he started in business as a blacksmith and carriage-maker, and was successful from the start. His father and grandfather before him were expert in the same calling, and their mechanical skill seems to have descended to their representative in a remarkable degree. He had two uncles also, who followed blacksmithing, one of them especially being celebrated as possessing more skill at his trade than any man in that section.

The parents of Mr. Von der Haar spent their entire lives in their native country, and were there laid to their final rest. Our subject received his early instruction in blacksmithing under the tuition of his father, and when he had determined to emigrate to the United States he set out unattended by either relatives or friends. In 1867 he was married, in Iowa County, Wis., on the 9th of February, to Miss Christina Lambert, of Galena, Ill., and born in 1850. Her father, a merchant, was of German parentage and descent, and came to this country when a young man, before his marriage. After this event he made his home in Galena for some years, and then removed to Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Von der Haar are the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, as follows: Joseph, Henry, William, Adeline, Bennett, Margaret, George and Mary. Mr. V. is the owner of valuable property, which includes twenty-four lots, most of them being supplied with good buildings. His business is conducted with discretion and judgment, and the products of his shops are second to none in the Hawkeye State. He is a prominent man in his community and a Village Trustee. Politically he casts his vote with the Democratic party, and the various members of the family are connected with the Catholic Church.

* * *

FRANKLIN HARSHMAN began mercantile life in Preble County, Ohio, but is now a prosperous and successful farmer, occupying a fine tract of land in Montrose Township on section 10. He is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Butler County on the 30th of October, 1823. His parents were John and Susanna (Pence) Harshman, natives of Rockingham County, Va. The father, born in 1791, departed this life May 7, 1850, in Preble County, Ohio, to which place he had emigrated from his native State in early manhood. He was a farmer by occupation, highly respected in his community, and a member in good standing of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Susanna Harshman was born June 19, 1798, and married in 1820; she became the mother of five children, and died April 1, 1864, having survived her husband fourteen years. The record of their children is as follows: Rebecca J. became the wife of Arthur Duffield; Franklin, of our sketch, was the second child; Daniel W. married Mary J. Curry, and is now deceased; William married Miss Elizabeth Clawser, and is living in Missouri; Mary A. died in infancy.

Franklin Harshman was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Tweedy in 1851. Mrs. H. was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 15, 1830, and is the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Morrison) Tweedy, natives of County Down, Ireland. The former was born in 1790, emigrated to the United States, and located in Butler County, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1870. Mrs. Elizabeth Tweedy was born in 1787, and preceded her husband to the better land twenty-seven years, dying in 1843, after having become the mother of nine children, as follows: Elinore, Andrew, Jane, Mary, Grizella, John, Jane, Nathan and Elizabeth; Jane and Mary are deceased.

Mrs. Harshman was the youngest member of her parents' family, and by her union with the subject of our sketch has become the mother of five children: John D., born Dec. 21, 1852, married Miss Mary Elizabeth Bliss in 1877, and became the father of four children—Willie died at the age of seven months; Fletcher G. was born Sept. 7, 1880; Clifford, born Feb. 7, 1883, died Sept. 24, 1885; and an infant died unnamed. Robert T., born Oct. 25, 1854, is now living in South America; Huldah was born Aug. 10, 1861, and is a graduate of Penn College at Oskaloosa; Frank N., born Aug. 17, 1863; William D., now a resident of St. Paul, Minn., was born Feb. 13, 1866.

The homestead of Mr. Harshman consists of 160 acres of highly cultivated land, a fine farm dwelling, good barns and outhouses, equipped with all the conveniences for the raising of stock and the storing of grain. He has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1855, removing his family here the following year. Besides the ordinary duties of the farm, he is largely interested in stock breeding, and has shipped many cars of cattle and hogs to the Eastern markets. He has a number of thoroughbred horses, and exhibits some of the finest colts from Hambletonian stock to be found in this section of the country.

Mr. Harshman has been a prominent man in his community, and has held various offices of the township. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. in good standing, and has attained to the Commandery, having held the various offices of the intervening lodges. As a man and a citizen, he is faithfully performing his duties in life, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

* * *

W. W. JAMIESON, Superintendent of the City Schools of Keokuk, is descended from an ancient Scottish family, although of Pennsylvania parentage. He was born in Washington County, Pa., Oct. 11, 1824, and is the son of Robert and Jeane (Hill) Jamieson, natives of Wyoming, Pa. His father was a farmer by occupation, a large landed proprietor, and in addition to his agricultural pursuits, was interested in the breeding of fine horses and sheep. The parents of our subject departed this life in 1832 and 1829, respectively. They were most worthy and excellent people, and members of the Associated Synod of North America. Their family of five children received careful home training and a fair education in the public schools.

Supt. Jamieson remained on his father's farm until he was twelve years old, receiving his primary education in the district school. He then pursued his studies in the Classical School at Wheeling, W. Va., where he remained for two years, and then entered Washington College, Pa., from which institution he graduated in 1851. In the meantime he also engaged in teaching, and after his graduation became preceptor of the Monongahela Academy at Morgantown, W. Va., which position he occupied for three years. It now seemed advisable to change his occupation and he became engaged in merchandising and the purchase and sale of wool, which business he followed for three years in Washington County, Pa.

Prof. Jamieson, however, seemed admirably adapted as an instructor and educator, and in April, 1858, he crossed the Mississippi, came into Keokuk, and organized the Keokuk Classical School of this city, where he occupied the position of teacher and manager continuously for ten years. During this time he had become deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city schools, and developed a remarkable aptitude as an instructor and leading spirit. He was appointed Superintendent of the city schools July 1, 1868, and has held the position since that time, having been also appointed Secretary of the City School Board April 1, 1879. He is possessed of excellent judgment, and fulfills the duties of his responsible position with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

The marriage of Prof. Jamieson with Miss Mary McCall Stewart was celebrated in Washington County, Pa., in 1851. Mrs J. is the daughter of William Stewart, of West Virginia, and a lady admirably adapted to be the companion of a gentleman possessing the talents and the cultivation of our subject. Prof. Jamieson occupies a fine dwelling at the corner of Eighth and Blondeau streets, which he erected in 1863. The homestead is replete with the appliances of refinement and cultivation, and is the resort of the best people in the city. The Professor and his wife are members in good standing of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics our subject affiliates with the Republican party.

* * *

DR. F. W. WYMAN, a successful practicing physician of Keokuk, is a native of the Hawkeye State, and was born in Bonaparte in 1848. He is the son of Dr. R. H. and Susan (Moore) Wyman, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. Dr. Wyman, Sr., emigrated from his native State in 1842, and settled in Bonaparte, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, and after coming West became a member of the State Medical and the Keokuk Medical Societies. He removed from Bonaparte to Keokuk in 1851, and became a prominent resident of the city. He was Alderman of the First and Third Wards, a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. He was also Treasurer of the Damascus Commandery of Keokuk. In company with Dr. John F. Sanford, he established an eye and ear infirmary in this city, and obtained considerable reputation for his skill in these specialties. His death occurred in February, 1881. The parental household consisted of four children, all of whom are living: Jessie H., now Mrs. Carver, is a resident of Chicago; Laura, Mrs. Maxwell, lives in San Francisco, Cal.; Mamie, Mrs. Williams, is in Chicago, as is also the mother of our subject.

Dr. Wyman of our sketch received his early education in the city schools of Keokuk, and later attended the college at Notre Dame, Ind., where he took a three years' course and graduated in 1879. He then engaged in the drug business in Keokuk, and took up the study of medicine under the instruction of his father. He subsequently entered upon a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1876, when he entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has been continuously engaged since that time. He has been County Physician for the last six years, is a member of the Keokuk Medical Society, and also belongs to the Druids. His office is located at No. 10 Third street, and after a successful practice of ten years he has gained the full confidence and esteem of his community.

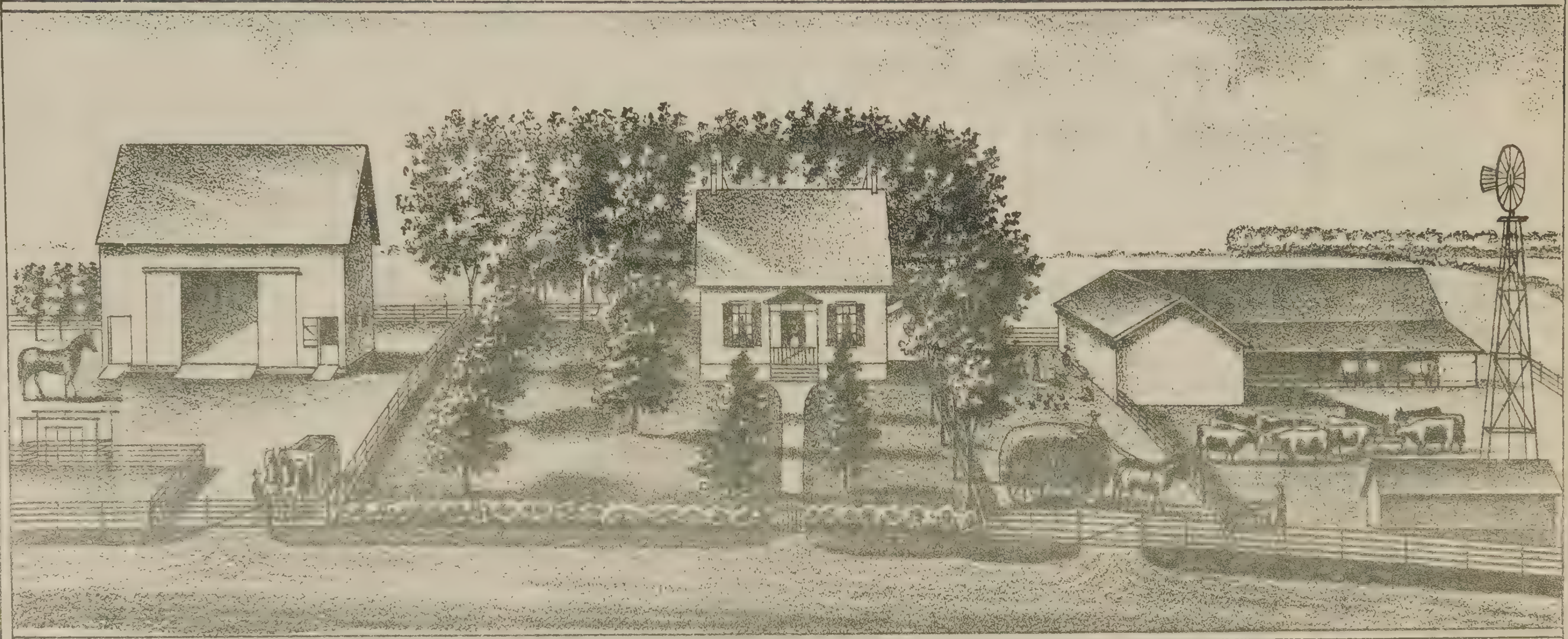
Dr. Wyman uniformly casts his vote with the Democratic party, and is thoroughly interested in every question pertaining to the welfare of his locality. He is esteemed by all as an intelligent and valuable citizen, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow practitioners.

* * *

GERHARD SANDERS, a successful farmer and cattle dealer of Marion Township, is one of the most prominent and intelligent residents of this section, and in his department of the business world has uniformly met with success. He is one of the factors of that useful element which has contributed so much to the development and prosperity of the Great West, having been born in the Empire of Germany, and descended from a line of excellent ancestry. He first opened his eyes to the light in 1840, and in accordance with the laws and customs of his native land, was placed in school at the early age of six years, and continued until fourteen. He was then employed upon a farm, following agricultural pursuits for three years in his native country. When seventeen years old, not being satisfied with his condition or prospects in the land of his birth, he resolved to emigrate to the New World. He accordingly boarded a sailing-vessel, and after a prosperous voyage landed in the city of New Orleans. From this place he came to Ft. Madison, Iowa, and thence to Marion Township, where he resumed his old-time occupation on a farm, and followed this for nine years.

Upon arriving in Marion Township, in 1857, Mr. Sanders was in debt to the extent of $36, which he borrowed from a friend in Germany before sailing for the United States. This debt he paid in full, and in 1858, after having worked industriously and saved his earnings, he found himself with sufficient means to purchase a small tract of land. He secured thirty-five acres, and began farming on his own account, applying himself diligently to the improvement and cultivation of his land, and was rewarded with success. As his means accumulated he added to his first purchase, and is now the owner of 280 acres, all finely improved and in a high state of cultivation. This is situated on section 7, and with its handsome farm residence, good barns and out-buildings, and tasteful surroundings, forms one of the prettiest spots in the landscape of Lee County. A portion of his land is devoted to pasture, and he fattens from two to three carloads of cattle annually. Of these he now has a herd of forty head, and exhibits some of the finest animals in this section. He has also been very successful in raising hogs, and although the cholera has raged among the farmers around him his animals have happily escaped the scourge for the past seven years, owing probably to the good care taken of them and their cleanly surroundings.

Besides the barns and cattle-sheds on the farm of Mr. Sanders, he has a costly and valuable wind pump for hoisting water for his stock and for other farm purposes. He is the principal stock shipper of his township, and the proceeds of his operations in this branch of agriculture yield him a handsome



FARM RESIDENCE OF GERHARD SANDERS, SEC. 7. MARION TOWNSHIP.

income. He has not been without his drawbacks, having for a period of eight years been in feeble health, but finally regained his strength and prospered as before.

The marriage of Gerhard Sanders and Miss Mary Huchton was celebrated in St. Paul, this county, in 1866. Mrs. Sanders is the daughter of Christ Huchton, one of the pioneer settlers of Lee County, and was born in this county in 1852. She is a lady of rare virtue, greatly esteemed in the community, as an excellent wife, mother, neighbor and friend. Of her union with our subject there were born eight children, six boys and two girls—Maggie, John, Mary, Joseph, Henry, William, Barney and Christ. Mr. Sanders and his family are members of St, James' Catholic Church at St. Paul. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket. A lithographic view of Mr. Sanders' residence is shown on another page of this volume.

* * *

W. H. NICHOLS, a popular contractor and builder, of Keokuk, comes of warm-hearted Irish stock, although a native of the Keystone State. The date of his birth was Oct. 5, 1831, and he is the son of James and Sarah (Hamilton) Nichols, natives of the Emerald Isle, who emigrated to America in 1831, and settled in Pennsylvania. James Nichols was a farmer by occupation, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, which terminated in 1884. The wife and mother had preceded him to the better land in 1882. Their family consisted of four children—William H., John, James and Mary J. The three last named live in Pennsylvania.

William H. Nichols remained under the parental roof until he was eighteen years of age, in the meantime receiving a practical education and assisting in the labors of the farm. He then left home and served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter and joiner trade, in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and then, turning his steps westward, he crossed the Mississippi and came into Keokuk, where he located and determined to establish a permanent home. He was skillful as a mechanic, and soon established a business which has now grown to extensive proportions, and gives employment to from six to twelve men.

Soon after coming to the Gate City the evident talent and enterprise of Mr. Nichols obtained ready recognition, and he was marked out as one fitted to become a leader in the community. He has been actively interested in every work and purpose calculated to benefit his city or county. He is serving his second term as Alderman of the Third Ward, and is a stockholder in the Lee County Loan and Building Association. Socially he is a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F., with which he has been connected since 1854, being now the Treasurer and Past Grand, and has held all the offices of the lodge in this city. He was one of the principal organizers of the Chatham Square Methodist Episcopal Church, and his name occupies a prominent position on the corner-stone of that church, which was erected in 1854.

Mr. Nichols was united in marriage with Miss Julia E. Johnston, in 1854. This lady is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and the daughter of William and Julia Johnston, natives of the same State. Of this marriage there have been born five children, two living—William J., who is Collector for the Water Works of Sioux City, and Joseph C. Jennie E., James and John died in infancy. Mrs. Nichols is also connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a lady highly esteemed in the community. They occupy a handsome residence at No. 1022 High street, and the business office of Mr. Nichols is located on Seventh street, between Main and Johnston.

* * *

JOSEPH A. MILES, an early pioneer of Iowa, crossed the Mississippi while this State was yet a Territory, and has been a resident of Lee County, and Charleston Township, since that time. During a period of forty-seven years he has watched with unabated interest the changes which have been going on around him, and in common with the other early settlers of this region has marveled at its growth and rejoiced at its prosperity. In common also with others who came here at that time, he has materially assisted in bringing about this present prosperous condition of agriculture and the industries, and as such has been an inportant landmark in the history of this section.

Mr. Miles is a native of Erie County, N. Y., and was born June 9, 1820, his parents being Silas and Martha (Harrington) Miles, natives of Massachusetts. After their marriage they removed to Erie Co., N. Y., and were engaged in farming pursuits and sheep-raising, and lived there until the fall of 1834. They then proceeded further westward to Morgan County, Ill., where they lived for two years, and then, crossing the Mississippi, purchased a claim in Charleston Township, Lee County, upon which they settled in the spring of 1839. This became their permanent home, and they remained here the balance of their lives. The mother departed this life Jan. 27, 1853, and the father survived her twelve years, passing to his final rest on the 4th of March, 1865, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The parental household consisted of eight children, six sons and two daughters.

The subject of our sketch was the sixth child of his parents' family. He was reared to farming pursuits, and remained with his parents during their removals to Illinois and Iowa. He settled with them upon the homestead in Charleston Township, of which he has been a resident since that time, and has been continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits. Since casting his first vote he has attended every election where he was entitled to a ballot, and has not once missed the opportunity of casting his vote in support of the principles of the Democratic party.

The homestead of Mr. Miles consists of 160 acres, 120 of which are in a tillable condition. He makes a specialty of the breeding of fine horses and sheep, and exhibits some of the finest animals in the Hawkeye State. He has been prominently connected with the affairs of his township and county, and in the spring of 1880 was appointed Superintendent of the County Poor Farm, of which institution he has had charge during the last six years. In this time he has brought about substantial improvements in the management of the farm and the construction of the buildings. He has also held various other offices of importance in his township, and has been Supervisor and Constable for six years; he was elected Justice of the Peace but would not qualify. He was School Director of this township for twenty years. He was also a member of the last Grand Jury which assembled at Ft. Madison when the State was a Territory, over forty years ago.

The marriage of Joseph A. Miles and Miss Clarissa, daughter of Phineas and Clarissa (Hamilton) Young, was celebrated in Scott County, Ill., Jan. 27, 1842. The parents of Mrs. M. were natives of Massachusetts, and after their marriage settled in the State of New York. Her father, a brother of Brigham Young, in former years was a minister of the Methodist Church, but in 1832 he and his wife united with the Mormon Church, of which the father became an Elder and an important man among the councils of the Latter-Day Saints. The mother of Mrs. Miles died when the latter was a child of seven years old, in 1833, in Kirkland, Ohio. Her father afterward removed to Salt Lake City, and died there in September, 1879. The parental household consisted of five children, one son and four daughters, of whom Mrs. Miles was the fourth in order of birth. She is a native of Ontario County, N. Y., and was born Oct. 13, 1826.

Our subject and wife have become the parents of six children, as follows: Avries H. married Miss Jane Huntington, who is now deceased; he resides in New Boston, Lee County; Harriet is the wife of Z. T. Lyons, and lives in Jefferson Township; Phineas G. married Miss Sarah Sluty, and is a resident of Kansas; Fannie is the wife of C. W. Holmes, of Keosauqua, Van Buren Co., Iowa; Joseph married Miss Julia Wahrer, and lives in Charleston Township; Susie married John Hopp, of Charleston Township.

When Mr. and Mrs. Miles began housekeeping in Iowa they had just seventy cents in cash and a limited assortment of household goods. They had been reared, however, to habits of industry and economy, and were not dismayed by their circumscribed possessions, but bravely set to work to improve the farm and establish a comfortable home. They "pulled together," courageously met and overcame the difficulties which surrounded them, and in due time received their reward. Seven years previous to the late Civil War, Mr. Miles was engaged in keeping a public-house upon the site of his present homestead, where very often as many as forty guests at one time obtained "rest, shelter and food," and many of them are still living, and often refer with pleasure to the hospitable landlord and his lady who presided with such genuine kindness and courtesy over the affairs of that quiet, comfortable inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles are liberal in their religious belief, and their pleasant home is the resort of the best people of this vicinity. During their long residence here they have endeared themselves to a large circle of friends, and are widely known throughout this section for their true courtesy, genial hospitality, and many other worthy traits of character. Among the band of honored pioneers who assisted to mark out the path of a future civilization, Joseph Miles and his wife occupy a prominent and enviable position.

* * *

MICHAEL KILBRIDE, an extensive farmer of Pleasant Ridge Township, who is comfortably located on section 27, and carrying on the peaceful occupation of a farmer, is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and was born Aug. 21, 1842. His father, Michael Kilbride, was of Irish nativity and parentage, and emigrated to the United States when a young man. On reaching American shores he remained for a brief time in New York City, and then proceeded to Zanesville, Ohio. While stopping in the Empire City, he was united in marriage with Miss Bridget Salmon, a native of his own country, who accompanied him to Zanesville, where they lived until the year 1845. They then removed to Cincinnati, and two years later crossed the Mississippi, and coming into Lee County, located upon a tract of land in Pleasant Ridge Township, where they remained until his decease, which occurred in 1884, after he was seventy-two years old. Mrs. K. is still living (1886), and is seventy-four years of age. The parental household included the following children, six of whom are yet living: John is in California; the second son was Michael; Turns is in Arizona; James is in Missouri; Timothy died in the last mentioned State in February, 1885, at the age of thirty-five years; Andrew and Owen are in Colorado; Rose Anne is the wife of Delphos Hallock, of Lee County.

Michael Kilbride, Jr., came with his father's family to Iowa when he was a child of five years old. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-two, and then went over the plains to California with a team of cattle. He engaged in mining for the space of nine years, and when he was ready to return, was transported hither by steam—quite an improvement on the former method of travel. He now has charge of the homestead of 160 acres which is owned by his mother, the affairs of which he is conducting in a successful and creditable manner.

* * *

CHARLES S. PRICE, of Ft. Madison, of the firm of C. S. Price & Co., with his partners is successfully engaged as a dealer in agricultural implements, buggies and heavy hardware. He is a highly esteemed citizen and a straightforward business man, and a gentleman who is giving material aid to the industrial interests of his community. Our subject is a native of Austria, born in 1848, and the son of Edward and Etta (Goodfield) Price, natives of the same country as their son, where they were united in marriage in 1824. They became the parents of four children, and twenty years later emigrated to the United States, making their first location in Lancaster County, Pa. There they remained for ten years, and then removed to Minnesota, settling in Mendota, where the father departed this life in 1869, leaving his widow, three sons and one daughter. The mother subsequently married again, and soon after this event the subject of our sketch, although but thirteen years old, left his home, and since that time has "paddled his own canoe." He first boarded a steamboat on the Upper Mississippi, where he was employed until after the outbreak of the Rebellion, and in 1863 enlisted in the United States service, and was mustered in as a bugler in the 29th Minnesota Cavalry. He served until 1866, and then received an honorable discharge with his comrades. His service in the army was rather enjoyable than otherwise, as he possessed many agreeable traits of character and was the pet of his regiment.

After his return from the army, young Price again engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi, and in the course of time had accumulated a snug little sum of money. In the fall of 1868 he came to Ft. Madison, and established himself as a barber, having learned the trade while on the river. He was thus occupied until 1884, when he established his present business, and two years later associated himself in partnership with Mr. C. E. Kern.

Mr. Price was married in 1871, to Miss Lena Soechtig, of Ft. Madison. Mrs. Price was born in 1854, and is a lady of great energy of character, and with more than ordinary talent for business. She is a manufacturer of and dealer in theatrical and masquerade goods, and, as Madame Price, carries on the largest business of the kind in the State. By her union with our subject she has become the mother of two children—Etta and Charles. They occupy a pleasant residence, and are surrounded by all the evidences of cultivation and refinement. Mr. Price is a Knight Templar and member of the I. O. O. F., also a member of the K. of P., and is connected with the Lutheran Church.

* * *

GEORGE LAYTON, a highly respected and successful farmer of Des Moines Township, is the possessor of a fine estate of 360 acres located on section 22. It is well stocked and mostly under a good state of cultivation, and presents one of the prettiest spots in the landscape of the county. Our subject is a native of the proud old commonwealth of Ohio, and was born in Pike County, Nov. 25, 1830. His father, James Layton, was a native of the same county and State, and a farmer by occupation. He was married in his native county in early manhood to Miss Elizabeth Cartwright, a Virginia lady, whose parents removed to Pike County at an early day, and there passed the remainder of their lives. They reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom the subject of our sketch was the youngest but two. He was a lad of only eleven years of age when he was bereaved of both parents, and his home was afterward among strangers. His parents were both from excellent old families, men and women who had lived honorable lives, and have transmitted to their descendants those qualities which would serve them well through life, and which were strongly inherited by the subject of our sketch.

After the death of his parents, George Layton was compelled to look out for himself, and he was engaged industriously at whatever his hands could find to do, working principally upon the farms in his immediate neighborhood and on the Ohio River with flatboats. At the age of sixteen years he went to Scioto County, Ohio, where he lived until his marriage. The maiden of his choice was Miss Sarah A. Smith, the daughter of James and Susan (Thomas) Smith, natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively. The wedding occurred Feb. 29, 1850. The parents of the bride were married in Lewis County, Ky., and settled upon a farm at Sandy Spring, Adams Co., Ohio, where they were early pioneers, and kept the post-office for the early settlers for some time after their arrival there. Thence they proceeded to Iowa, in 1856, and thereafter lived for a time in Missouri, but are now making their home with their daughter, Mrs. Layton, of this notice. The father is eighty-five years of age and the mother eighty-two.

Mrs. Layton was born in Adams County, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1831. She was reared and educated there, and remained with her parents until her marriage. By her union with our subject she has become the mother of five children, one of whom, William, died at the age of seven months. The living are, James, who was married to Miss Sarah Lee, and is residing on a farm in Des Moines Township; Charles, India and George are at home with their parents. India is an accomplished and finely educated young lady, and George is operating the homestead for his father.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Layton settled upon a farm in Adams County, where they remained for four years. They crossed the Mississippi in 1856, and made their first settlement in Lee County, and have consequently been residents of the Hawkeye State for a period of thirty years. In that time they have witnessed many remarkable and interesting changes, and have assisted by every means within their power in the progress and welfare of their adopted county and township. They are the stanch friends of education and morality, and have lent their influence, accompanied by their means, to every good work and purpose. Mrs. Layton was reared a Presbyterian, and Mr. L., although he does not meddle much with politics, still has his decided opinions, and uniformly votes the straight Republican ticket. They are posessors of one of the most comfortable homesteads in Lee County, and are enjoying the fruits of their early toil, as well as the esteem and friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

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JOHN E. CRAIG, of the law firm of Craig, McCrary & Craig, at Keokuk, Iowa, is one of the most prominent attorneys of Lee County, and stands high in his profession. He is a native of Claysville, Washington Co., Pa., and was born March 14, 1853. His father, Alexander K. Craig, a native of the same county and State, and a farmer by occupation, still resides near the place of his birth, and is still strong and active. He was born in 1828, and was married in early manhood to Miss Sarah McLain, who is three years the junior of her husband, having been born in 1831, and is still living. The household included seven children, of whom two are deceased.

The subject of our sketch is the second child of his parents' family, and his early life was spent upon the farm. He was a bright and studious boy and improved every opportunity afforded him to obtain an education. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching, and was occupied with that and farming alternately for the following four years. In the meantime he had pursued his studies as closely as possible, and had thus become fitted for admission into the Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., from which he graduated in 1877. He then resumed teaching, and was employed in Lebanon Academy, near Pittsburgh, until 1878. But he was not quite satisfied with his condition or prospects in his native State, and concluded to cross the Mississippi and seek his fortune in the West. He accordingly came to Iowa, and began reading law in the office of his uncle, John H. Craig, of Keokuk, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar. The following year he became associated in partnership with his preceptor, with whom he has continued to this date. The firm is one of the most prominent in this section of the State, and is transacting an extensive and prosperous business.

John E. Craig was united in marriage with Miss Fame S., daughter of Moses and Susanna Coulter. She was born in Allegheny County, Pa., but at the date of her marriage was a resident of Washington County. Of this marriage has been born one son, Moses Coulter. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members in good standing of the Presbyterian Church of Keokuk, and in politics Mr. Craig uniformly casts his vote with the Democratic party. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters and has been a member of the School Board for three years. He is an able "stump" speaker, and was one of the representatives of his county in the Twenty-first General Assembly of the Iowa State Legislature. He is a man of broad, liberal views and generous impulses, always ready to aid in any enterprise which tends to the welfare and advancement of his county and community. The family occupy a pleasant home, and are surrounded by all those elements of life which are the outgrowth of culture, refinement, and a high morality.

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JOSEPH G. ANDERSON, A. M., a prominent and popular attorney of Keokuk, is a native of Ohio, born in Cincinnati, Aug. 30, 1848. He is the son of Robert James and Mary Jane (Whitney) Anderson, and came with his parents to the Hawkeye State in 1857. They made their first location in Keokuk and here he received his early education. From 1860 to 1867 he lived on a farm in Clark County, Mo. Afterward he entered the State University of Missouri at Columbia, in 1867, taking a full classical course, and graduating from there in 1873, having been admitted to the bar two years previously, in 1871. He commenced the practice of his profession at Keokuk, and has been associated in partnership with several of the leading attorneys of the city. He is at present a member of the law firm which does business under the title of Anderson, Davis & Hagarman. He has confined his attention principally to chancery cases, otherwise following a general practice, with the exception of criminal cases. He is a Republican in politics and has been prominent in the local councils of his party, having been a delegate several times to various important conventions. He has steadily declined to become the incumbent of any office, but has occupied the position of City Attorney for two years.

Mr. Anderson's education has been acquired mainly by his own efforts. He was remarkably studious and industrious, and taught school for some time in order to obtain funds to purchase books and to complete his full course of study. He has occupied a position as teacher in the State University of Missouri, and in the practice of his profession has met with fine success, the firm of which he is a member being the most popular and successful in the city. Mr. Anderson has invested largely of his means in real estate in Keokuk.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson and Miss Emily Tomlinson was celebrated Sept. 22, 1876. Mrs. A. is the daughter of W. E. Tomlinson, of Burlington, and was born in Kentucky, Oct. 31, 1856. Of this union there have been born five children, as follows: Joseph R., Emily T., James T., Mary and William E.

Mr. Anderson has a genuine love for learning, and even amid the duties of his profession gives time to the study of logical and metaphysical subjects, and has been the author of some articles written for the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy." He was for many years connected with the Keokuk Law School as Professor of Code Pleadings, Law of Corporations, etc. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and has been connected with every important law case tried at Keokuk for the last ten years. His firm is counsel for all the important corporations in the city, and has built up an extensive and popular business.

Mr. Anderson occupies a fine residence in one of the pleasantest parts of the city, and his home, within and without, bears evidence of refinement and ample means. Socially Mr. and Mrs. A. occupy an enviable position, and represent the culture and breeding of the first-class residents of Keokuk.

* * *

DR. F. M. TATE, a prominent resident and skillful physician of Keokuk, is a native of Indiana, and was born Dec. 21, 1830. His parents were James and Sarah (Duryea) Tate, natives respectively of Harrison and Mason Counties, Ky. James Tate removed from his native State to Indiana in 1830, where he remained engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1849, when he crossed the Mississippi and came into the Hawkeye State, locating on a farm in Monroe County, near Albia. Four years later he moved into the town, and prosecuted a general merchandise business until his death, which occurred in 1866. The wife and mother survived him four years, dying in 1870. They had a family of eight children, all of whom lived to be men and women, but five are since deceased. Those living are: F. M., the subject of our sketch; Sarah, now Mrs. Sneer, of Jasper County, Ill., and Thomas B., of Albia, this State.

Dr. Tate of our notice was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools. He came with his father's family to Iowa, and as preparatory to the study of medicine, pursued a course of study in a select school at Albia. In 1855 he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Sherwood, of Cincinnati, and pursuing his studies in the Eclectic College of Medicine of that city, graduated in 1857. He subsequently graduated also from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. During these two years he received clinical instruction at the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati.

After the completion of his college course, Dr. Tate entered into partnership with Dr. William Sherwood, which relation continued one year, and Dr. Tate then returned to Iowa, and located at Farmington, Van Buren County, where he engaged continuously in the practice of his profession for the following thirteen years. In 1872 he came to Keokuk, where he has since been located, and has become an honored member of the profession in this locality.

Dr. Tate was married to his present wife in February, 1858. She was formerly Miss Eliza S., daughter of Gen. William and Josephine E. (Simmons) Carhartt, of Roscoe, Ohio. Their union has been blest by the birth of two children—Thomas C. and Frederick F. The former is a civil engineer at Peru, Ind.; Frederick F. is at home with his parents. The Doctor and his family reside at No. 1206 Blondeau street, and enjoy the friendship and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances, and as a citizen he contributes materially to the social and moral interests of the community.

* * *

WILSON BULLARD, a prominent and successful farmer of Jefferson Township, owns and occupies a fine estate on section 14, and is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock growing. His farm is finely improved and adapted to the growth of all kinds of cereals and vegetables, and is well stocked with finely bred animals. It is supplied with a comfortable farm residence, a good barn, and all the necessary outbuildings for the shelter of stock and the storing of grain, and taken all together it constitutes one of the finest spots in the landscape of this county. Mr. Bullard is a native of Jefferson Township, and was born Aug. 19, 1838. (For parental history see sketch of Alex Bullard).

The early life of our subject was spent at home on his father's farm and in attendance at the pioneer schools. At the age of fourteen years he was deprived of a father's support by death, and at that early period in life started out to battle for himself. He employed himself at whatever his hands could find to do, and soon began to cultivate the soil upon his own account. He was successful in his undertaking, and March 15, 1850, was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude A. Wallace, who was also born and reared in Lee County. The parents of Mrs. Bullard are both now deceased. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and a man highly esteemed in his vicinity. Of this union there were born two children: Gracie G. is the wife of Barnard Rebo, and lives in Hitchcock County, Neb., upon a farm; Deborah is deceased. Mrs. Gertrude Bullard died at her home in Jefferson Township in 1871. She was an estimable Christian lady, and highly esteemed by all who knew her, as a loving wife, an affectionate mother, and a kind neighbor. She was connected with the Baptist Church, and a regular attendant upon its services.

On the 17th day of October, 1876, Mr. Bullard was the second time married, to Miss Sophia Marshall, a native of Lee County, Iowa. She was born at Montrose, Feb. 13, 1853, and is the daughter of William and Roxyllania (Overton) Marshall, natives respectively of Virginia and Indiana. When Mr. Marshall was eleven years old, his father removed from Virginia to Washington County, Ind., and there his son, the father of Mrs. Bullard, was reared to manhood, and united in marriage with Miss Overton, who was born and reared in the same county and State. Afterward the family, consisting of the parents and three children, came into Iowa and settled on a new farm near Montrose, in the spring of 1843. Very little of the land was improved, but they occupied their time industriously, and after the lapse of a few years effected a remarkable improvement in its condition. Mrs. Marshall died in Jefferson Township in 1860; Mr. Marshall is living with his daughter, Mrs. Bullard. The latter was the youngest but one of a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. She remained at home, and after the death of her mother, when she was only a child of seven years old, had the principal care of her father's household. Mr. and Mrs. Bullard became the parents of seven children, four of whom are deceased, viz., John S., and three infants who died unnamed. Those remaining are Lottie, Pearl M. and Bessie B.

After his marriage Mr. Bullard began farming operations in Jefferson Township, making his first purchase of land in about 1854, and which comprises a part of his present homestead. It lies along the first bottom of the Mississippi River in the "half-breed" tract. Here he has pursued the even tenor of his way, rendering kindly acts to his neighbors as opportunity afforded, and in all respects fulfilling the obligations of a good citizen. He has never aspired to office, but on the contrary has been content to quietly and unobtrusively attend to the affairs of his farm, although he has decided views upon politics and matters in general. He is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and uniformly casts his vote in support of its principles.

* * *

CHARLES F. LYE is senior member of the firm of Lye & King, of Keokuk, retailers and jobbers in dry goods, and occupies a prominent position among the business men of the Gate City. He is a native of Hastings, England, born March 4, 1840, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Pope) Lye, also natives of the same country. Robert Lye was a dry-goods merchant in earlier years, and later a dealer in china ware. He retired from active business in 1872. The wife and mother departed this life in 1855. Their family consisted of nine children, six of whom are living, the record being as follows: Robert is in New Zealand; Ellen, Mrs. Wheeler, is in Brighton, England; the third child was Charles F., our subject; Mary J. is in London; Francis E., in Brighton, and Archibald R., in Lewis, England.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents during his younger years, and received a good education in the primary schools, which was supplemented by attendance at the Bank Street College of Hastings, from which he graduated at the age of fourteen years. He was then apprenticed to Mr. Andrews, of Newmarket, Cambridge, to learn the dry-goods business. Here he remained for six years, then went to London, and was engaged as a clerk. He was employed in the dry-goods trade for four years, and then enlisted in the British army. He was promoted Sergeant, and served eight years, six years of this time being spent in India and China. He was there in the siege and capture of Takoo Forts, and was wounded in that engagement. He then returned with his regiment to England, subsequently went to Ireland, and was afterward stationed at Londonderry. The state of his health now necessitated his being sent to the hospital, and he secured his discharge on account of disability.

After his discharge from the army Mr. Lye engaged as clerk in the dry-goods business at Hastings, and was thus occupied for three years. In 1870 he determined to seek his fortunes in the New World and came to the United States, making his first settlement in Dearborn County, Ind. Here he engaged as clerk in the dry-goods business, and remained for two years. In 1878 he came to Keokuk, and accepted a position with the firm of Irwin, Phillips & Co., with whom he remained three years, and was afterward connected with John Zerr in the dry-goods business. Mr. Lye established his present business in 1882, on the corner of Main and Eighth streets. The following year he associated himself in partnership with Mr. King. They are doing an extensive business, and give employment to six clerks.

Mr. Lye was married in 1880, to Miss A. E. King, daughter of the late James King, of Dearborn County, Ind. Of this union there has been born one child—Emma E. They occupy a handsome residence on Fulton street, and their circle of friends and acquaintances includes the best citizens of Keokuk. Mr. Lye is a straightforward business man, highly respected in his community, and a valuable factor among the business interests of Lee County.

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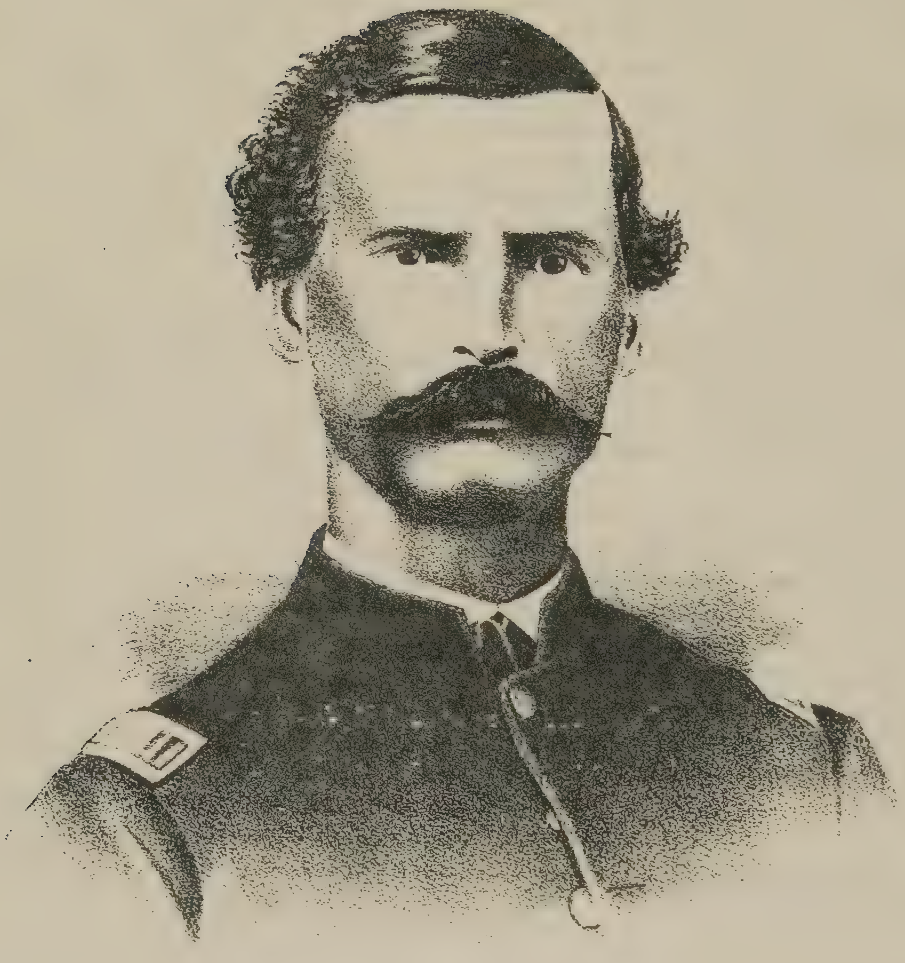
CHARLES HUBENTHAL, Deputy Sheriff of Lee County, Iowa, who resides at Keokuk, is a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and was born June 25, 1832. He entered school at the age of six years, and continued his studies until the age of twelve. He then came to America with his uncle, Adam Williams, his father and mother both having died when he was quite young. They landed in New York City, and thence proceeded to Texas, arriving there during the cholera scourge. The uncle and all of his family were stricken with this terrible disease, which resulted fatally in each case, and our subject was thus left in a strange land without friends or means. He was taken to New



Ralph R Teller

York City by his neighbors, and became an apprentice to learn the butcher's trade, which he mastered in all its details, and soon began doing business in this line on his own account.

From the Empire City our subject removed to Pittsburgh, and then to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until 1850, and in April of that year came to Keokuk and engaged with two different firms in this city, his former employers being both now deceased. Four years later he embarked in the business here on his own account, opening a meat-market on Main street and another on Fourth street. These soon became the principal shops of the kind in Keokuk, and he carried on a prosperous and lucrative business until 1861. He then went to California and opened a market in Sacramento, which he continued until the following year, when the gold and silver excitement attracted him to the mining regions. After working in the mines at Virginia City he went into Nevada, locating in Clifton during its early settlement, and afterward started a butcher shop, in which he carried on business successfully for about five years. He then went to Montana, where he followed the same, carrying on a wholesale and retail business and coining money. In the winter of 1868 he returned to Keokuk, and continued his meat-market until 1881, when he sold out, and forming a partnership with James Welch, engaged in the ice business, running four wagons and employing about twelve men during the summer months. This he followed until the death of his partner, when he sold out his interest in the business and invested in a dry-brick machine.

Mr. Hubenthal was married, in 1856, to Miss Anna Arnold, of Keokuk, who is a native of his own country, and emigrated to America with her parents when a little girl. They have become the parents of one child—Anna Amelia, now twelve years of age. Mr. Hubenthal has taken an active interest in public matters since coming to this State, and keeps himself well informed upon the current events of the day. He has served as Alderman in the Fifth Ward for two terms, and is a gentleman whose judgment is uniformly consulted in regard to matters of importance. Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Franklin Pierce. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1885, and assumed the duties of his office in January, 1886.

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CAPT. RALPH R. TELLER, a successful fruit-grower of Jackson Township and the suburbs of Keokuk, is a native of New York City, born Jan. 29, 1827, and is the son of Luke and Julia A. (Remson) Teller, natives of the State of New York, in which they lived after their marriage, and became the parents of nine children. They were most worthy and excellent people, highly respected by the community in which they lived, and reared their family to habits of industry and economy, giving them such education as the schools of that period afforded.

When he arrived at suitable years our subject learned the trade of a shoemaker in his native city, and followed his occupation there until he was twenty-two years old. In 1859 he came into the young State of Iowa, and made his home alternately in Iowa and Missouri for the following ten years, when he decided to settle in Jackson Township, this county. Two years thereafter, when the notes of Civil War began to sound throughout the land, he identified himself with the thousands who were volunteering their services in support of the Union, enlisting in April, 1861, in the 2d Iowa Infantry, in which he served for two and one-half years. He went in as a private, and was promoted First Lieutenant of the 60th Regiment of Colored Infantry, in which capacity he served until the following year, when he was tendered a Captain's commission for meritorious services while fighting the enemy in Arkansas. He retained his commission until the close of the war, and was mustered out on the 2d of November, 1865.

After his return from the army Capt. Teller returned to Jackson Township, where he lived for one year, and then went South into Arkansas, where he was engaged in farming for a period of seven years. He then sold out and returned to Jackson Township, which has remained his home since that time. He has nine and three-fourths acres of valuable land, which is highly cultivated and devoted exclusively to the culture of berries, apples and peaches.

Ralph R. Teller and Miss Nancy A. Trimble were united in marriage in Sandusky, Lee Co., Iowa, Sept. 21, 1871, and have become the parents of four children, three of whom died in infancy, William T. being the only survivor. Capt. Teller is in all respects a thorough business man and a good citizen, and in politics classes himself among the Independents, although strongly in sympathy with the Republican party. Socially he is connected with Torrence Post No. 2, G. A. R.

As a representative and esteemed citizen of this county we present the portrait of Capt. Teller in connection with this personal history.

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JOSEPH A. LUPTON, a prominent and highly respected farmer of Jackson Township, owns and occupies a valuable homestead pleasantly located on section 19. It consists of 440 acres of finely cultivated land, a handsome farm dwelling, good barns and outhouses, and all the necessary appliances for the storing of grain, the shelter of stock, and the carrying on of agriculture after the most improved methods. He has valuable farm machinery and implements, and all the appliances of a first-class modern farm estate.

The subject of this biography is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born in Highland County, July 12, 1827. He is the son of David and Ruth (Adams) Lupton, natives of Virginia, where they were married, and settled for a time, afterward removing to Highland County, Ohio. They removed from this latter State in 1844, crossed the Mississippi into Lee County, Iowa, were residents of Keokuk and Jackson Township for a time, and then removed to Unionville, Mo., where their lives terminated. The parental family consisted of eleven children, of whom our subject was the fourth in order of birth.

Mr. Lupton was about seventeen years old when his parents came to Lee County, in 1844. He had received excellent home training and a fair education in the public schools. During his youthful years he assisted his parents in the duties around the homestead, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. He was married in Jackson Township, Feb. 26, 1852, to Miss Annie, daughter of John and Sarah (Slayter) Lancaster, who were of English descent and parentage. They emigrated to the United States in 1847, and coming directly to Lee County, Iowa, settled in Jackson Township, where the death of John Lancaster occurred Sept. 29, 1850. His wife survived him until May 5, 1856, and came to her death by a railroad accident on the Isthmus of Panama, while on a journey to California. John Lancaster was a wholesale butcher and cattle dealer in Liverpool.

Mrs. Lupton, wife of our subject, was born in Liverpool, England, June 14, 1835, and by her marriage has become the mother of ten children: William and Joseph are deceased, the former was married to Miss Fankhouser, located in Jackson Township, and died there in March, 1879, leaving two children—Horace and Mamie; the others are John C., David A., Sarah E., Louis E. (in California), Mary B., Annie R., Asa F. and Charles N.

Mr. Lupton has taken an intelligent interest in the affairs of his adopted county, and acted as Board Supervisor of his township. He is Republican in politics, and with his wife is prominently connected with the Presbyterian Church. In 1861 Mr. L. went to California, accompanied by his family, where they remained five years, and were engaged in agricultural pursuits, the climate of that region and the change in condition and location proving of great benefit to them, and a most valuable experience.

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HENRY DANIEL McCONN, a highly respected citizen and successful banker of Ft. Madison, is Cashier of the German-American Bank, the duties of which position he is transacting with ability and success. Mr. McConn is a native of Ft. Madison, born March 7, 1849, and is the son of Daniel and Caroline (Cattermole) McConn. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native place, and entered the St. Louis University of St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated with honors in 1864. His studies had materially impared his health, and after these were completed he entered the flouring-mill in which his father was engaged, and there became recuperated and was prepared to enter upon a commercial course in the Business College of Burlington, Iowa. He then entered the banking-house of J. H. Bacon, and when this was merged into the Ft. Madison National Bank, he became Assistant Cashier. This was succeeded by the Bank of Ft. Madison, of which he was chosen Cashier, and from which he withdrew to organize a German-American Bank, with which he has since been connected.

The marriage of Henry Daniel McConn and Miss Marie Louise Chauvin was celebrated in the spring of 1877. Of this union there have been born three children, of whom Mary C. died at the age of six years; the two remaining are Eugene C. and Julia Howse. Mr. and Mrs. McConn occupy a high position in the community, and their home is replete with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Mr. McConn is Democratic in politics, and socially is a member of the I. O. O. F. He gives close attention to his business, is honorable and upright in his transactions, and is rapidly accumulating a competency for the future. Although not connected with any religious denomination, he is a stanch friend of morality and education, and by his means and influence assists in the support of every good work and purpose tending to the welfare of his city and county.

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J. C. ARMENTROUT, M. D., of Keokuk, Professor of Physiology, Histology, and Diseases of the Nervous System in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is a native of the Hawkeye State, born in Cedar County, Sept. 25, 1851. He is the son of Joseph C. and Mary (Long) Armentrout, natives of Virginia. The father was engaged in mercantile pursuits during his younger years, but in 1850 came to Iowa, located in Cedar County, and engaged in farming. He is still living, and has all his life been a prominent man wherever his lot has been cast. Soon after coming into Cedar County he was appointed Postmaster, and has held other important offices in this locality. He and his excellent wife are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which they have contributed liberally and cheerfully, and in which Mr. A. has been Class-Leader and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. They have been the parents of a family of eight children, of whom two are deceased, and of the living the record is as follows: J. C., the subject of our sketch, was the eldest child; Mary became the wife of John Rorick, and resides in Cedar County; Ella V. married Ira Miller, a resident of Cedar Rapids; Rosa B., now Mrs. Marshall Butterfield, is a resident of Milton, Muscatine County; her husband is an attorney and a graduate of the State University of Iowa; George is a student of medicine in Keokuk Medical College; Amanda B. is a teacher in the public schools of Cedar County.

The younger days of the subject of our sketch were occupied in attending the public schools and assisting in the lighter duties around the homestead. He pursued his studies during the winter seasons until he was nineteen years old, when he attended the school at Montrose for two winters. He then taught in Benton County one term, and afterward entered McClain's Academy at Iowa City, where he remained one term, taught school for two terms in Cedar County, took a brief course of study at Wilton Academy in Muscatine County, and then entered the State University at Iowa City, remaining there two terms, when he was proffered the position as Principal of McClain's Academy, which he held for the following three years, having charge of from 300 to 500 students. At the expiration of this time he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Prof. G. O. Morgridge, M. D., of Muscatine, and subsequently spent one summer with Prof. Middleton, of Davenport, in his office and in the hospital at that place, in the meantime teaching and lecturing throughout the State, and before Teachers' Institutes on physiology. He continued under the instruction of Prof. Morgridge until he entered the medical department of the Iowa State Unversity, from which he graduated in 1883. He was a close student and made the most of his opportunities, and became a writer of considerable note. While yet a student he became the author of a work entitled, "Outlines in Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene," which was published in 1881, and was received with great favor. He commenced the practice of his profession in Iowa City, where he remained for one year, and in the spring of 1884 went to South Bend, Ind. Here he enjoyed a fine practice from the start, and the following summer was proffered his present position, which he accepted, and removed to the Gate City in October, 1885.

Dr. Armentrout was married in 1883, to Miss Esther Vinall, a native of Davenport, Iowa, and daughter of Henry Vinall, Esq. The Doctor, by a former marriage, has one son living—Coral R. Dr. Armentrout stands high in his profession in this city, and as a member of the community is highly esteemed for his social and intellectual endowments, and is a member of the Keokuk Medical Association. He takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, educationally and religiously, and with his wife is a member of Chatham Square Methodist Episcopal Church of Keokuk. Mrs. A. is a teacher in the Sabbath-school, and the Doctor has served as Superintendent in other localities for a number of years. Their pleasant home is situated at No. 606 North Fourth street, and they have gathered about them a circle comprising the best and most cultured people of the city.

* * *

WILLIAM B. FREDERICK, a highly respected and well educated citizen of Ft. Madison, is a native of Lee County, born in the town where he now resides, on the 17th of March, 1856. He is the third son of Charles and Rosanna Frederick (see sketch in another part of this volume.) He was but two years old when his parents removed to the farm in Madison Township, and they lived there until he was fourteen years old. He then returned to the city of which he has since been a resident. He received his education in the public schools, and soon after his return to the city engaged as a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained for six years, and then set up business on his own account in the same line of merchandise. He has been in the grocery business since that time, with the exception of three months, and has prospered.

Mr. Frederick was married, June 10, 1880, to Miss Fannie Anderson, a native of Montrose, Lee County. Her parents were Benjamin and Louise (Davis) Anderson, and she remained with them until her marriage, receiving a good education. Mrs. Frederick, in earlier years, was a popular and successful teacher in the public schools of Ft. Madison.

Mr. Frederick is independent in politics, and while not connected with any church organization, is a stanch friend of morality and good order, and the encourager of every good work and purpose, to which he zealously contributes by his influence and means.

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JAMES McNAMARA, who is prominent among the business men of Keokuk, is an extensive dealer in coal, lime, cement, plaster paris, sewer pipe, land tile, fire brick, mixed paints, alabastine, etc., and is located at Nos. 426 and 428 Johnson street. He is also a very prominent contractor. Our subject is a native of the Emerald Isle, and was born in County Clare, near the Lakes of Inchiquin about seven miles from Ennis, in April, 1830, his parents being James and Mary (Barrett) McNamara, natives of the same country and locality. The father was a farmer by occupation, and not being satisfied with his condition or prospects in his native country, resolved to emigrate to America. Accordingly, in 1852, he left his native land, and after a safe voyage, landed in New York City, whence he proceeded to Indiana, and remained in that State for five years. Thence he came with his family to Keokuk, and engaged in the grocery business with his son, John B., until his decease, which occurred in 1869. The wife and mother had preceded him three years, dying in 1866. He was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and with his wife adhered to the Catholic faith of their fathers. Their household included ten children, of whom nine are still living: Bridget, Mrs. McNamara, resides in Indiana; Patrick is engaged in the grocery business in Keokuk; Nora, now Mrs. Murphy, resides in Louisville, Ky.; Michael is a resident of Keokuk, as also are James, Maggie, Mary, and John, who is Clerk of the District Court; Annie lives in Missouri.

The younger years of Mr. McNamara were spent upon his father's farm and in attendance at the common schools. At the early age of eighteen years, he left the parental roof and his native land and set sail for the New World. After a prosperous voyage he landed in Boston, and for a time was employed on a farm. He then set his face westward, going to New Albany, Ind., and after he had attained to years of manhood, engaged in contracting and building, having under his charge from 100 to 150 men. In 1857 he came to Keokuk and pursued the same occupation for two years, when he went to St. Louis, engaged there in the same business, and remained until 1861. He then returned to Keokuk, and during the building of the Government canal in this section, took a contract for $20,000, which involved the employment of 100 men. When this was completed, he still continued as a contractor and builder, in which he was very successful, and accumulated sufficient means to establish his present business, in which he became engaged in 1876. His business office is located in the building which he erected in 1882, and besides his own handsome residence, he owns three other dwelling-houses which are occupied by tenants.

Mr. McNamara was married in 1855, to Miss Anne, the daughter of Patrick and Bridget Moran, of Bedford, Ind. Of this union there have been born six children, of whom the following are living: Cornelius, Frank, John and Charles. The three first-named are associated with their father in his business, and Charles is connected with the hardware firm of A. Weber & Co. The family residence is located at No. 812 Bank street, where its inmates enjoy all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. The family is connected with the Roman Catholic Church, and politically Mr. McNamara casts his vote with the Democratic party. He is one of the prominent and substantial business men of Keokuk and takes a lively interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of the Gate City. Formerly he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and is now one of the Park Commissioners, and contributes cheerfully and liberally to every good work and purpose in his vicinity.

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RICHARD E. GRIFFIS, a highly esteemed resident and farmer of Cedar Township, was born in Kentucky, Oct. 10, 1836. His father, William Griffis, was also a native of the same State, and his grandfather was a native of Wales, who came to America with his parents at an early period in the history of this country, and located in Kentucky. They removed from this State to Indiana in about 1836, settling in Clay County, on a tract of timber land. There were few inhabitants in the region at that day, but those hardy pioneers were brave and persevering, and in due time cleared a farm and established a home in the wilderness. There they lived until 1859, then sold out, and sought a home farther West, beyond the Father of Waters. Coming into Iowa, they purchased a farm in Jasper County, and here the grandparents of our subject passed the remainder of their lives.

William Griffis, the father of our subject, was reared in Kentucky, and removed from his native State with his parents to Indiana. The removal was accomplished by means of four horses and a wagon. In the latter they loaded their household effects, and during the journey camped and cooked by the wayside. They built a log house upon a tract of timber land in Clay County, and became the possessors of a large acreage. The log cabin in due time was replaced by a substantial frame house, and they were prospered in their labors of clearing the land and tilling the soil. In 1851, accompanied by his family, William Griffis started on an overland journey to Missouri. He only remained in that State, however, for one year, and then coming into Lee County, Iowa, rented a farm in Washington Township, upon which he continued one year, and then purchased a tract of land and began its improvement and cultivation, remaining here until two years before his death, which occurred in Nebraska.

In early manhood William Griffis was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Elsen, a native of Kentucky. She accompanied her husband through all his wanderings and shared in his toils and anxieties. She finally came with him to this county, and died in Jefferson Township. Of their union there were born six children, as follows: Hezekiah lives in Crystal City, Dak.; the second son is the subject of our sketch, and following came his brother James; John lives in Pottawattamie County, Iowa; Mary A., the wife of John Bullard, lives in Wayne County, Iowa; the youngest child died in infancy.

The subject of this history was but three years old when his parents removed from his native State to Indiana, and sixteen when they came to Lee County. He was reared to farming pursuits and remained under the parental roof until his marriage. He then rented a farm in Washington Township, where he remained for two years, and then purchased a farm in Wayne County, which he occupied three years, then returned and settled on the old homestead in Lee County, which he operated until 1867. He then purchased his present homestead. It was a tract of wild and unimproved land when he took possession of it, but through the exercise of ceaseless industry he has brought it to a high state of cultivation, and supplied it with valuable farm buildings. The homestead consists of 160 acres, and Mr. Griffis also has a finely improved farm of 181 acres in Marion Township.

Richard E. Griffis and Miss Mary Sawyer were united in marriage on the 5th of August, 1860. Mrs. G. was a native of this county, her birth occurring in Washington Township, Aug. 7, 1841. Her father, John Sawyer, was a New Englander, born in Wendell, Franklin Co., Mass., where he was reared and married, and there remained until 1832. He then went to Ohio with his family, remaining in that State four years, and from there went into the Territory of Wisconsin, settling on the Blackhawk Purchase, and soon thereafter made a claim in Washington Township, this county. The land was not then even surveyed, but when it came into market he located upon it and remained there until his death. Mrs. Jemima Sawyer, the mother of Mrs. Griffis, was a native of the same State as her husband, and coming West with him, departed this life in Washington Township in 1884. The parental household consisted of six children, as follows: Franklin is in Texas; Ashel is deceased; William C. enlisted as a soldier in 1861, and died while in the service in October of the same year; Sarah M., the wife of Hezekiah Griffis, lives in Custer City, Dak.; Martha J., now Mrs. Hamill, lives in Mt. Hamill; Nathaniel G. is in Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffis of our sketch became the parents of three children—Sylvester, Edith and Herbert. Mrs. Griffis died Feb. 2, 1887. The family is highly respected in this community, and Mr. G. is faithfully fulfilling the obligations of a good citizen. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and is the friend of good order, education, morality and religion.

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DR. T. J. MAXWELL, of Keokuk, Iowa, has been a resident of the Gate City since 1882, and during this comparatively brief period has taken rank among the first of his profession in this vicinity. He is a native of Ohio, born in New Athens, Harrison County, on the 6th of March, 1837. His parents were John and Jane (Orr) Maxwell, natives respectively of West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Thomas Maxwell, the grandfather of our subject, removed from his native State to Ohio in 1804, and there engaged in farming pursuits. There the father of our subject was reared, and was engaged with his father upon the farm until he attained to years of maturity, when he became a skilled mechanic, and was engaged in the building of mills and other important structures until 1842. He then crossed the Misssissippi to look over the country, and being pleased with the prospect, removed his family here in 1844, and located in Washington County. Here he pursued his building operations in and around Crawfordsville until he ceased from his earthly labors in 1869. The wife of his youth survived him sixteen years, dying in 1885. They were the parents of nine children, one of whom died in infancy. The others lived to mature years, and six of these latter are still living: Mary, Mrs. Allen, and Zipporah, Mrs. Walker, are residents of Kansas; the fourth child was T. J., the subject of our sketch; Emma, Mrs. McCall, and Elizabeth, Mrs. Anderson, are in Washington, Iowa; Rachel A., Mrs. Brook, is in Kansas.

Dr. Maxwell of our sketch spent the greater part of his early years obtaining a primary education in the district schools. At the age of fourteen years he engaged as clerk in a store, and a part of the time attended the academy at Crawfordsville. He then engaged in the furniture business for about one year, after which he sold out, and for the same length of time was occupied in teaching school. He had been studious and ambitious, and now decided to take up the study of medicine. He accordingly entered the office of Dr. Miles, of Crawfordsville, and remained for three years under the instruction of this eminent physician, in the meantime being a close student of the best medical works extant. He then entered the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1861, and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Richmond, Washington Co., Iowa. After a year's practice, the war then being in progress, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 3d Iowa Cavalry, and joined his regiment at Helena, Ark. He participated with his regiment in its various battles and marches, and in July, 1865, was commissioned Surgeon of the 138th U. S. C. T., and was stationed at Atlanta until January of the following year, when he was mustered out with his regiment and returned to his home at Crawfordsville. From this latter place Dr. Maxwell removed to Washington, Iowa, thence to Olena, Henderson Co., Ill., where he remained until 1878, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. From there he removed to Biggsville in the same county, practicing in that vicinity for four years, and then re-crossed the Mississippi and located in the Gate City.

Dr. Maxwell was married, in 1866, at Crawfordsville, Washington Co., Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth S. Riley, of Ohio. The household circle consists of four children living—John R., Mabel C., Maude B. and Helen J.; two, Ralph S. and Nellie G., having died in infancy. Their handsome home is located at No. 727 Ninth street, and is the resort of the most highly cultivated people of the city. The Doctor is Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R. He occupies a high position among his professional brethren of the city; he belongs to the City Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Society, the Iowa Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is Surgeon on the staff of the St. Joseph Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, also local surgeon for the C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co.

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PEYTON DAWSON, one of the honored pioneers of Lee County, is a resident of Cedar Township, and as a fine representative of that brave and courageous band who first ventured into the country beyond the Mississippi with the determination to establish a home, is held in deep veneration and respect. Not alone for this, however, is Mr. Dawson thus esteemed, but for his excellent personal traits of character which have gained for him the reputation of an honest man and good citizen.

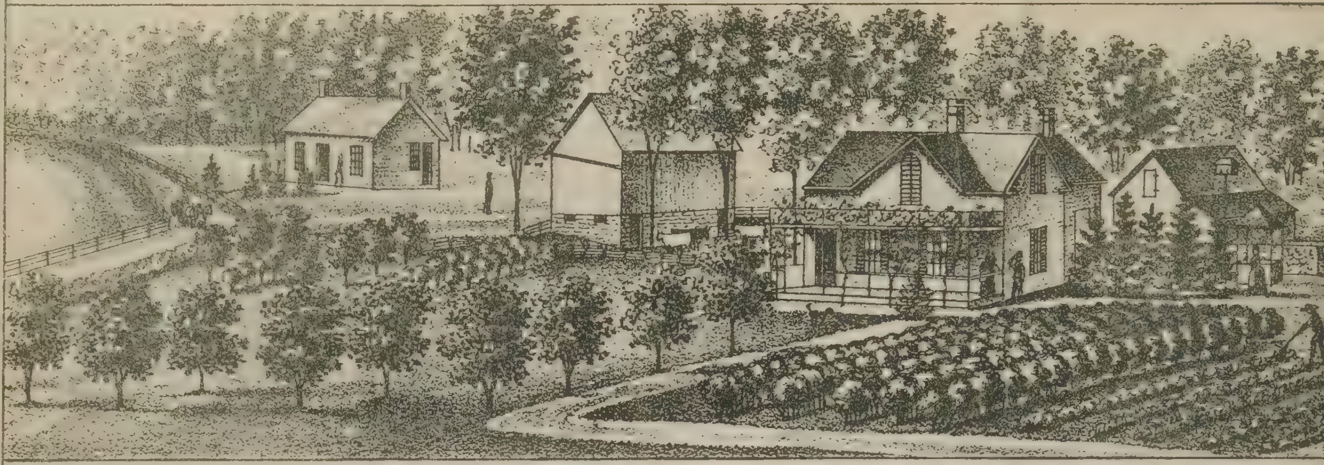
Mr. Dawson is a native of Shelby County, Ky., born on the 5th of March, 1819. His father, Elijah Dawson, and his grandfather, John B. Dawson, were both natives of Virginia, and the latter, a boy with George Washington. He also served as a soldier under the Father of his Country, and during the last years of his life enjoyed the benefits of a pension from his Government. John B. Dawson removed from his native State to Kentucky in about 1816, and settled in Shelby County, where he lived for sixteen years. Then, in 1832, he removed to Illinois and located near Jacksonville, where he passed the last years of his life, and was buried with military honors, the troops of that military post being then under the command of Gen. J. J. Harding.

Elijah Dawson, the father of our subject, was reared in his native State of Virginia, and when a young man went to Prince William County as overseer on a plantation belonging to a Mr. George, whose grand-daughter, Miss Anna Colvin, he afterward married. In 1815 he removed to Kentucky with his wife and two children, and leased land in Shelby County. The whole distance, 700 miles through the wilderness, was made with teams, and after a residence of about seventeen years in Kentucky, Elijah Dawson once more pulled up stakes, and repeating his former experiment set out overland for Illinois. They cooked and camped by the wayside as before, and settled upon Morgan County as their first location, Mr. D. purchasing land about five miles from Jacksonville. His purchase was unimproved, and he at once set about establishing his family comfortably in a by no means modern dwelling, and then began to prepare the soil for the first crop. Here they lived until the farm was brought to a good condition and saleable, and then Elijah Dawson sold his second homestead, and probably with the desire of Daniel Boone for "more room" determined to cross the Father of Waters and establish himself beyond the Mississippi. This journey, like the others, was made overland with teams, accompanied by his family and household possessions. They stopped for one year in West Point, and afterward removed to the present site of Summitville, being the first to make a settlement in that region. Their cabin stood on the prairie a quarter of a mile north of where the town now stands. Mr. D. purchased a claim of 300 acres on the "half-breed" tract, built a double log house, and remained there until his death, which occurred in September, 1845.

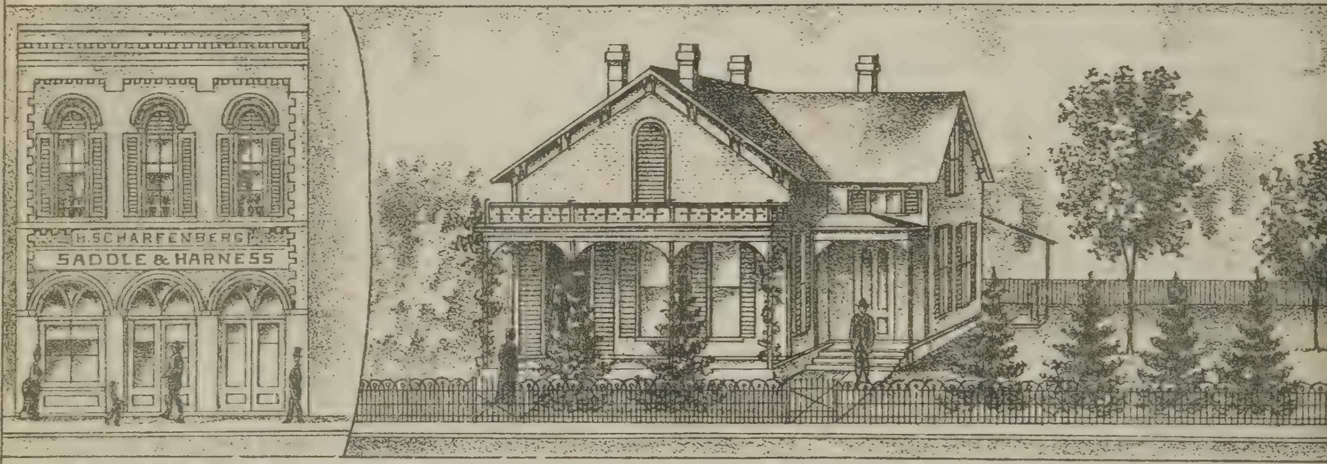
The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Miss Anna Colvin, of Prince William County, Va. She remained the faithful companion of her husband in all his wanderings and removals, and fulfilled the duties of a pioneer's wife with courage and patience. She crossed the Mississippi with her husband and children, and passed her last days on the old homestead near Summitville. She and her husband were separated by death for only the short space of twenty-four hours, after which she followed him to the better land. The day following the death of the mother, the devoted household experienced a third affliction in the death of a sister, Eliza E., an interesting little girl of eleven years old. The three were buried in one grave.

Peyton Dawson of our sketch was the fourth child of his parents, and was twelve years old when the family removed from Kentucky to Illinois. He remembers all the interesting incidents connected with the overland journey, and entered into the spirit of the adventure with boyish enthusiasm. He assisted his father in the duties around the homestead, and as his mother was in ill-health for nearly three years, he was largely occupied in household duties. He came to Iowa with his parents, and after they had been here one year he was married and commenced life on his own account. He purchased a claim of 200 acres of land which is now included in the County Farm in Jackson Township. There was a great deal of uncertainty in connection with these claims in the half-breed tract, and Mr. D. had purchased his claim of a Mormon from Nauvoo, by whom he was assured that the title was perfect. He learned, however, before he moved upon it that it was to be "jumped." He called his neighbors to his assistance, and put up a log cabin in a hurry and moved into it. After living there two weeks two men called upon him and ordered him to leave, but he took down his gun and made the same suggestion to them, which they followed unconditionally. The following week a company of eighty men came to his place, and, halting a short distance away, sent a delegation of twelve to parley with the occupant of the new cabin. When they found that he would not be bullied but would fight to the death, they retreated, and he afterward "held the fort" unmolested.

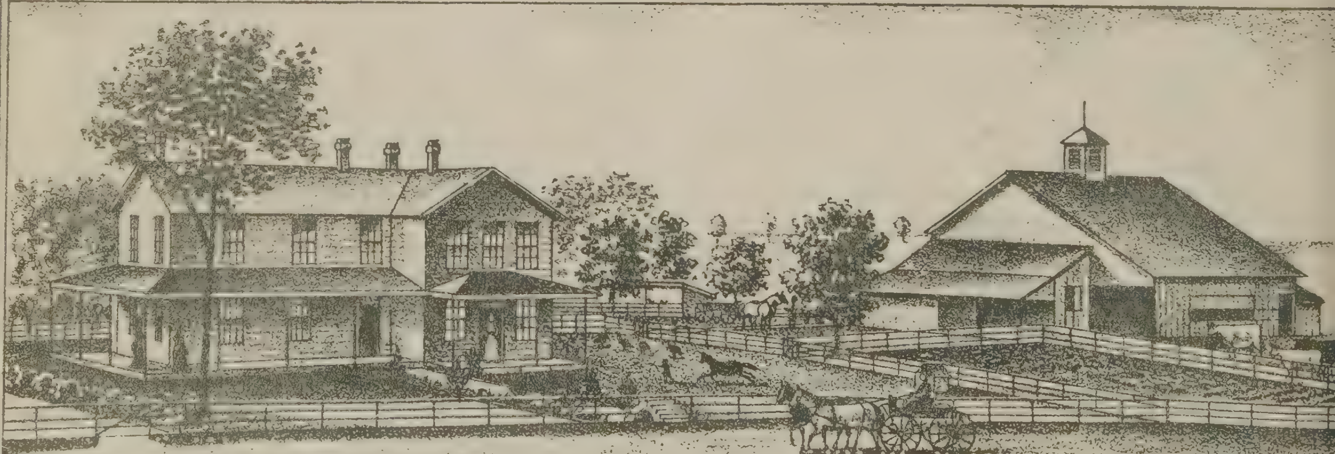
Two years later Mr. Dawson sold his eighty acres and build a double log house on the spot now occupied by the county house. This he occupied one year, then sold out and removed to Jefferson County, and after a year spent at the latter place came into Lee County. Then, after the death of his parents, he purchased the old homestead and occupied it until 1851, when he sold this also, and two years later purchased the farm which he now owns and occupies. Mr. Dawson possessed considerable of the adventurous spirit of his father, and seemed to delight in taking up a piece of wild land and opening up a farm out of the wilderness. His last purchase was also wild prairie, upon which he erected a small frame house, which has since given place to a commodious farm residence. The



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH KRICHEL, SECS. 11 & 12. JACKSON TP.



BUSINESS HOUSE AND RESIDENCE OF HENRY SCHARFENBERG, KEOKUK, IOWA.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY GARVERICH, SEC. 17. DES MOINES TP.

homestead is now supplied with good barns and outhouses, amply suitable for the storing of grain and the shelter of stock. He is the possessor of 176 acres of finely improved land and pasture, and besides this owns forty acres of valuable timber in Van Buren County.

Mr. Dawson was married in 1842, to Miss Ellen A. Stoddard, a native of New Hampshire. Mrs. Ellen Dawson only lived five years after her marriage, and became the mother of three children, one son and two daughters: Eliza E. became the wife of James Kennedy, the present Assessor of Cedar Township; Martha A. and E. P. are deceased. The second wife of Mr. Dawson, to whom he was married in 1848, was Miss Sarah Sartore, of New York. She was born in Allegany County, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1826, and is the daughter of Zebulon and Nancy A. (Hoglan) Sartore, both natives of New Jersey. They emigrated from their native State to Iowa in 1845, and located in Summitville, where Mr. S. purchased a tract of land and improved a farm, upon which he lived until 1851, and then sold out and removed to Clarke County, where both parents passed the remainder of their lives.

By the second marriage of our subject have been born the following: Wesley lives in Henry County, Iowa; Linsey M., in Cedar Township; the next was a daughter, Lucinda J.; Commodore and Isadore were twins, and the two youngest are William Sherman and Minnie Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson are prominently connected with the Christian Church, and Mr. D., who cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison for President, is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

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WILLIAM TORLEY, a highly esteemed citizen of West Point, is successfully engaged as a dealer in boots, shoes, leather and groceries. He came to this locality in 1872, at once establishing himself in business as a general merchant, and afterward confined his operations to his present line of goods. He had had a ripe experience in trade, having been for twenty-two years clerk for A. G. Adams, the well-known boot-and-shoe merchant of Burlington, Iowa. After leaving the service of this house he spent four months as a traveling salesman, and became one of the most popular men on the route.

The subject of our sketch is a native of the Empire of Germany, born in Prussia, Jan. 2, 1831. His father, who all his lifetime was engaged in farming pursuits, emigrated to this country in 1848, and is still living, at the age of eighty years, at Oquawka, Ill. His son, our subject, came with the balance of the family, and they all first settled in Des Moines County, Iowa. They were located on a farm near Burlington until 1850, when the father went across the plains to the mining regions of California, and was there engaged three years with fair success. He then returned and retired from active labor, and is now living with his children.

Mr. Torley is the owner of six lots and one good building beside his store. He has pursued a straightforward course, and his business has been conducted with system and good order. He was married in 1854, to Miss Maggie Bishop, of Burlington, a lady of German parentage and descent. Of this union there have been born eight children, six now living: Matilda and Louisa are married, and Julia, Emma, Libbie and May are at home with their parents. The deceased are Etta and an infant unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Torley are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. T. is solidly Republican, and has been Village Trustee for two terms.

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THOMAS DOBSON, one of the early settlers of Lee County, came to this section in the fall of 1855, from Quebec, Canada, to which he had emigrated from his native England nine weeks before. He first settled with his family in West Point Township, where they lived until 1870, and then removed to Washington Township, which has since been their home. The farm estate of Mr. D. comprises 120 acres, pleasantly located on section 17, eighty of which is tillable and under a good state of cultivation.

Thomas Dobson was born in Westmoreland County, England, Aug. 8, 1820, and is the son of Isaac and Hannah (Garner) Dobson. He was reared on a farm in his native country, and was there married, April 22, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, a native of Yorkshire, who was born Sept. 23, 1830. They became the parents of four children, of whom the record is as follows: Elizabeth died in Washington Township, Sept. 5, 1877; Thomas C. married Miss Amanda Mills, and resides in Washington Township; Mary J. is a teacher; Edward W. married Miss Libbie Patten, and resides in Albuquerque, N. M. Mr. and Mrs. D. are connected with the Methodist Church, and politically our subject uniformly votes with the Republican party.

During their passage to America Mr. and Mrs. Dobson met with a thrilling adventure and a miraculous escape from death. The vessel, containing over 700 passengers, was shipwrecked near the banks of Newfoundland, and those who were on board barely escaped with their lives. The vessel became a total wreck and, with many others, Mr. and Mrs. D. were taken into lifeboats, and landed in Quebec nearly destitute, having lost all their clothing and money. Through the aid of friends, Mr. D. obtained sufficient means to reach this section, and thus, as it will be seen, commenced at the foot of the ladder in common with many of the other early settlers of this region. He was not by any means dismayed at the disaster which had overtaken him, but put to good use his natural talents of energy and industry, and in due time was rewarded with success.

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DR. LUMAN C. INGERSOLL, of Keokuk, Iowa, is one of the leading dentists of the Mississippi Valley, and in every respect has mastered the science which admits of so much skill. He is not only highly educated in the profession of dentistry, but has been student of a wide range of subjects, and possesses literary attainments of more than an ordinary degree. In his studies and practice he has taken rank above mere mechanical dentistry, and has made of it an art in seeking to preserve the symmetry of the face and the tones of the voice. He has arrived at his present position by the exercise of his own industry, the circumstances which surrounded his youth compelling him to make his own way in the world.

Dr. Ingersoll was born in Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1823, and is the son of Theodore S. and Lydia (Brewer) Ingersoll, natives of Massachusetts. His father in early life was engaged in the shoe business, and subsequently in agricultural pursuits, and during the last thirty years of his life was occupied in the jewelry business at Oberlin and at Elyria, Ohio. He was induced to emigrate to Oberlin in company with a colony which had been formed for the purpose of settling up that section, and was one of the founders of Oberlin College, which has since obtained such a wide reputation as an institution of learning. For the establishment of this, he gave of his means liberally, but in the crisis of 1837 lost the greater part of his property, and his son, our subject, was consequently thrown upon his own resources.

The parental family consisted of six children, five of whom are still living—Harriet N., Timothy D., William B., W. Willshire and the subject of this narrative.

Luman C. Ingersoll was naturally studious and ambitious, and notwithstanding his father's reverse of fortune, determined to pursue his education. After the completion of his primary studies he entered Oberlin College, from which he graduated in 1846. After spending a few years in general educational pursuits, he entered the dental office of his brother at Oberlin, where he remained until 1853, and was then in the employ of Robinson & Ambler, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the space of six months. He then engaged in business for himself in that city, following the practice of his profession there for five years, after which he sold out and came to Keokuk. Of the dentists who were here at the time of his coming, he is the only one remaining, and has closely followed this business, in the meantime securing every valuable work bearing upon the subject, and all the appliances which would assist him to excel. In addition to his extensive reading, he has become the author of many valuable articles pertaining to this branch of surgery, and has recently published a book called "Dental Science, or Dental Materia Medica, Dental Physiology, Dental Pathology and Therapeutics."

Dr. Ingersoll is a member of the State Dental Society, and was President for three years. He also belongs to the American Dental Association. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Oberlin College in 1860. In 1882 he was elected Dean of the Dental Department of the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, which position he still holds. As a citizen he has been actively interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community, and has contributed of his time and means to advance its industrial interests. For two years he was President of the Library Association, and he is a Director of the Keokuk Stove Works, which are prominently located on the corner of Twelfth and Johnston streets. He has accumulated considerable property.

Dr. Luman C. Ingersoll and Miss Maria Porter were united in marriage in the State of New York, in April, 1850. Mrs. Ingersoll is a highly accomplished lady and the daughter of Judge T. H. Porter of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., who for many years served the State in the Legislative Department, serving also one term in the United States Congress. The Doctor and his lady occupy a beautiful residence at the intersection of Seventh and Orleans streets, which is one of the finest dwellings in this section, with beautifully ornamented grounds and all the appliances of cultivated taste and ample means.

Dr. Ingersoll and his wife are the center of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who comprise the most highly cultivated people of the Gate City. His long residence here has made his name a familiar one throughout this section, and his genial disposition, kindly manners and straightforward business methods have attained for him a standing second to that of no man in the State. He is a bright example of what a worthy ambition and steady perseverance will accomplish. His worldly possessions have been the legitimate result of honest labor, which has been conducted by more than ordinary intelligence and research. To aid him in going through college he taught and studied at the same time, giving special lessons in those branches in which he was most proficient. He has been paid the high compliment of an invitation to prepare a paper for the Dental and Oral Section of the International Medical Congress which meets at Washington City in September, 1887, and has consented to do so.

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JOHN B. KIEL, a successful hardware merchant of Montrose, is a native of Lee County, and was born in December, 1845. He is the son of George and Charlotte (Trump) Kiel, natives of Germany, who came to America and located at Ft. Madison, Iowa, in about 1836. George Kiel was a piano and organ maker by trade, and manufactured the first musical instrument in the State of Iowa, in the year 1838. The date of his birth was 1803, and he died in Ft. Madison in 1861. The mother, Mrs. Charlotte Kiel, was born in Germany in 1823, and is still living at Montrose. The parental household consisted of four children—John B., George W., Adolphus E. and Edith M. D.

The subject of our sketch remained under the parental roof until manhood, receiving a fair education in the public schools of Ft. Madison. On the 14th of December, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Wilson. Mrs. Kiel is a native of Iowa, born in Lee County, July 28, 1848, and is a daughter of John and Rebecca S. Wilson, the former of whom died when Mrs. K. was about six months old. She was about seven years of age when her mother came to Montrose, and remained at home until her marriage. Of her union with our subject there have been no children.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Kiel learned the tinner's trade in Ft. Madison, and three years later, in 1866, he set up in business under the name and style of Miller & Kiel, at Montrose. In January, 1869, our subject purchased the interest of his partner and assumed the management of the business. In connection with his tin stock he added stoves, hardware, and everything pertaining to that line. He has been prosperous in his undertaking and is one of the representative business men of Montrose.

Mr. Kiel is popular among his associates, and socially is connected with the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Joppa Lodge No. 136, at Montrose, of which he has been Worshipful Master for several terms. He is also P. H. P. of Potowonok Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., at Ft. Madison, and a member of Damascus Commandery No. 5, K. T., at Keokuk, and was a charter member of Cascade Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. F., having also occupied the chair in that order. In addition to these, he also belongs to the K. of P., Ahwipetuck Lodge No. 115, at Montrose, of which he was First Past Chancellor, and also a member of Martha Chapter No. 5, O. E. S., at Montrose.

Mr. Kiel is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school for ten years. He was the Mayor of Montrose in 1873, has held the office of City Recorder, and also that of City Treasurer for fourteen years. He is most intimately identified with the interests of Montrose Township, not only from an industrial point of view, but because he has been the warm supporter of every movement tending to her welfare, whether morally, religiously or educationally.

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HON. A. H. EVANS, of the lumber firm of Evans & Sheppard, located on B and Railroad streets, Keokuk, first came to this city in 1877, and with his present partner purchased a retail grocery store on Main street. They continued in the business for about two years, when they disposed of the same, and embarked in the enterprise in which they are at present engaged, and in which they have met with far more than ordinary success.

A. H. Evans was born in New Jersey, in 1840, and is the son of Lewis S. and Elizabeth (Hart) Evans, also natives of the same State. The father was a school teacher by profession, and also passed a portion of his years in merchandising. He departed this life in 1845, and the demise of the mother of our subject occurred in 1867. The parental family comprised three children, of whom A. H. is the only one who survives. His father died when he was about five years old, and on reaching the age of ten years he left the home and went to work on a farm, receiving as remuneration for his services his board and clothes, and three months' schooling each year until he was sixteen years of age. Arriving at this age he apprenticed himself to learn the cabinet business, which he mastered, and at which he labored until the breaking out of the late Civil War. At the first call for 75,000 men our subject enlisted. He served out his term of enlistment, three months, and returning home re-enlisted in the 9th New Jersey Regiment, and served through the war, coming back home when the terrible conflict was ended, in 1865, a Captain. He was engaged in the following battles: Roanoke Island, N. C.; Newburn; Drury's Bluff; Cold Harbor; siege of Pittsburg, and was taken prisoner at Wise's Fork, and after four days made his escape, returning to the Union lines after an absence of twelve days, which was accomplished by hiding during the daytime and traveling under cover of darkness at night.

After the close of the war Mr. Evans settled in Arkansas, and was engaged in raising cotton and merchandising, and also in lumbering. He has been in company with his present partner since 1865. They were in business in Arkansas from 1865 to 1877, when they sold most of their interests there and came to Keokuk, and have since, with tha exception of two years, conducted the business in which they are at present engaged. They have in their employ in the busy part of the season from twenty to forty-five men.

While a resident of Arkansas Mr. Evans was a member of the Constitutional Convention at Little Rock, and in 1867 he was elected to the State Senate. At the present writing he is Alderman from the Third Ward, and is also one of the Directors of the Loan and Building Association at Keokuk. He is a Republican in politics, and socially is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Miss R. M. Sheppard, a native of New Jersey, and daughter of William K. Sheppard, in 1869. Their union has been productive of five children—Mabel, Louis S., Elizabeth H., George C. and James R.; the last named is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans are both members of the Presbyterian Church. He has taken a deep interest in the affairs of State and nation, and is one of the foremost citizens of the city in which he lives. His residence is on the corner of Seventh and Franklin streets, where, surrounded by his happy children and loving wife, he is enjoying the pleasures of life.

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JOHN MITCHELL, a prosperous and enterprising farmer residing on section 10, Washington Township, owns and occupies a comfortable homestead which he has acquired by the exercise of his native industry and the stanch perseverance of the warm-hearted Celtic race. The subject of our sketch is a native of Ireland, and was born May 13, 1823. His early life was spent on a farm, and then from the age of fourteen until nearly twenty-one, he was engaged as a weaver of linen. Not being satisfied with his condition or his prospects in his native country, he then decided to emigrate to America, the western part of which was holding out rare inducements to the young and enterprising emigrant. He accordingly set sail from Portrush, and after a prosperous voyage landed in New York City and obtained employment as a carpet weaver, which he followed for the succeeding thirteen months. He then went to Philadelphia, and was similarly occupied until the spring of 1851, when he turned his steps westward, and crossing the Mississippi, came into Van Buren County, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and located for one year. He then sold out, and the following spring came into Lee County and settled in Washington Township. Here he provided comfortably for his wife and child, and then started on an overland trip to California. He spent about four years in the mines, met with fair success, and in the spring of 1856 returned to his family in Washington Township. He then purchased the homestead which he has since occupied, and has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. The homestead comprises 213 acres, finely cultivated, a handsome brick residence, good barns and out-buildings, valuable farm implements and machinery, and all the appliances necessary for the carrying on of agriculture and stock-raising after the most approved methods.

Mr. Mitchell was married in Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1849, to Miss Jane Brewster, a native of his own country, born Nov. 25, 1830. Of this union there have been born seven children, of whom the record is as follows: Two died in infancy; John married Miss Mary Shay, who died in Jefferson Township; Martha is the wife of James McAlister; Charles and John are residents of Leadville, Col.; Mary is the wife of Alvin L. Murphy, and resides in Denmark Township, this county; Maggie is at home with her parents. Mr. Mitchell has taken an active interest in the welfare of his community, and has held some of the minor township offices. The parents, with their two daughters, Martha and Mary, are connected with the Presbyterian Church, and politically Mr. Mitchell affiliates with the Republican party.

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CHARLES KLINGLER, an industrious and enterprising German farmer of Charleston Township, is comfortably located on section 10, and enjoying the fruits of his honest labors. The date of his birth was Oct. 16, 1830, and he remained in his native Germany until he was a young man twenty-two years of age, and his mind occupied with plans for the future. Not being satisfied with his condition or his prospects in his native land, he set sail for America, and in the spring of 1852 established himself in Erie County, N. Y., where he remained for about nine years. Thence he removed to Lake County, Ill., and purchased a farm, which he occupied and cultivated for about six years. He then sold out, crossed the Mississippi, and came into the Hawkeye State. He purchased a farm of 102 acres located on section 10, in Charleston Township, Lee County, where he established a home and has since remained. In due time he added to his first purchase, and now has 142 acres of tillable land, the most of it under a good state of cultivation.

During his residence in Erie County, N. Y., Mr. Klingler was married, June 9, 1853, to Miss Sallie M. Reinhart, a native of France, who was born Oct. 8, 1835. She was about six years old when she came to America with her parents, and remained with them until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. K. are the parents of eight children, the brief history of whom is as follows: Reinhart married Miss Christine Theroff, and resides in Franklin Township; Sallie is the wife of Jacob Renty, of Charleston Township; Magdalena, Mrs. George Weber, resides in the latter-named township; the remaining children are Charles, George, Albert, Lucy and John.

Mr. Klingler has been quite prominent in the public affairs of his township, having held the offices of Road Supervisor, Township Trustee, and other minor positions. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church, and politically Mr. K. affiliates with the Democratic party.

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THOMAS HARTLEY, of Montrose Township, is head engineer of the Government Guard, or Upper Lock, on the Des Moines Rapids Government Canal, a position requiring the exercise of large experience and a cool head. Mr. Hartley is considered peculiarly well qualified for this responsible position. The subject of this biography is the son of George and Elizabeth (Moat) Hartley, natives of Yorkshire, England, where they were married. They came to America in 1833, proceeding at once to Wheeling, W. Va., where the mother died three years later, in 1836. George Hartley was a brewer by occupation, and survived his wife thirty-two years, dying in 1868. They were the parents of eight children—Charles, William, Ann, Moses, Thomas, John, George and Henry.

Thomas Hartley is the fifth child of his parents' family, and was born April 12, 1828. He remained under the parental roof until he arrived at years of manhood, and was united in marriage with Miss Ann Goss. Mrs. Hartley was born in 1836. Of their union has been born one child, Charles, who married Miss Mary Mathena, and is now engaged as a machinist in Burlington, Iowa.

Thomas Hartley came to the Hawkeye State in 1854 and located in Keokuk. He had learned the trade of machinist and also that of engineering, in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1847. He took charge of the Upper Lock as head engineer in 1879, and since that time has thus been continuously engaged. He occupies a comfortable homestead and enjoys the esteem of his fellow townsmen. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

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CAPT. GEORGE E. DAVIS, of Ft. Madison, is a member of the firm of Davis, Dodd & Co., dealers in real estate, loans and insurance. The firm is transacting a profitable business, and its members are composed of some of the best men of Ft. Madison. Capt. Davis is a native of Massachusetts, born in Worcester County, Sept. 6, 1839. His parents were George and Nancy H. (White) Davis, also natives of the Bay State, where they passed their entire lives. The household consisted of four children, of whom two only are living, Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Schakley, of Boston, Mass., and George E., the subject of our sketch. Capt. Davis was deprived of a mother's care at an early age, and when a lad of thirteen years was thrown upon his own resources. He was without money, but he determined to obtain a good education, and after a primary course in the public schools, he entered an academy and attended three terms, during which time he took care of the buildings and sawed wood to pay for his tuition and did "chores" for a farmer to pay his board.

After completing his education, young Davis became employed in a chair manufactory. In May, 1861, he responded to the call for troops by enlisting in the United States service, and was mustered into Co. G. 21st Mass. Vol. Inf. He was soon promoted to the rank of Orderly Sergeant, afterward to Sergeant Major, and in April, 1863, was commissioned First Lieutenant. In January, 1864, he was commissioned Adjutant, and held this rank until he received an honorable discharge from the service, and was then breveted Captain. He endured with his regiment bravely and courageously the vicissitudes of war, and participated in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Camden, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the siege of Knoxville, Lenoirs, Campbell, Strawberry Plains, the Wilderness, the perilous crossing of the James River and the seige of Petersburg, which consumed the time from June 17 to July 30. On the latter date he was wounded at the explosion of a mine in front of Petersburg, and on account of the injuries received was honorably discharged from the service.

At the close of his military career, Capt. Davis returned to Massachusetts. His wounds remained for a long time unhealed, and he was only able to do very light work, but was variously employed as he was able, and at the expiration of five years resumed his former employment in a chair manufactory. In 1877 he came West, making his location at Ft. Madison, and for seven years thereafter was occupied as foreman in the Ft. Madison chair manufactory, after which he became engaged in his present business.

While home on a furlough in February, 1864, Capt. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. Puffer, a native of his own State, born in Worcester County. The household circle includes three children—Winnefred, Herbert and Ethel. Capt. Davis is held in high regard by his fellow-townsmen on account of his straight business transactions, and his genial social disposition. Politically he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and socially is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been connected with the G. A. R. since 1868. He is enterprising and liberal minded, and contributes cheerfully of his means to the support of any measure calculated to be for the general welfare of his community. Capt. Davis was elected and commissioned Captain of Co. F, 2d Regiment, I. N. G., March 5, 1887.

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SETH JOHNSON. The subject of the following history is one of the most honored residents of the Hawkeye State, and has been favorably known in this section for more than thirty years. He first opened his eyes to the light among the rugged New England hills, having been born in Middletown, Conn., on the 8th of August, 1798. He is the son of Daniel and Lucretia (Prout) Johnson, natives of the same State as their son, where they remained until after their marriage. In about 1802 the family removed to New Hampshire, and ten years later to Oneida County, N. Y. They afterward went into Herkimer County, where the lives of the parents terminated, the father having arrived at the advanced age of ninety-four years, and the mother at eighty-eight years. The household circle included six children, all of whom grew to years of maturity, but are all now deceased except the subject of our sketch, who was the eldest of the family.

Seth Johnson assisted his father in opening up a farm in the woods of Herkimer County, and remained under the parental roof until his marriage, which took place Sept. 9, 1821. The maiden of his choice was Miss Lavina A. Adams, of Oneida County, N. Y., who was born March 16, 1804. After their marriage they resided in Herkimer, Jefferson and Oneida Counties, where Mr. Johnson was variously engaged until the year 1834. He then removed to Huron County, Ohio, and there they resided until 1854, at which time they crossed the Mississippi and came into the Hawkeye State. Mr. Johnson had purchased a large tract of land in Jasper County, and here they settled for a time, and then removed into Lee County, locating upon a tract of 240 acres which Mr. Johnson had also previously purchased. There they established a homestead and remained permanently. For many years they were industriously employed in beautifying and improving their farm, until it became a point of attraction for all travelers through that section. The proprietors of the farm also became prominent in their locality, and highly esteemed on account of their admirable traits of character. They proved kind neighbors and excellent friends, and assisted materially in the progress of morality and religion.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of ten children, of whom the record is as follows: Daniel died in infancy; Reuben A. is a farmer of Custer County, Neb.; Nathaniel H. served as a soldier of the Union in the 13th Iowa Regiment, and yielded up his life at the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862; Seth, Jr., died in Ohio; Robert left home at the age of twenty-one years for California, and is supposed to have died there; John is a resident of Lee County, Iowa; Lucretia became the wife of Lewis Keeler, of this county; Rosella married Benjamin

F. Barr, who was a soldier in the First Iowa Cavalry, and died at Memphis, Tenn.; she resides with her parents; Chauncy is operating a farm in Lee County; Nelson resides at Ft. Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have lived together as husband and wife for the long period of sixty-five years, and are both in good health and enjoying the fruits of their early labors. They are sincere Christians, and for long years have been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which they have contributed liberally and cheerfully. Mr. J. has uniformly cast his vote with the Republican party since the election of Franklin Pierce. He has been active in the affairs of his township, and much interested in the cause of education.

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HENRY C. SPREEN, a highly esteemed citizen of Ft. Madison, is a native of Prussia, born in the Province of Westphalia, Sept. 13, 1843. His father, Charles L. Spreen, was a native of the same Province, a weaver by trade, and followed that occupation in his native country until 1859, when, accompanied by his wife, he emigrated to the United States, where his children had previously located. He settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he spent his last days, retired from active labor, in the society of his children. Of these the household circle included seven, two of whom died in Germany and the remaining five came to America: Frank W. is a wholesale grocer of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frederick, a merchant tailor, died there in December, 1885; Henry C., our subject, was the fifth in order of birth; Wilhelmina, now Mrs. Mehlman, lives in Pittsburgh, and Dora, Mrs. Lampe, is deceased.

The subject of our sketch attended school in his native country until he was fifteen years of age, and soon afterward set sail for America, embarking at Bremen August 1, and landed in New York City on the 17th of September following. He joined a brother at Pittsburgh, and remained in his employ as clerk for three years following, or until about the time of the breaking out of the late war. He then enlisted as a soldier of the Union in Co. B, 77th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He participated with his comrades in all the principal battles; was at Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Perryville, Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, and joining the command of Gen. Sherman, was in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign, including the siege and capture of the latter city, and the battles of Franklin and Nashville which followed. He bears an honorable scar from a wound received at Stone River. Mr. Spreen had veteranized in February, 1864, and was promoted Sergeant Major of the regiment, and after the close of the war went to Texas with his regiment, remaining in service until December of the following year, and was mustered out Jan. 16, 1866. He had perhaps, not been conspicuous for any brilliant action during his long term of service, but he had faithfully and patiently performed all the duties of a soldier, and received an honorable discharge at the close.

After Mr. Spreen had once more become a civilian he returned to Pittsburgh, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits for the following nine years. He then disposed of his interests in the East, crossed the Mississippi, and came into Ft. Madison, where he decided to locate permanently, and has remained here since that time. The marriage of Henry C. Spreen and Miss Sophie Voight was celebrated on the 4th of September, 1867. Mrs. S. is a native of the same Province as her husband, and came to this country before her marriage.

Mr. Spreen is a prominent man among his countrymen in this vicinity. He is a member of Germania Lodge No. 509, A. F. & A. M., of Pittsburg, and Potowonok Chapter No. 28, Ft. Madison, R. A. C. He also belongs to Damascus Commandery No. 5, Keokuk, Humboldt Lodge No. 42, K. of P., and was First Grand Chancellor, and is now Past Grand of Concordia Lodge No. 133, I. O. O. F. He also belongs to the A. O. W. D. of Druids, No. 28, of Burlington; V. A. S. fraternity of Coleguim, No. 51, Ft. Madison; and James B. Sample Post No. 171, G. A. R., and was Commander of Will Adams Post, the first one organized here.

Mr. Spreen was reared in the Lutheran Church,

W. H. Turner M.D.

and adheres loyally to the religious faith of his parents. He is a straightforward business man, honest and upright in his transactions, the friend of law and order, and is fulfilling with credit all the obligations of a good citizen. A view of the fine three-story brick business house of Mr. Spreen is presented on another page.

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WILLIAM H. TURNER, M. D., a prominent citizen and physician of Jackson Township, is the proprietor of a fine homestead consisting of 157 acres of valuable land, a handsome brick dwelling-house, good barns and outhouses, and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of himself and family. This property is pleasantly located on section 28, and in his character, both as physician and farmer, Dr. Turner is widely and favorably known throughout this section.

Our subject is a native of Scioto County, Ohio, and was born Sept. 10, 1834. His parents were John G. and Elizabeth C. (Smith) Turner, natives respectively of Maryland and Kentucky. They were married in Adams County, Ohio, and settled in Bracken County, Ky., where they lived for about three years, and thence removed to Scioto County, Ohio, which remained their home for several years, when they returned to Kentucky and located in Lewis County. From there, in 1852, they crossed the Father of Waters, and came into Lee County, Iowa, locating in Jackson Township, where the father died in 1863. The mother afterward removed to Keokuk, where her decease occurred in about 1867.

The parental family of our subject included ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom William H. was the fourth in order of birth. He was eighteen years of age when he came to Lee County with his parents. Before coming to Iowa he was employed as a pilot on the Ohio River, and while in that capacity improved all his leisure moments in study, and by that means mostly, obtained his elementary education; he afterward attended college at Maysville, Ky. Before coming West he had taken up the study of medicine, which he pursued after coming to Iowa under the instruction of John F. Sandford, M. D., of Keokuk, with whom he remained for about four years. At the expiration of this time he began to practice, and finally located in Keokuk, remaining there for about three years, and subsequently removed into Jackson Township, where he has since lived upon his farm.

During the progress of the late Civil War, Dr. Turner was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Iowa Infantry, and remained in the service from the summer of 1861 until the close of the war in 1865. He then returned to Jackson Township and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has alternated by the supervision of his farm and engaging in its lighter pursuits. The Doctor is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, and also of the Iowa Medical College, receiving his diploma from the former in 1856. During President Arthur's administration he was appointed Medical Examiner on the Board at Keokuk, and held that position until a new board was organized under the Cleveland administration.

Dr. Turner was married in Jackson Township, March 26, 1866, to Miss Ruth M. Chambers, of Marietta, Ohio. They have become the parents of four children: L. Jean, William D., Mary E. and Donna E.; the latter died at the age of six years. The Doctor takes an intelligent interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his county and township, and contributes of his time and means to the support and encouragement of every worthy enterprise. He is an intelligent physician, and takes great pleasure in the prosecution of his agricultural pursuits and all the business pertaining thereto. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A portrait of Dr. Turner appears in connection with this sketch.

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CAPT. WILLIAM SAMPLE, who was an honored pioneer of Ft. Madison, was a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., born near Greensburg, Sept. 23, 1786. His father, David Sample, was devoted to the practice of law in Westmoreland County, Pa., where he was an early settler, and in the course of a long and busy life attained to a position of high standing in his profession. He died at Greensburg in that county while attending a session of court.

William Sample was a bright and ambitious boy, studious and more than ordinarily intelligent, and excessively fond of his books. At an early age he had attained a good education, and when only twelve years old commenced to learn the trade of a printer in Greensburg, at which he served for seven years continuously. He then went to Pittsburgh, and became employed in a printing-office there, and subsequently established the Washington *Reporter* in Little Washington in the year 1808. His daughter, Mrs. Malcom, of Ft. Madison, has in her possession the files of the paper which he published the first and second years. They are carefully bound, and preserved with the greatest care as relics of nearly a century gone. Young Sample remained connected with this paper until 1833. He had become greatly interested in political affairs, and during the War of 1812 left his business in charge of his foreman, and recruited a company of which he became Captain, and was engaged with it in active service for three months. He sold out his paper in 1833. He had been prominently connected with the affairs of the county and served as Clerk of the District Court for the space of twelve years. He became intimately acquainted with Henry Clay, and for many years was in perfect accord with the political views of the illustrious statesman, and ranked among the first Abolitionists in that section.

Capt. Sample visited the Territory of Iowa in 1839, making the entire journey here and the return trip to Pennsylvania on horseback. He was greatly pleased with the prospects west of the Mississippi and the following year returned to the Territory, accompanied by his family. They settled at Benton's Fort, in Van Buren County, whence they removed in 1842 to Ft. Madison, and purchased a farm in Washington Township. Upon this they remained for the following eight years engaged in agricultural pursuits, and thence removed to the city of Ft. Madison, Capt. Sample having received the appointment of Postmaster from President Filmore. His health at this time was in a precarious condition, and he soon retired from the duties of office and folded his hands for his final rest on the 15th day of January, 1862.

For his first wife Capt. William Sample married Miss Margaret, daughter of Hugh Workman, of Washington, Pa., and of this union there were born nine children, of whom only one is now living, Margaret, who became the wife of J. D. Sanford, of Van Buren County, and is now living with her son, S. S. Sanford, in Salt Lake City. Capt. Sample for his second wife was united with Miss Jane Blaine. She was a native of Carlisle, Pa., and daughter of James and Margaret (Lyons) Blaine, the grandparents of Hon. J. G. Blaine, and was born in the first year of the present century. Of this union there were born five children, of whom two are living, viz., Eliza Ewing, widow of Frank Malcolm, and now living in Ft. Madison, and Mary, who became the wife of James B. Mason, of Davenport.

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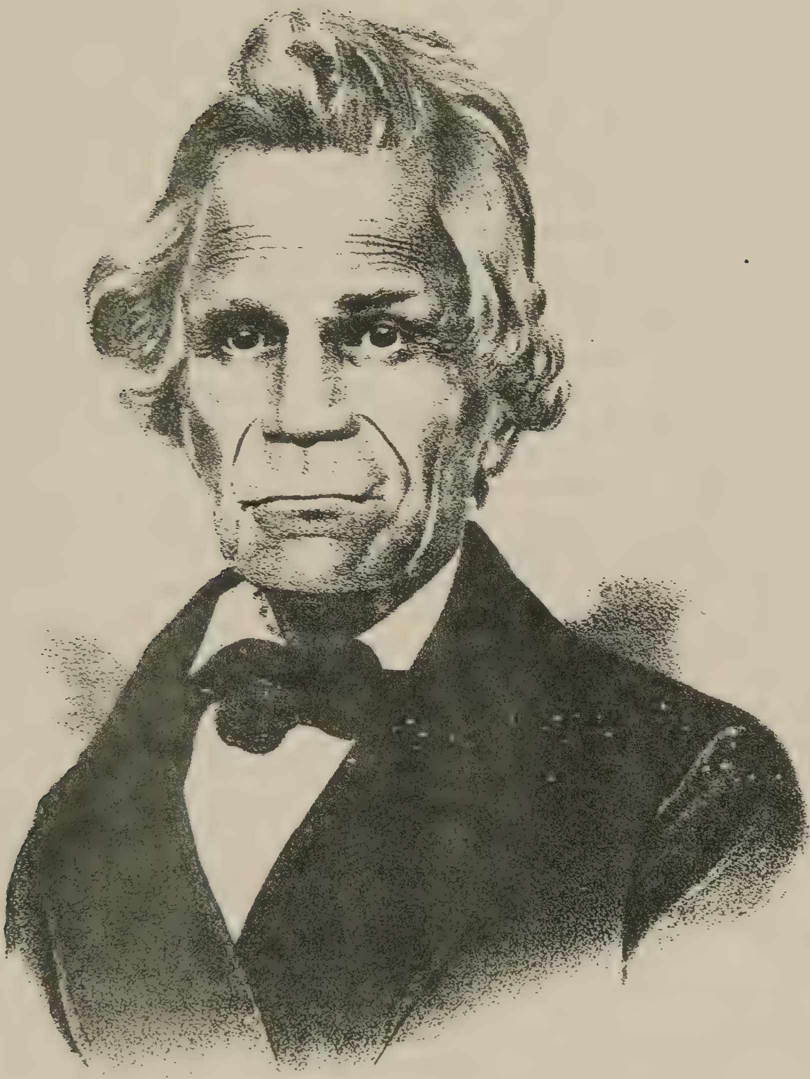
EDWARD MUMM, Deputy Recorder of Lee County, is one of its most efficient officers, and makes his present home in Keokuk. He was born in Holland on the 17th of March, 1826, and received a fair education in the common schools of his native country. After he had attained his majority he set out for the United States, accompanied by his wife, mother and two sisters. He had been married a short time before leaving Holland, and after reaching the shores of the New World proceeded directly westward with his family, and came to Keokuk on the 1st of November, 1849. His wife died the following year, leaving one child—Mary.

After coming to Keokuk Mr. Mumm engaged as book-keeper for the firm of Deming & Walcot, with whom he remained two years. He then engaged in the same capacity with James E. Burke, and while in the employ of the latter was appointed Deputy Clerk of the District Court of Lee County, which position he occupied for a period of eight years. At the same time he also served as Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court. After being relieved from the duties of these posi-



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tions and becoming well posted in local matters he engaged in the practice of law, which profession he followed for the ensuing five years. In 1868 he accepted the position as book-keeper in the Keokuk Savings' Bank, which he held for five years. He was appointed Deputy Auditor of Lee County, remaining in this position four years, at the expiration of which time he was appointed to his present office, assuming its duties on the 1st of July, 1883. In 1870 he was appointed Commissioner of Emigration for the State of Iowa, under Gov. Merrill. He served four years as a member of the City Council of Keokuk, and has in all respects been one of the most worthy and valued citizens of his community. His industry and energy have been proverbial, and he has taken pride in keeping himself well informed as regards all matters of public interest and legal questions.

Mr. Mumm was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Zwart, of Keokuk, in 1851. Mrs. M. is a native of the same country as her husband, and they have become the parents of five children—Edward J., Augustine, Cecelia, Francis and Bernard. All the members of the family belong to St. Francis de Sales Church, of Keokuk.

* * *

JOSEPH KARHOFF, who is engaged in general merchandise at the village of Houghton, this county, is worthily performing his part as a useful factor among the business interests of this section, and is a representative of that valuable German element which has aided materially in developing the resources of the West. Our subject is a native of the German Province of Hanover, and was born on the 6th of January, 1840, his parents being William and Catharine Karhoff, also of German ancestry and parentage.

At the age of fourteen years Joseph Karhoff was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade, at which he served three years. In August, 1857, he received the necessary credentials from the Imperial Government allowing him to leave his native land and come to America. He accordingly set sail from Bremen, and after a lengthy voyage of nine weeks landed in New Orleans. He had an uncle living in Lee County, Iowa, and from the Crescent City he proceeded directly to this vicinity. He remained with his uncle on the farm of the latter for one year, thence went to St. Louis, and was there employed at his trade for eighteen months, and thence went to Illinois, where he spent a few months in the town of Hanover, then recrossed the Mississippi into St. Louis, and remained there until 1861, when he went back to Illinois and stayed in Jerseyville until August of that same year.

About the time when many volunteers were joining the United States Army to assist in the preservation of a threatened Union Mr. Karhoff, deeply interested in the welfare of his adopted country, resolved to unite with the balance of the loyal North, and proffered his humble assistance as a soldier. He returned to St. Louis and enlisted in Co. D, 17th Mo. Vol. Inf., and marched with his comrades to the scene of conflict. He was in fourteen regular engagements, besides various skirmishes, sorties and dangerous marches, and was at the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas Post, the siege and capture of Vicksburg and Jackson, was at Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, or the "battle above the clouds," finally going to Chattanooga, where his regiment, under the command of Gen. Sherman, participated in his famous march southwestward. At the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, he was wounded by a rifle ball in the left thigh and taken to the hospital at Jeffersonville, Ind; thence was removed to St. Louis, and at the expiration of his term of service received an honorable discharge. He was also injured at Vicksburg and during a night march to Young's Point, being wounded in the right shoulder. This, although not considered serious at first, began to trouble him shortly after his arrival home. For two years he was unable to work, and has partially lost the use of his arm. On account of this wound he now receives a pension of $16 per month.

As soon as he was able to do business Mr. Karhoff commenced to work at his trade. He did not follow this very long, however, but purchased a team, went up to St. Paul, Iowa, and engaged in buying butter, eggs and rags. He sold his butter and eggs at Keokuk, and realized a handsome profit from his speculations. In 1880 he opened a store in the southwest corner of Cedar Township, from which he removed in 1881 to his present location in Houghton. He carries a general stock of all the commodities that can be made available around the homestead, and receives a good income from his business transactions.

Joseph Karhoff and Miss Mary Hesse were married at Ft. Madison on the 23d of May, 1871, by Rev. Father Aloysius Meis, in St. Mary's Church. Mrs. K. is a native of the same country as her husband, and the daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Steffensmeyer) Hesse. She came to America with her parents at the age of six years (in 1850), and they located at Ft. Madison, where Mrs. K. was reared and educated.

Our subject and wife have become the parents of six children, two of whom, Willie and Clara L., died in infancy; the living are Theresa, Josie, Stephen and Katie. Mr. Karhoff has a pleasant home, and his family is surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. They are connected with the St. James' Catholic Church, and are highly respected in their community. During the latter years of their lives Mr. Karhoff's parents resided with him. The father departed this life in 1869; the mother survived him thirteen years, dying in 1882, and their remains are interred in the cemetery at St. Paul.

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HENRY JUDY is one of the honored pioneers of West Point Township, having crossed the Mississippi at an early period in the history of the Hawkeye State, and while it was yet a Territory, in 1834. During that time he has been an interested witness of the remarkable changes which have taken place along the Mississippi Valley. From the time of his coming here Mr. Judy has identified himself with the interests of this community, and has aided materially in developing the natural resources of this section. He has led an honorable and upright life, and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Judy was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1817. His father, John Judy, was of Pennsylvanian birth, and American ancestry for several generations. He was born on the 2d of June, 1793, and his birthplace is supposed to have been in Center County, Pa. He removed from his native State to Montgomery County when a young man, and was among the early settlers of Ohio. He was there married to Miss Elizabeth Moyer, a native of Rockingham County, Va., of German parentage and ancestry. After marriage they established themselves upon a tract of land in Ohio, in Montgomery County, and pursued the occupation of agriculture during their lifetime. They were most worthy people and highly respected in that section of the State.

Henry Judy was the second of a family of six children born to his parents. Three of these died in Ohio, and the parents afterward, in the fall of 1825, with the three children remaining, removed from Ohio to Sangamon County, Ill., locating near what afterward became the city of Springfield. At that early period the prairies of Illinois were comparatively uncultivated, and Mr. Judy and his family settled upon a tract of wild land, out of which in due time they improved a farm, which became quite valuable, but they finally became desirous of crossing the Father of Waters, and in 1834 Mr. Judy came into Lee County, and purchased a claim of 160 acres on what is now the west end of the city of Ft. Madison. He then returned home to Illinois, and in the fall of the year came back to Lee County, accompanied by his son Henry, our subject. They remained there through that winter, and in the spring were joined by the balance of the family. They established themselves comfortably upon the tract of land before mentioned, where they remained for four years, then sold out, coming to West Point Township, and located themselves upon the present homestead on section 32. This land was also unimproved, but the male members of the family industriously set themselves to work to cultivate the land and supply it with fences, outhouses, and such improvements as were necessary for their comfort and profit. In due time they received the reward of their labors in the smiling fields around them and the enjoyment of a comfortable home.

Henry Judy remained under the parental roof and passed his early years in attendance at the pioneer schools and assisting in the labors of the farm. He was married, Jan. 8, 1843, in West Point Township, to Miss Rebecca D. Cooney, a young maiden of fourteen years. Mrs. Judy was a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Dr. Mathew Cooney, who came to Iowa and settled in West Point Township. Mrs. Rebecca Judy became the mother of four children, and departed this life Sept. 6, 1850. Of her children, Mathew J. died in infancy; Mary became the wife of Henry Horton, who resides in West Point; Emily married James Bullard, Jr., and died in 1886; Henry H. married Ann Wilson, and is a farmer on section 33, of West Point Township.

The second wife of Henry Judy was Miss Elizabeth Emmett, to whom he was married July 5, 1851. She is a native of Henry County, Ind., and was born Aug. 6, 1833. Her father was a distant relative of the famous Irish orator and patriot, Robert Emmett, who was executed during the troubles of his time. The grandfather of Mrs. Judy was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country at an early period in its history, and settled near Cincinnati, Ohio. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. J. was Nancy Dukes, who came from a prominent Southern family, who removed to Indiana, where she was married to George Emmett, and with her husband came to Iowa in 1839, and settled in West Point Township. Here they passed the remainder of their lives and folded their hands for their final rest.

Of the second marriage of our subject have been born ten children, five of whom are living. The record is as follows: George W. married Lucinda Ann Hart, and they reside in Jefferson Township, near Viele, upon a farm; John was married, and became the father of four children, and now resides on the old homestead; Martha E. is at home; William S. is attending school at Denmark Academy, and James G. is assisting in the management of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. J. have occupied their present homestead continuously since their marriage. Mr. J. has been fairly successful in his farming and other enterprises, and is the owner of 290 acres of land, about half of which is under cultivation. In 1856, in company with his brother George, he erected a sawmill in this vicinity, which has been in operation most of the time since and yields a fair income. Politically Mr. J. is a solid Republican, and religiously is connected with the Baptist Church. He is highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen, and considered one of the important factors of a first-class community.

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DR. J. C. HUGHES, of Keokuk, Iowa, occupies a promminent position in the medical fraternity of this section, being a skilled surgeon and a valued citizen. His birthplace was Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and the date thereof March 4, 1849. He is the son of Dr. J. C. and Amanda T. (McGugin) Hughes, natives of Washington County, Pa. The former was born in April, 1821, and removed to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, twenty-four years later, where he was married in 1848. After this event he removed to Iowa, and settled in Keokuk in 1850. He received his medical education at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., and afterward graduated at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore.

After coming to Keokuk Dr. Hughes associated himself with the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then the medical department of the Iowa State University, and was Demonstrator of Anatomy and afterward Professor of Anatomy, following which he became Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Faculty, in which position he remained until his decease, which occurred in 1881. He was twice President of the State Medical Society, was Associate Editor of the *Iowa Medical Journal*, and one of the representatives of the American Medical Association to the international meeting of that body in Europe in 1866. He was also Surgeon-General of the State of Iowa, and President of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State during the war. His widow is still living in Keokuk. Their household included four children.

Dr. J. C. Hughes, Jr., was the oldest child of his father's family; he received his primary education in the public schools, and in later years attended the State University at Iowa City. He entered upon the study of medicine in 1868, and graduated in 1871, receiving his diploma in that year from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Hughes was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1871, and occupied that position for the four years following. He then succeeded to the Professorship of Anatomy, and during one year of this time attended the University of Edinburgh in Scotland, serving under Lister and Spencer, two of the most prominent surgeons of Scotland, and was also one of the House Surgeons in the Royal Infirmary. Upon his return to Keokuk he resumed the chair which had been filled while he was absent by Dr. North. He continued to hold this position until 1881, when he was elected Surgeon to fill the place made vacant by his father's death. The following year he was made Dean of the College and Secretary and Treasurer of the Faculty. He makes a specialty of surgery, and is considered one of the most skillful young surgeons of the Mississippi Valley.

In 1880 Dr. Hughes was united in marriage with Miss Lillie Withrow, of Midway, Ky., and daughter of John S. Withrow. Of this union there has been born one son, Joseph C. Their residence is located on Seventh street, adjacent to the college, and they are the center of a large circle of warm friends and acquaintances. Politically Dr. H. affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the State Medical, and the Keokuk Medical Societies, also the American Medical Association. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F.

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CAPT. ENOCH HINKLEY, of Keokuk, is junior member of the firm of Hinkley & Dunlap, who are prosperously engaged as commission merchants, and wholesale dealers in flour, paper bags, twines, etc., and also transacting a profitable business in anthracite and bituminous coal. The business of the company, which is located at Nos. 17 and 19 South Second street, was purchased by the present firm in 1886, having been established by Mr. D. P. White several years ago.

Capt. Hinkley is a native of the State of Maine, the date of his birth being Sept. 2, 1824, and is the son of Hon. Josiah and Sabra (Works) Hinkley, both also natives of the above State. The father was a farmer by occupation, and cleared 320 acres of a heavy growth of beech, hemlock and maple, and upon the homestead thus established he remained until the close of his life. He was twice married, and became the father of nine children, five by the first, and four by the second marriage. He was a man of great force of character and decided views, and held a prominent position in his locality, most of the time being the incumbent of some office. He served one term in the Legislature and as County Clerk, and in his town occupied the office of Selectman and other minor positions. He took a deep interest in public affairs, and contributed generously of his time and means to promote the educational and moral interests of his community. He donated generously to objects of charity, and at his death, which occurred in 1877, was lamented by all who knew him. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Sabra Hinkley, died in 1832.

Enoch Hinkley remained on the parental homestead until he was twenty-five years old, in the meantime having received careful training, and a good education in the public schools. In 1849 he determined to seek his fortunes in the wide West, and going to Illinois, located at Leland, La Salle County, where he remained one year. He then crossed the Father of Waters and went over to Alexandria in Missouri, where he engaged in the commission business, in the employ of R. E. Hill & Co., with whom he remained four years. He was then admitted into partnership with the firm, which retained its former name, and continued with them until 1870. Mr. Hinkley remained in Alexandria until 1880, and then came to Keokuk, where he purchased a half interest in a steamer, which plied between Alexandria and Keokuk, and of which he assumed the management for the following three years, after which he disposed of his interest therein and gave his attention to the business in which he is now engaged.

In 1854 Capt. Hinkley was united in marriage with Miss Elvira A. Fellows, of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Asa and Susanna Fellows, also natives of the Keystone State. Their union was blest by the birth of four children, of whom the oldest, a son, Oto, is now a young man and book-keeper for the firm of Hinkley & Dunlap; the second child is a daughter, Ina. The family residence is pleasantly located at No. 317 Second Street North, and is the abode of refinement and cultivated tastes. In politics Mr. Hinkley conscientiously casts his vote with the Democratic party, and socially is a member of the I. O. O. F.

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AMOS HENKLE, a prosperous farmer, who occupies a fine homestead on section 3 in Van Buren Township, has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1836, and is fully entitled to be classed among the honored pioneers. He has watched with interest the remarkable growth and development of this section of country, and has aided materially in the changes which have been brought about, and which have substituted smiling fields and civilization for the bleak prairies and untrodden forests.

Amos Henkle is a native of Pendleton County, Va., and was born June 15, 1817. His parents were Abraham and Mary (Harper) Henkle, both natives of Virginia, but descended from the German. Abraham Henkle was born Nov. 7, 1784, and died in Taylor County, Iowa, in 1873. Mrs. Mary H. Henkle was born in the same year as her husband, and survived him ten years, also dying in Taylor County, in 1883. They were the parents of eleven children—Sidney, Josiah, Zebediah, Margaret, Amos, Miles, Henry, Moses, Abraham (who died in infancy), Sallie and Mary A.

The marriage of Amos Henkle and Miss Martha McGreer occurred Feb. 21, 1839. Mrs. Henkle was a native of Fayette County, Ind., and was born Feb. 13, 1821; she died Nov. 20, 1848, having become the mother of three children: Anna become the wife of John Warner; John married Miss Melissa Simons; one child died in infancy. Mr. Henkle for his second wife married Miss Sarah McGreer, and of this union there have been born three children: Mary J. became the wife of Butler Chapman; Albert married Miss Seward; the third and youngest child was named Washington Lincoln.

Mr. Henkle is the owner of 585 acres of land in Lee County, 200 of which is under good cultivation. He is extensively engaged in the breeding of graded stock, and has a herd of ninety-three head of cattle. In the year 1859 he constructed a fish-pond, and placed therein a good supply of the finny tribe. He now has fish twenty-six inches long, and a cat-fish which weighs four pounds.

The homestead of Mr. Henkle forms an attractive feature of the landscape in this section of country. He has a fine dwelling, good barn, and all the conveniences of agriculture and stock-growing. He has always taken a deep interest in the moral and educational welfare of his community, having held the various township offices. He has been connected with the School Board and served as Justice of the Peace. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

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ISAAC L. MARSH, a prosperous and influential farmer of Washington Township, is the proprietor of a valuable homestead finely located on section 2. He is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born Dec. 23, 1817, his parents being William and Lodica (Knight) Marsh, natives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts respectively. After their marriage they located in Preble County, Ohio, whence they removed to Lee County, Iowa, in the fall of 1839, settling in Washington Township. They were the parents of eight children, and spent the remainder of their lives in Lee County.

The subject of this history was brought up on a farm, and lived in Preble County, Ohio, until his marriage. He accompanied his parents to Iowa and entered 160 acres of land in Washington Township, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, and still owns and occupies his first purchase. He improved and cultivated his land, erected a good farm dwelling, and has been remarkably prosperous. One hundred acres of the present homestead is in a tillable condition, and the balance is devoted mostly to pasturage.

Mr. Marsh was married in Preble County, Ohio, July 27, 1836, to Miss Martha A. Williams, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1817.

Her parents were Samuel and Hannah (Thorp) Williams, and they died while the wife of our subject was a young child. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have become the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, whose history in brief is as follows: Rebecca is the wife of Amos Sniff, and resides in Nebraska; Eurena E., the wife of Ephraim Sniff, died in Washington Township Jan. 8, 1865; Jasper married Miss Nancy Saunders, and resides in Poweshiek County, Iowa; Wesley married Miss Mary Groat, and resides in Des Moines County, Iowa; Ransom married Miss Sarah J. McGriff, and resides in Nebraska; Monroe married Miss Alice Pitman, and lives in Pleasant Ridge Township; Maria Louise was the wife of Irvin Saunders, and died in Poweshiek County, Iowa; Martha married William O. Liddle, and resides in Washington Township; Edward, Joseph and Mary Belle are at home.

Mr. Marsh has been prominently identified with the affairs of his community, and has held the various offices in the township. He and his wife, with Joseph, Mary B., Martha and Jasper, are members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Marsh is a Democrat and a strong temperance man.

During the war Jasper N., the son of our subject, enlisted in Co. F, 16th Iowa Vol. Inf., and veteranized two years later, in 1864. He was taken prisoner near Atlanta, Ga., and for nearly nine months experienced the horrors of Andersonville Prison. Another son, Wesley H., was a member of Co. M, 9th Iowa Vol. Cav., served his term of enlistment, and received an honorable discharge in July, 1863. Amos Sniff, the husband of the daughter, Rebecca J., was a member of Co. I, 16th Iowa Volunteers; he was taken prisoner near Atlanta, Ga., and also held a captive for about nine months in Andersonville. Ephraim Sniff, who married Eurena E., enlisted in the same regiment as his brother, remained in service until the close of the war, and returned home unharmed; he afterward went to Kansas and died there.

Samuel M. Marsh, a brother of Isaac L. of this biography, was a Sergeant of Co. I, 30th Iowa Vol. Inf.; he enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, and was discharged June 5, 1865. He returned home shortly afterward, and died of consumption Feb. 22, 1877, leaving a widow and four children—William, Ellen, Vandale and Martha. These children, with the exception of the eldest, have made their home with our subject since the death of their father, and have received the kindest of care.

The Marsh family are of excellent parentage and ancestry, and are widely known throughout this section for their straightforward business transactions, their moral, social and religious worth, and the material aid which they have rendered to the industrial and agricultural interests of this section. The younger members of the family have been carefully trained and well educated, and possess in a marked degree, the worthy characteristics of their progenitors, and there is no doubt they will perpetuate the family name in the same manner by which they have been brought to their present honorable and prominent position among the best citizens of the Hawkeye State.

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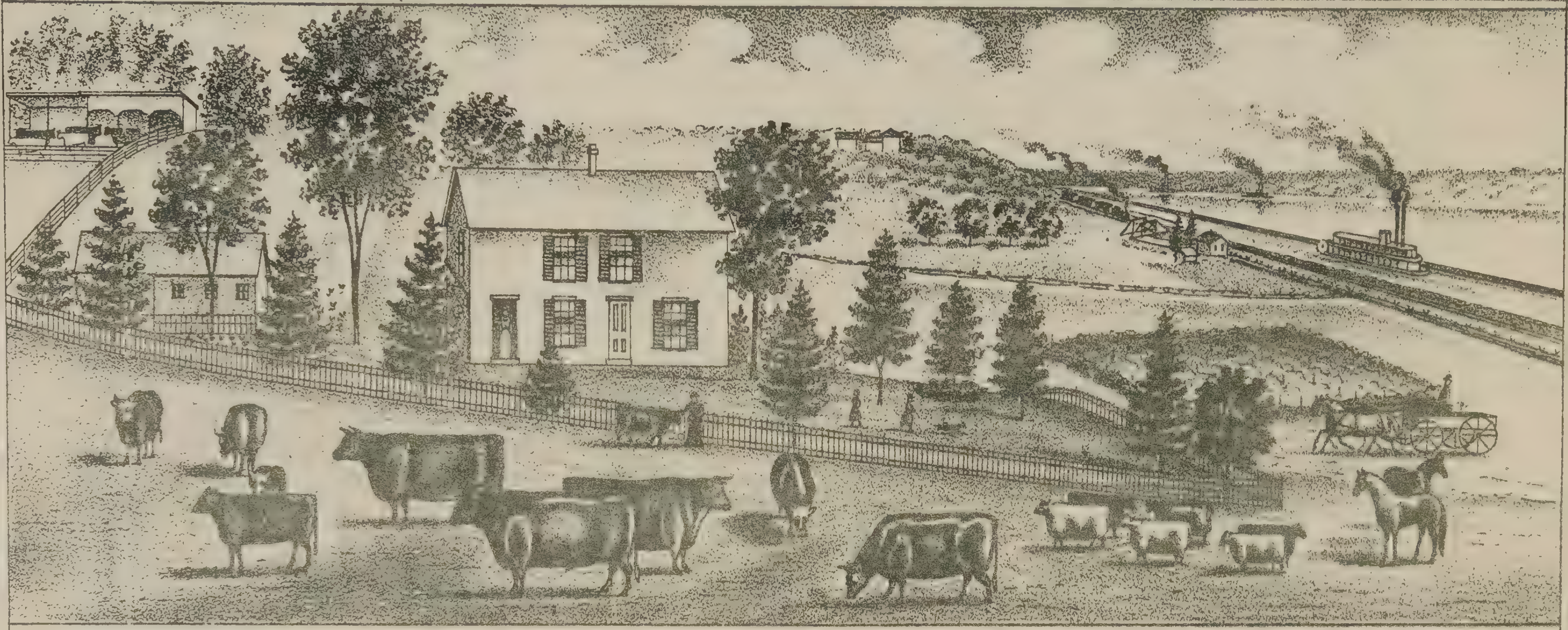
JOHN FOWLER, a highly respected resident of Jackson Township, is pleasantly located on section 1, and successfully engaged in general farming. He is of English birth and parentage, and was born in February, 1832. His parents were John and Harriet (Hammond) Fowler, also natives of England, where the mother died when our subject was a young boy. After the death of the mother his father came to America, and proceeding directly to Iowa, settled in Jackson Township, where he still resides, and is now eighty-two years of age.

John Fowler of our sketch was the second of his parents' family of three children, and was fifteen years old when his father emigrated to the United States. He crossed the Mississippi, accompanied by his father, but parted company with the latter and went to Keokuk, where his earlier days were spent, and where, when he arrived at years of manhood, he became engaged in operating a sawmill at Sandusky. He was afterward occupied at farming and butchering, and during the construction of the Government Canal, established a butcher shop in that vicinity, which he carried on profitably until this work was completed.

In the spring of 1862 John Fowler came into



MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM AND RESIDENCE OF **JOHN FOWLER**, SEC. 1, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson Township, and located upon a rented farm, which he carried on for about four years and then purchased. It consists of 200 acres, all excepting fifty of which is in a good state of cultivation. He has greatly improved its condition since he became its possessor, and has now a good house built of stone and concrete, and all the necessary implements and machinery for prosecuting agriculture after the most improved methods. He is also engaged in breeding thoroughbred Short-horns.

The marriage of John Fowler and Miss Esther A. McCord took place Oct. 24, 1860. Mrs. F. was born in Preble County, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1843, and is the daughter of Joseph S. and Martha McCord, natives of the same State. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have become the parents of six children, of whom one, James W., died at the age of eighteen years. Those surviving are: Edwin McCord, John C., Hattie H., Ida and Lillie.

When Mr. Fowler first came to the county he had but very little means, and what he now has is the result of his own industry and energy. He has been identified with the temperance movement in his vicinity. In politics he is independent, and votes for the man he believes to be right, irrespective of party.

A view of the home farm and fine stock of Mr. Fowler is shown on another page of this work.

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J. W. HOBBS is Secretary and Treasurer of the Keokuk Stove Works, and has the entire management of the business. He is well fitted for this responsible position, both by education and natural abilities, and is an important factor among the industrial interests of the Gate City. Mr. Hobbs is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Mt. Vernon, in the year 1843. He is the son of John and Annie (Shipley) Hobbs, natives of Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. His father, John Hobbs, was a farmer by occupation until 1858. Eight years prior to this he crossed the Mississippi and came into Iowa; he invested in 50,000 acres of land in the counties of Appanoose, Wayne, Decatur, Ringgold, Union, Adair, Guthrie and Carroll, and improved lands in Illinois. He finally settled in the latter State, at Nauvoo, where the latter days of his life were passed in retirement from active labor. He departed this life in 1871. The companion of his youth had passed to her final rest seventeen years previously, in 1854. They were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which they contributed liberally and cheerfully. John Hobbs was a man universally respected, not only on account of his ready kindness and sympathy for all creatures, but for his straightforward and upright course during a long and eventful life.

The subject of this history was the youngest son of a family of ten children, of whom four are now deceased. The record is as follows: Milton is a resident of Arnold, Custer Co., Neb., where he is engaged in farming; Amanda, now Mrs. Randolph, is a resident of Ft. Worth, Tex.; Leonard is engaged in farming in Hancock County, Ill.; Ethelinda, Mrs. Larison, resides in Malvern, Iowa; Maria, Mrs. Lacroix, is a resident of Appanoose County, Iowa.

Mr. Hobbs attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, but on account of ill-health was obliged to abandon his studies while in the Junior Class. After leaving college he went to Carthage, Ill., and became Deputy in the office of the County Clerk, which position he occupied for four years. He then came to Keokuk, in 1868, and was appointed Cashier of the Commercial Bank, with which he was connected for eight years. He then engaged in the loan and brokerage business, and in April, 1884, became interested in the Keokuk Stove Works, as before mentioned.

The firm of which Mr. Hobbs is Secretary and Treasurer gives employment to about sixty-five men in this city. They have a branch house at Minneapolis and another at Kansas City, and from three to seven men are continuously on the road in the interests of the business. They put out 12,000 stoves annually, and even then are not able to supply their trade, being obliged to purchase largely from the East. The works extend over half a block, and for their storage house, they occupy the old Virginia Tobacco Works building on the levee. In 1886 they put up a brick building for offices and storage, at a cost of $8,000.

J. W. Hobbs and Miss Sue Somerville were united in marriage in 1867. Mrs. Hobbs is a native of Indiana, and the daughter of James Somerville of Pennsylvania. By her union with our subject she has become the mother of four children: John P., a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.; Jessie R., Hallie S. and Beverly are at home with their parents. The family residence is located at No. 718 Exchange street, and in all its surroundings gives evidence of refined taste and ample means. Mr. Hobbs has been a prominent man in his community, as a member of the City Council, and with his wife is connected in membership with St. John's Episcopal Church, and takes a prominent part in its councils. He is Democratic in politics, and socially is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

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FRANK HEER, a successful merchant of Ft. Madison, is a native of the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, and was born March 20, 1839. His father, Lawrence Heer, a native of the same country and Province, was reared on a farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until our subject was a youth sixteen years old, when he resolved to emigrate to America. He set sail from Bremen March 23, 1855, accompanied by his wife and six children, and landed in New Orleans on the 13th of May following. They came directly to Ft. Madison, and here the father remained a resident until his death. He was a worthy man and a good citizen, and held in high esteem by the friends whom he had made in the New World.

The subject of this history was the second child of the parental family, and received a good education in his native country. He was an ambitious lad and resolved to become a man among men. After coming to this country, although he did not regularly attend school, he pursued his studies in English as time and opportunity afforded, and has become one of the most intelligent and well-informed citizens of this locality. He has been keenly observant of what was going on around him and has availed himself of every opportunity to gain valuable information. With very little instruction he has obtained an excellent English education, and is a striking example of what perseverance and energy may accomplish.

Upon first coming to Ft. Madison Mr. Heer was employed in a brickyard at a salary of $9 a month. He was thus occupied for one season, and then engaged as a molder in a foundry, serving an apprenticeship of two years, and followed his trade for seven years thereafter. He then abandoned his trade and engaged in buying and selling country produce until 1870, when he purchased a stock of dry-goods and turned his whole attention to this department of trade. After he had become fully established and there was a prospect of prosperity and success, his store and dwelling-house were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $13,000. This disaster occurred on the 1st of February, 1885. He was not dismayed or discouraged, however, but immediately set about repairing the catastrophe. He purchased the building he now occupies, put in another stock of goods, and in the course of time was upon his feet again, and is now on the high road to a competency. He has been straightforward in his business transactions, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Heer was married in 1868 to Miss Wilhelmina Schoeling, a native of his own Province, who emigrated to the United States with her parents before her marriage. Of this union there have been born six children, viz., George, Frank, Theresa, Mary, Margaret and Mena. The family are connected with St. Mary's Catholic Church, and in politics Mr. Heer is a conscientious Democrat. Mr. Heer was elected Alderman of the Fourth Ward, and also served two terms on the School Board.

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AARON JOHNSON, a native of the Buckeye State, was an early pioneer of Ft. Madison, coming here before it had even attained to the dignity of a village. In that time he has witnessed remarkable and pleasing changes, and has contributed materially to the advancement of this locality. He unselfishly identified himself with the interests of the community from the beginning, and is now counted among its most highly respected and valued citizens.

The birthplace of Mr. Johnson was near Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio, and the date, March 30, 1816. His father, Isaac Johnson, was born in Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac River, and his grandfather, Arthur Johnson, was also a native of Virginia, and of English descent. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and after the termination of the conflict removed to Ohio, and was one of the early pioneers of that Territory, settling there in 1804. He made his location in Fayette County, and a few years later removed to Indiana. Thence he came to Illinois, and spent his last days in Grand View, Edgar County.

Isaac Johnson, the father of our subject, was about ten years old when his parents removed from Virginia to Ohio. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812, having enlisted at two different times. He was married in Ohio and remained a resident of Fayette County, that State, until 1820. He then started, with his wife and two children, for the farther West, their outfit consisting of four horses and a wagon, and they camped and cooked by the way. They stopped for a time in Indiana, and on the 21st of March started for Illinois. The father in the meantime, had traded one span of horses for a yoke of oxen, and then, with oxen, horses and wagon, they made their way overland. They made settlement in Edgar County, upon land which had been surveyed but was not yet in the market. Mr. Johnson made his claim, built a small log cabin, into which the family moved and made themselves as comfortable as possible, and then he commenced breaking the land. Although it was rather late in the season, he put in a crop on the upturned sod, and raised sufficient grain and provisions to last until another season. In the fall he sowed some wheat and put up a hewed-log house, and the following year his land came into market. His location then became section 14, and he afterward entered more land as fast as he could raise the money.

With the exception of one family that had come with them, these courageous pioneers seemed quite isolated from the balance of mankind, there being no white family within fifteen miles. Indians, to be sure, were plenty, and the smoke of their camp fires could often be seen three or four miles away. They were obliged to have their milling done in Indiana, which was forty miles distant. Wild game was plenty, especially deer, and the father was enabled to keep his family well supplied with venison; they also obtained honey in great abundance, and lived fully as well as many people who were surrounded by more of the modern luxuries of life. Mr. Johnson resided on this land until 1836, and brought his farm to a good state of cultivation. But he was of an ambitious and adventurous turn, and now decided to cross the Mississippi to see what lay beyond, and what were the prospects for the emigrant there. He accordingly started out and went into Texas; this was during the struggles upon the frontier, and he joined the "Regulars" and did good service in assisting families to escape to places of safety, and in removing their household goods. He was near the scene of Santa Anna's capture at the time the noted General was taken, and witnessed many other stirring and thrilling events during the few months of his stay in that region. In the fall of the year he returned to his home, sold his farm, and determined to go into Iowa. He accordingly started overland with his family, and crossed the Father of Waters, making his first location in Lee County, in what is now Washington Township. There he purchased a claim upon which was a log cabin, into which the family removed. The wife and mother did not long survive this removal, dying the following spring, and the same year Mr. Johnson removed to Ft. Madison and made a location diagonally across from what is now the southeast corner of Upper Park. He purchased a lot and built a house, remained there for a few years, and then removed to his farm in Washington Township.

In the fall of 1849 Isaac Johnson, accompanied by two sons, started for California. They made the trip down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, thence to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and from there up that river ten miles, where they purchased ponies and completed the trip overland to the Golden State. Here they entered the mines and were employed in digging for the precious metal until 1850. The father then returned to Ft. Madison, where he settled down and remained for several years, the two sons remaining in California. He afterward removed to Osceola and remained until his death, in 1871.

Isaac Johnson was twice married, his first wife, the mother of our subject, being Miss Sarah Kerns, a native of Fayette County, Ohio. The parental household consisted of ten children, five of whom grew to years of maturity. Mrs. Johnson carefully trained her family and was a good example of the faithful wife and mother. She departed this life in February, 1837, deeply lamented by her affectionate family. Mr. Johnson's second marriage was with Miss Delilah Wilson, and their eight children lived to become men and women.

Aaron Johnson, the subject of our sketch, was but five years old when his parents removed from Ohio to Illinois. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained to years of manhood, assisting his father in clearing the farm, and obtaining a limited education in the pioneer schools. He came to Lee County, Iowa, with his father in the fall of 1836. The boundaries of this State were then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, and it was ten years before it was admitted into the Union as a State. In the winter of 1836–37 Mr. Johnson assisted his father in getting out rails and timber for fencing, and in the following spring he purchased a part of the lot which he now owns and occupies, and upon it erected a small frame house. That same year also, he commenced to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed for ten years afterward. He had been married in the meantime, and in 1849 located upon the farm of his father-in-law, and afterward purchased eighty acres of this, and subsequently bought the balance of the farm, making a total of 220 acres, and for twenty years afterward devoted the greater part of his time to agricultural pursuits. He then left his children in charge of the farm, removed to Ft. Madison, and erected the fine brick residence which he now occupies.

The marriage of Aaron Johnson and Miss Mary Wilson was celebrated in March, 1842. Mrs. Johnson was a native of Windsor County, Vt., and was born in 1816. After being the faithful companion of her husband for thirty-seven years, she departed this life Nov. 7, 1879. Of this union there were born four children, of whom the record is as follows: Edward, the eldest son, occupies the home farm in Washington Township; Albert died in infancy; Ellen M. is the wife of A. D. Shepard, of Ft. Madison; George lives near Albany, Tex.

As one of the valued old landmarks, Mr. Johnson is regarded with great veneration and respect, being also entitled to this on account of his excellent qualities of character, which have obtained for him a high place among the substantial men of Lee County. He was enterprising and ambitious as a young man, and labored industriously for the good of his family, while at the same time he was always willing to contribute of his time and means to any good work or purpose instituted in his community. As a business man and a citizen, he has done his share toward the building up of the business interests and the social status of this vicinity.

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JOSEPH R. TEWKSBURY, photographer, is one of the most skillful artists of Ft. Madison, and is carrying on a successful business. He is a native of the Old Granite State, having been born near Concord, May 17, 1831. He is a son of William and Content (Chapman) Tewksbury, natives of New Hampshire and New York respectively. The great-grandparents of our subject came from Tewksbury, England. While Joseph R. was yet an infant his parents removed to Livingston County, N. Y., where our subject received a good common-school education and developed into manhood. He then went to New York City, became an expert stenographer, and subsequently kept books for a wholesale grocery in Rochester. Not being quite satisfied with his condition or prospects in the East, he joined a company who were about to emigrate to Kansas, and they arrived there in time to vote at the election of the first Territorial officers. There was too much disturbance, however, in that portion of the Union to suit Mr. Tewksbury, and he accordingly retraced his steps as far as the Mississippi River and located at Keokuk, where he served for a time as local editor and financier of a newspaper.

In the winter of 1855 Mr. Tewksbury entered the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., and in the following spring became their general Western agent at Keokuk. In this capacity he sold the first railroad ticket in Keokuk. He was connected with this company for about six years, but the confinement indoors becoming injurious to his health, he decided to obtain more active occupation, and consequently became engaged in nursery and fruit-growing at Hamilton, Ill. In 1864 an excellent position was proffered him by a railroad company at Omaha, and he went thither to accept. Upon his arrival, however, he found a large number of the people greatly excited in regard to the discovery of gold and silver in Idaho and Montana, and so instead of accepting the situation offered him he concluded to join the general rush westward. He had considerable money with him, and being a shrewd financier was always ready to avail himself of an opportunity to make more. He therefore, instead of buying a ticket across the plains, purchased two span of mules and a wagon, and started out with his own conveyance, at the same time carrying with him five passengers, each of whom paid him $100 in advance. They headed for Virginia City, Mont., and also visited Idaho. Mr. Tewksbury was pleased with this section of country and concluded to locate here. He turned about to go East for his family, but on his way back found that the Indians were very troublesome, and therefore concluded to remain in the East.

Mr. Tewksbury now bought a twelve years' lease on a fruit farm in Southern Illinois, and made a purchase of land. This he sold out in August, 1866, and visited New York City, investigating a patent right. In the space of three months he found his cash account increased by several thousand dollars, and he then became Secretary and Financial Agent for a Joint Stock Manfacturing Company, with a capital stock of $300,000, and held this position two years. In the winter of 1868–69 Mr. T. returned to Iowa, located at Farmington, and engaged in the clock, jewelry and photograph business. He operated this until 1876, when, leaving an assistant in charge of his business at Farmington, Mr. T. went to Ft. Madison and established his present business. Everything worked successfully, and he then sold out his business at Farmington. Besides his property in Ft. Madison he owns a photograph gallery at Nauvoo, Ill., and is accumulating a competency.

Joseph R. Tewksbury and Miss E. C. Grubb were united in marriage May 27, 1856, in Farmington, Iowa. Mrs. T. is a native of Ohio, having been born at McConnellsville, Morgan County, in 1831. Her father, Walter W. Grubb, came to Iowa in 1841, and was for many years Postmaster at Farmington. Of this union there were born two children, twin girls, one of whom died in infancy; the one living is Carrie, now the wife of L. C. Pike, a wholesale boot-and-shoe dealer of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Tewksbury is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, and wherever he has been was at once recognized as a man fitted to become a leader in the community. He has had a large experience in business matters, and has met with very fair success in the various enterprises in which he has been engaged. He has declined some responsible positions, among them that of General Ticket Agent of the Keokuk & Des Moines Valley Railway. He is extremely gentlemanly and courteous in his demeanor, and appears to be eminently fitted for the peculiar and delicate business in which he is now engaged. As an artist he is a gentleman of fine tastes and original ideas, and his gallery is fitted up in an exceedingly elegant manner, and is the resort of the best class of citizens in Ft. Madison.

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JOSHUA HARLAN, a prosperous farmer and influential resident of Cedar Township, is a native of Darke County, Ohio, and was born July 23, 1838. His father, Nathan Harlan, of Barren County, Ky., was born Jan. 25, 1799, and his grandfather, James Harlan, first opened his eyes to the light of day in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa. His great-grandfather, Aaron Harlan, was conscripted during the progress of the Revolutionary War, and wounded in the "regulation battle." His buildings and property were destroyed by the British, and as soon as he was able after being wounded, he fled to South Carolina and spent the last years of his life in Chatham County.

James Harlan, the son of the latter, and the grandfather of our subject, was not then old enough to be conscripted, but he volunteered and was engaged in one battle, after which he went to South Carolina with his father, and lived with him until his marriage. The maiden of his choice was Miss Edie Howard, of Pennsylvania, and after their marriage they removed to Kentucky in the fall of 1798, and were among the early pioneers of Barren County. They set up housekeeping, and struggled with all the difficulties and privations incident to the life of the early settler. They had located upon a tract of timberland, and while preparing to put in the crops Mr. Harlan was obliged to travel sixty miles to buy corn and provisions for his family. They remained there until 1818, and made considerable headway toward clearing the farm. They then sold out and removed to Darke County, Ohio, and purchased 460 acres of heavy timber. They went through the same process as before, built a log cabin, and by slow degrees prepared acre after acre for the putting in of crops. Here James Harlan established a permanent home, and remained until his death.

The father of our subject, Nathan Harlan, had preceded his parents to Ohio with an elder brother, and had built a cabin upon what afterward became the family homestead. They rived boards to cover the roof, and the floor was made of puncheons, and by the time the family arrived the two dutiful sons had four acres of the land cleared and ready to put in a crop. Nathan lived with his parents until 1821, and then, at the age of twenty-two years, was married and settled upon land adjoining that of his father, who had presented him with fifty acres. To this he added fifty more by purchase, and entered eighty acres of Government land. The young couple commenced housekeeping in a dwelling built of rails and covered with rived boards. In due time, as their circumstances improved, a log house was put up, which they occupied until 1851, and about this time Nathan Harlan feeling, perhaps, like Daniel Boone, that "the neighbors were getting too thick," determined to move to a country where there was more room, and accordingly, with his family and an outfit consisting of four horses, and two wagons, started West across the Mississippi. They carried their household goods and provisions with them, and camped and cooked by the wayside. There was plenty of wild game along the route, and they had many a feast which might well be envied by many of the denizens of the now populous cities of that region.

After crossing the Father of Waters, Nathan Harlan purchased a farm in Jefferson Township, Henry County. Upon this he and his family lived for two years, and then sold out and purchased a farm in Harrisburg Township. The place which he now owns and occupies is in the same township on section 1, and he still owns the farm on which he first located on section 2. The home farm contains 240 acres, finely improved, and is now under the management of his youngest son. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Sallie Anderson, and her marriage with Nathan Harlan occurred in 1821. Mrs. Harlan was a native of Christian County, Ky., and departed this life in 1839, at the age of thirty-eight years.

Nathan Harlan was married the second time in 1841, to Miss Isabella Polly, of Greene County, Ohio, and she died on the 1st of January, 1884. The children of Nathan Harlan by his first marriage were: George, now in Clarke County, Iowa; David, of Reno, Neb.; Joshua, the subject of our sketch; Anna, Mrs. Garretson, who lives in Des Moines, Iowa. Of the second marriage there were born seven children, the record of whom is as follows: Enos lives in Winfield, Kan.; Hiram and Rufus in Warsaw, Ill.; Elisha in Sumner County, Kan.; Whitson K. and Miriam are at home; Howard lives in Van Buren County. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan are connected with the Christian Church, with which Mr. Harlan was connected in 1814, and of which he has been Deacon for many years. While the Whig party was in existence it remained the party of his choice, politically, but since the abandonment of the old by the substitution of the new Republican party, he has cordially endorsed the principles of the latter, with which he uniformly casts his vote.

Joshua Harlan of this sketch was a lad of thirteen years old when he accompanied his parents on their overland journey to Iowa, of which he has been a resident since that time. His mother having died when he was an infant, he was reared by an elder sister, and after her marriage continued to live with her until coming to Iowa, when he was taken into the household of his brother Nathaniel, where he remained one year. He then returned to his sister for two years, and after that made his home with an uncle until he was twenty-four years of age. This uncle some time previously had entered eighty acres of land in Clarke County, Iowa, and our subject was employed by him at a salary of $10 per month, and in due time became the possessor of this land. He never occupied it, however, but four years later sold, and purchased forty acres in Van Buren County. After his marriage he purchased 100 acres in Cedar Township, a small part of which was improved. Upon this he built a good house, where he and his wife lived for two years, and then, in 1866, purchased the present homestead, and now has 200 acres in all.

Mr. Harlan was trained to habits of industry and economy, and now, established in a comfortable home, and surrounded by the good things of life, he is enjoying the fruits of his earlier toils. He has a handsome dwelling, good barns and outhouses, and all the appliances for a first-class modern farm estate. The grounds around the residence are beautified by handsome shade trees, and in the rear are orchards of fine fruit. It forms one of the handsomest locations in Lee County, and invariably attracts the eye of the traveler through this section.

The marriage of Joshua Harlan and Miss Martha E. Fender was celebrated Sept. 4, 1863. Mrs. Harlan is a native of Wayne County, Ind., and was born Dec. 22, 1844. Her father, Gabriel Fender, was also a native of the afore-mentioned county and State, and her grandfather, Henry Fender, a native of South Carolina, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who at the close of his military services, emigrated from his native State to Indiana, and located in Wayne County, where he spent the last years of his life. The father of Mrs. Harlan died when she was eight years old. Her mother was Miss Sarah McMahon before her marriage, and did not long survive her husband. Mrs. Harlan was reared by her elder sisters, and came to Iowa in 1855 with her brother and brother-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan of our sketch have become the parents of three children—Flora B., Laura M. and Mabel L. Flora B. Harlan became the wife of Loxey Holmes, and lives in Harrisburg Township, Van Buren County; Laura M. married Mr. Aaron Hildebrand, a resident of Cedar Township, Van Buren County. The parents are connected with the Christian Church, and Mr. Harlan is Republican in politics.

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JOHN W. BONNELL, an honored pioneer of Ft. Madison, came to Iowa while it was yet a Territory, and for the space of over forty years has been an interested witness of the important changes which have taken place along the Mississippi Valley. His birthplace was in Essex County, N. J., and the date thereof July 14, 1812. His father was Sylvanus Bonnell, a native of the same State, and his grandfather, John Bonnell, was a farmer by occupation, and a native of New Jersey, who spent the last years of his life in the State which was the birthplace of his son and his grandson, our subject. Sylvanus Bonnell was, what might be termed, a natural mechanic. He was the inventor and patentee of the circular saw, which has come into such general use in this country, and in company with a brother-in-law, Foster Day, built and operated the sawmills near Elizabethtown. They also manufactured veneering, and the father of our subject adhered closely to his peculiar branch of business until his death in New Jersey, in 1824. In early manhood he was married to Miss Nancy Bonnell, who departed this life at Springfield, Essex Co., N. J., in 1824 or 1825.

John W. Bonnell, of this sketch, was only twelve years old when he was deprived by death of the protecting care of a father. The bereaved mother kept her young family together until they were married and established in homes of their own. John W. and his brother Harvey became extensively engaged in the manufacture of cider vinegar at Springfield, N. J., until 1843, and then crossed the intervening States into the Territory of Iowa, and located at Ft. Madison. They were accompanied by the balance of the household, and the five brothers engaged in mercantile pursuits for about three years, when they sold out and purchased a large tract of wild land near Dover, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and speculated considerably in land. The brothers operated thus in Lee County for some years, then dissolved partnership, and three sought other localities, while John W. and his brother William have continued operating together until the present time. They have been remarkably successful in their undertakings, and are now the possessors of three farms of 200 acres each, which they lease to other parties. William makes his home with his brother Harvey in Dover, this county. John W. lived on a farm until 1876, when he came to Ft. Madison and built his present residence. It is beautifully situated on the bluffs, overlooking the city, and commanding an extensive view up and down the Father of Waters and across to Illinois.

John W. Bonnell and Miss A. Rosanna Hoover were united in marriage near Dover, Oct. 6, 1857. Mrs. B. was a native of South Carolina, born Aug. 11, 1833, and the daughter of John and Barbara Hoover, who settled near Dover at an early day in the history of this section. Of this union there was born one son, Arthur F., who died in infancy. Mrs. Rosanna Bonnell died Sept. 9, 1858. The second wife of Mr. Bonnell was Miss Eliza M. Pitman, to whom he was married May 27, 1863. This lady is a native of Lee County, and was born July 19, 1839. Her father, Lewis Pitman, was a native of Kentucky, and her grandfather, Richard Pitman, of Tennessee, was of English ancestry and parentage. Her great-grandfather, Alex Pitman, was born in England, and emigrated to this country when a young man.

Lewis Pitman was born in Laurel County, Ky., June 11, 1794, and was reared in his native State. In 1835 he removed with ox-teams to Lee County, Iowa, which was then a wilderness, and included in the Territory of Wisconsin. He was accompanied by his family, and they camped and cooked by the wayside and took shelter under the cover of their wagon at night. Lewis Pitman made a claim in what is now West Point Township, built a mill, and established a homestead, upon which he remained until his death, which occured Feb. 21, 1862. He was married, when a young man, to Miss Permelia Warren, of East Tennessee, who was born Aug. 30, 1804. She survived her husband until 1875, departing this life on the 29th of December of that year, after having become the mother of eleven children. She left behind her a record of womanly virtues and kind deeds, and at her death was mourned by a large circle of friends.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. B. there have been born four children, only one of whom is living, Bertram L. Mrs. B. is prominently connected with the Methodist Church, and Mr. Bonnell, politically, affiliates with the Republican party. He has been an important factor in the growth and development of this section of the country, and has aided materially in bringing it to its present position. As one of that honored band, who are passing away one by one, he is viewed with peculiar reverence and respect as the representative of almost a bygone age. He is still a hale and hearty old gentleman, with much of the industry and energy of his early manhood, and affords a worthy example, which many a younger man might follow with good results.

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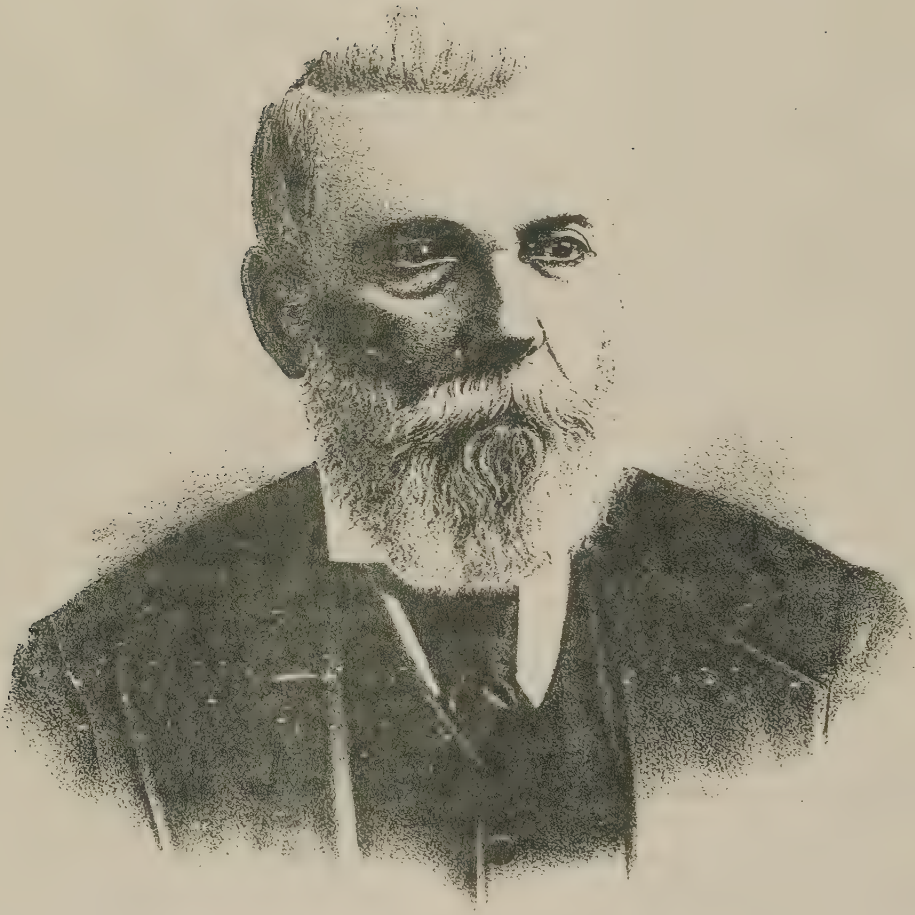
JOSEPH G. BERSTLER, a highly respected citizen of Ft. Madison, is Clerk of the Iowa State Penitentiary, and is fulfilling the duties of his position with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. Our subject is a native of Chester County, Pa., and the date of his birth was July 4, 1832. His father, John Berstler, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and was a schoolmate of James Buchanan, but they never agreed upon political questions. He was a papermaker by trade, and in early manhood was united in marriage with Miss Anne Strain, a native of the same State and county as her husband. They removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1834, being among the first settlers of Guernsey County, from which they afterward removed to Belmont County, where the mother died in 1858.

There were nine children in the parental family, seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. Five of the sons enlisted in the United States



J. G. Kennedy

service, remaining in the army until the close of the war, and all returned home in safety. One of the daughters, Mary A., became the wife of Robert Mack, and lives in Guernsey County, Ohio; Eliza J., Mrs. Thomas Burris, is a resident of Texas County, Mo.; the next in order of birth was our subject, Joseph G.; John M. was a private in the 2d Illinois Cavalry, and is now engaged in farming in Keokuk County, Iowa; Francis M. was a member of the 30th Ohio Infantry, and is now in Guernsey County; Oliver H. is a resident of Iowa County, Iowa; George H. was in the 65th Ohio Infantry, and resides in Belmont County, Ohio; Samuel C. was a member of the 28th Iowa Regiment, and is Guard in the penitentiary; Anson L. resides in Iowa County. The father removed to Iowa in 1861, locating in Iowa County, where he remained until the close of his life, in 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Joseph G. Berstler was brought up to the trade of a wool manufacturer in Ohio, and afterward pursued the same occupation one year in Massachusetts. He came to Iowa in 1855, and located at Cedar Rapids, engaging at his trade until 1857. He then went to Iowa County, and followed farming for the next four years. At the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861 he enlisted in the Union service as Fourth Sergeant of Co. I., 13th Iowa Vol. Inf. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Orderly Sergeant, and two years later to Second Lieutenant, with which rank he was mustered out in 1865. He participated in all the engagements of his company, and at the battle of Atlanta received a gunshot wound in the head that disabled him for some time. He was at the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg, and went with Sherman through the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea.

After his return from the army Mr Berstler returned to Iowa, and followed farming until 1869. He was then elected Auditor of Iowa County, when he filled an unexpired term and by re-election served a full term. He afterward served two full terms. He was afterward Clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for eight months, and was appointed to his present position in 1884.

Mr. Berstler was married, Jan. 1, 1857, at Cedar Rapids, to Miss Mary E. Plummer, of Bangor, Me. Of this union there were born seven children, one of whom died at the age of six years. The living are Annie L., Jennie E., Wallace F., Charles S., Ellen C. and John. Mrs. Berstler departed this life in March, 1883. In politics Mr. B. is strongly Republican. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Social Lodge No. 231, and of Jerusalem Chapter No. 72, R. A. M. He is also a member of John Dillon Post, G. A. R., at Marengo.

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JOHN G. KENNEDY, a pioneer resident of Ft. Madison, is the only man living in this vicinity who was here at the time he made his first settlement in Lee County, in 1836. He is possessed of a rich and peculiar experience, and the changes which he has witnessed since his first arrival here have been as remarkable as they are pleasing. The country was wild and unsettled at that time, and only wild animals and Indians roamed over the plains and through the forests. Here and there, to be sure, was the cabin of a lonely but adventurous settler, but they were few and far between, and it required a courageous spirit to decide upon making a location in such a wild region, and wait for the slow advance of civilization. The pioneers of the olden time, however, were made of stern stuff, and John G. Kennedy was a fine example of the men of that day. He came here to stay, and had no thought of going back after he had once put his hand to the plow.

John G. Kennedy was a native of Granville County, N. C., and his birth occurred April 17, 1812. His father, John Kennedy, was born in the same county, and his grandfather, James Kennedy, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated with his parents to America when a small child. They made their first location in Granville County, N. C., being early settlers in that locality. Their son James grew to manhood there, was married in that county, and remained there all his lifetime. John Kennedy, the father of our subject, became a soldier in the War of 1812. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mangrum, a lady of English parentage and nativity, who emigrated to this country with her parents, lived with her husband in Granville County, and died there in about 1816. The parental family consisted of nine children, and soon after the death of the wife and mother, John Kennedy sold his farm and started with four horses and a wagon, accompanied by his children, for Tennessee. He purchased a farm in Henderson County, and engaged in the culture of cotton, tobacco, grain and potatoes, and was thus engaged for the remainder of his life. His decease occured in about the year 1846.

The subject of our sketch was the youngest child of his father's family, his brothers and sisters being as follows: Sylvia, Jemima, William, James, Mary, Elizabeth, Lucy, Alfred F. John G. was but four years old when he was deprived of the affectionate care of his mother, and seven years old when his father removed to Tennessee. He remained with his father until the age of seventeen, when he engaged to learn the carpenter's trade at Lexington, where he served for three years. In 1833 he set his face westward, going into Illinois, and making his first location at Rushville, Schuyler County, where he commenced to work at his trade. In the spring of 1835 he went to Galena, making the trip via the Mississippi River. The boat touched at Burlington, and during the few moments of its delay there he, with others, went ashore and assisted in raising the first frame house erected in that now thriving and prosperous city. He remained at Galena two months, then returned to Rushville, and lived there until the following year, when he set out to cross the Mississippi, and on the 12th day of April found himself at Ft. Madison, where he soon found employment at his trade. He pursued this for some years, and in 1852 started for California, via the Mississippi River and Isthmus of Panama. He entered the mining regions there and was occupied for a time, thence proceeded to San Francisco, and was again employed at his trade until 1854. Then, longing for the sight of old friends and old associations, he returned to Ft. Madison and settled down, resuming his former occupation.

When Mr. Kennedy first came to Ft. Madison there were only a few cabins in the town, in fact it had hardly assumed the dignity of a village. It must seem to him like the dream of a night when he compares the scenes of that time with those of the present. He has been a useful man in his community and has assisted by every means in his power toward advancing its interests, concluding rightly that the interests of the community were also identified with those of each individual member. He enjoys the highest respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Kennedy was married, Jan. 16, 1837, to Miss May C. Vance. Mrs. Kennedy is a native of Kentucky, and was born July 20, 1817. Her father was Andrew Vance, a well-known pioneer of Hancock County, Ill. Of this union have been born seven children. The record is as follows: Lucretia, now deceased, was born Sept. 16, 1838; Eliza J., born Aug. 27, 1841, is the wife of A. Johnson, and lives in Sacramento; George J., born Sept. 12, 1844, is a resident of Ft. Madison; Emma A., born Nov. 12, 1847, is the wife of Dennis Morrison, of Ft. Madison; Katie E. is deceased; Mary E. became the wife of F. Morse and lives in Nebraska City; Thomas B. was born July 29, 1859, and lives in Ft. Madison. The faithful wife and mother departed this life June 18, 1880.

In politics Mr. Kennedy always votes with the Democratic party. He has been a man of prominence in his community, and has held the various offices of trust within the gift of his fellow townsmen, among others holding the position of Deputy Sheriff, Constable and City Marshal. In presenting the portrait of this veteran pioneer, which we do in this connection, we know it will be appreciated as that of the features of one of the grand old men who did so much in the early history of this section toward its development.

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B C. DAVIS, one of the earlier residents of Ft. Madison, is a native of Frankfort, Ky., and first opened his eyes to the light July 30, 1846. His father, William H. Davis, was a native of Ohio, and his grandfather, William Davis, was also for many years a resident of the latter State, spending his last days at Fostoria, where his remains were finally laid to rest. William H. Davis grew to manhood in Ohio, and was there married to Miss Margaret Davis. He received a good education in the public schools, and entered upon the study of medicine, graduating at the Cincinnati Medical College, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Dublin and Bell Point, in Franklin County, Ohio. From there he took a trip South and beyond the Gulf into Central America, returning to the United States in about two years, and to his old home in Ohio. Thence he removed to Kentucky in 1844, remained there three years, returned once more to Ohio, and in 1855 crossed the Mississippi and came into the Hawkeye State. He made his first location at Ft. Madison, where he practiced for one year, and then became interested in railroad matters. Thereafter he assumed the management of a hotel, and was thus occupied until 1861. At the breaking out of the late Civil War he resolved to lay aside his personal interests and business matters and become a soldier of the Union. He accordingly enlisted in the 21st Missouri Regiment as Assistant Surgeon, and was engaged with his regiment at the battle of Shiloh, after which he was transferred to the 18th Missouri, and remained as Acting Surgeon until his death, which occurred July 27, 1862. His remains are buried at Corinth, Miss.

The parental household included six children, five of whom grew to maturity. The subject of our sketch was the eldest child, and was nine years old when his parents removed to Iowa. At the age of fourteen years he started out for himself, and engaged as a second clerk on the steamer Pomroy. He was thus occupied for four seasons, and in December, 1864, while the Civil War was in progress, he enlisted in Co. G, 147th Ill. Vol. Inf. The regiment first proceeded to Nashville, thence to Americus, Ga., and from there to Savannah, where they remained until the close of the war, when Mr. Davis received an honorable discharge.

Upon his return home from the army Mr. Davis engaged as a traveling salesman for a Chicago notion house, and was thus occupied for a space of four years. He then engaged as clerk on a river steamer, the Little Eagle, which plied between Stillwater, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., and followed the river each season until the fall of 1884, when he decided to make a permanent location upon terra firma, and in January, 1885, established a boot and shoe store, in which business he has since been engaged.

The marriage of B. C. Davis and Miss Lizzie Brown took place Jan. 30, 1879. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Daniel T. and Maria (Foster) Brown, and of her union with our subject three children have been born—Daniel C., Bessie Lee and Frank. Mr. Davis is a prominent member of Ft. Madison Lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F.; of the A. O. H. No. 162; Star Lodge No. 154, A. O. U. W., and James B. Sample Post, G. A. R. He is popular among his comrades and a man generally respected in the community. He is building up a good business, and by his genial and obliging manners securing first-class patronage.

Mr. Davis has two brothers living—Charles J., a resident of Beloit, Kan., and engaged as a telegraph operator; and H. Lee, a dentist, who is a resident of Pemberville, Ohio. William H., a younger brother, was brutally murdered at Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 21, 1879.

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BENJAMIN MILES, of Cedar Township, is Superintendent of White's Manual Labor Institute, and is fulfilling the duties of this important position with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. This institution is one of the most important in the Hawkeye State, and destined to accomplish a vast amount of good. An interesting history of it will be found on another page of this work.

Superintendent Miles is a native of Ohio, and was born in Newton Township, Miami County, Nov. 3, 1819. His father, William Miles, was a native of South Carolina, born in the Newberry District, and his grandfather, David Miles, was a native of Pennsylvania; his great-grandfather, William Miles, a native of Wiltshire, England, emigrated to the United States, accompanied by two brothers, and purchased a part of the land now included in the city of Philadelphia. Jonas was a merchant, and Thomas a ship captain, who engaged in merchant trade among a fleet of vessels. William Miles finally settled in South Carolina, where he spent the remainder of his life. His son David, the grandfather of our subject, removed from South Carolina to Ohio in 1803, being among the early settlers of Miami County. He purchased a tract of timber land, cleared a farm from the wilderness, and established a home, where he remained until his death. His son William, the father of our subject, was nineteen years old when his parents removed to Ohio and settled in Newton Township. He remained with them until his marriage, and then purchased a tract of timber land adjoining the farm of his father, which he cleared, cultivated, built a comfortable dwelling and out-buildings upon it, and remained there the balance of his lifetime, with the exception of the last two years, which were spent about a mile distant. His wife, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Pearson of South Carolina, and of English descent. Her grandfather was a native of Standing Stone, England, whence he emigrated to America and settled in South Carolina. The mother of our subject died at the home of her daughter in Cedar County, Iowa, in about 1877. The parental household included eleven children, all of whom grew to mature years. The parents were reared in the Friends' Church, and during their entire lives remained loyal to the religion of their forefathers.

Benjamin Miles of this sketch was the fifth child of his parents' family, and was reared on the farm, being educated in the Society schools. He made his home with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, and then rented a farm near the parental homestead, which he cultivated for six years. His father then gave him forty acres of heavy timber land, and he purchased forty more of his brother. He built a house, cleared sixty acres, and remained upon it until 1856. In the meantime he had added to his landed possessions, until at this date he was the owner of 200 acres. He now sold out, and determined to seek the country beyond the Mississippi. He accordingly crossed the Father of Waters and located in Springdale Township, Cedar County, purchasing a farm there, which he occupied until 1868. From there he went to the town of West Branch, in the same county, and in January, 1873, he and his wife decided to abandon the business and pursuits of farm life in order to become connected with the Government school at the Osage Reservation, in the Indian Territory. Mr. Miles was proffered the position of Superintendent, and Mrs. M., of Matron, which positions they held in this institution for three years. They then returned home for a brief rest, and in 1878 returned to the Reservation, and were employed there for another three years, Mr. Miles as Superintendent, and Mrs. M. occupying her former position as Matron. At the expiration of this time they returned to Cedar County, and in January, 1883, Mr. Miles established an Indian School at West Branch, Cedar County, and after getting this fairly upon its feet, moved the institution to this place the following year. Mr. Miles established the Indian School at West Branch as a Government institution, but in 1883 he deemed it advisable to make a change, and accordingly arranged with the Trustees of White's Manual Labor Institute to transfer the school there, and it was done, with excellent results.

Mr. Miles has been twice married, the first time on the 21st of September, 1841, to Miss Prudence Jones, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and daughter of John Jones, of Georgia, and of English descent and parentage, but living in Ohio at the time of Mr. M.'s marriage. Mrs. Prudence Miles, after remaining the companion of her husband for fifteen years, departed this life on the 25th of January, 1856. Of this marriage there were born three children: Isaac N., who is associated with his father in the school; Laban J., an Indian Agent of Arkansas City, Kan., and Laura E., who became the wife of H. J. Minthorn, of Newberg, Ore.; they are connected with the Pacific Academy as Superintendent and Matron, respectively.

The second marriage of Mr. Miles was with Miss Elizabeth R. Bean, and took place Jan. 14, 1858. Mrs. Miles is a native of New Hampshire, born in Strafford County, Dec. 6, 1827. Her father, John Bean, was a native of the same county, as also was her grandfather, Joel Bean. The latter was a farmer of Strafford County, where he spent the last years of his life. His son John, the father of Mrs. Miles, remained there until 1854. and then made his home with his son until his death. John

Bean, in early manhood, was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hill, a native of Alton. She now lives with her son in San Jose, Cal.

Benjamin and Mrs. Elizabeth Miles have become the parents of two children—Mary E., a Principal of the Manual Labor Institute, and Benjamin C., who is now teacher in the Pacific Academy at Newberg, Ore. The family are all connected with the Society of Friends. Mrs. Miles is a highly educated and accomplished lady, with fine literary tastes, and a great favorite among the cultured people of Cedar Township. She is peculiarly fitted for the difficult and responsible position, and fully adapted to be the companion of her husband in his labors as a tutor, educator and superintendent. Their children have been carefully trained and finely educated, and bid fair to do honor to their gifted parents. Mr. Miles is singularly unassuming in his manner, a genial companion and fine conversationalist. Both Mr. and Mrs. M. have great responsibilities, and it would be difficult to find a lady and gentleman better fitted for their self-imposed tasks.

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JOHN A. HENZEL, editor and publisher of the Keokuk *Post*, is conducting his paper with ability and success. The *Post* occupies a prominent place among the German newspapers of this section, and is highly valued among the class of population for which it is especially intended. Our subject is a native of Darmstadt, capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and was born July 4, 1840, his parents being John A. and Catharine (Gassenberger) Henzel, of German ancestry and nativity. John Henzel, Sr., was engaged in mercantile pursuits during his entire life and died in 1852. The wife survived her husband two years. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and John Henzel took a deep interest in both the religious and political affairs of his native country. They became the parents of eight children, five now living and in the United States. They are Fred, Wilhelmina, Caroline, John A. and George.

The subject of this biography was placed in school at the early age of six years, and pursued his studies uninterruptedly until he was fourteen. He was an ambitious boy, with an eye to the future, and soon after leaving school set sail for the United States. After reaching American shores he proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained one year, and then going to St. Charles, engaged to serve an apprenticeship of three years at the printer's trade. After becoming a journeyman he returned to St. Louis and worked two years, and then sought rest and recreation in a pleasure tour throughout the States of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, finally locating in Nebraska City, where he purchased and published the *Nebraska Staats Zeitung* for five years. He then sold out, and returned to St. Louis and engaged in the newspaper business for the ten years following, when he purchased the Alton *Banner* at Alton, Madison Co., Ill., and removing there conducted his paper for three years. At the expiration of this time he sold out, and in 1866 came to Keokuk, purchasing the *Post*, the only German paper in the county.

Mr. Henzel was married in Alton, Ill., in 1884, to Miss Anna, daughter of August Luetke, a native of Germany, and of their union has been born one child, a son, Eugene T. Socially Mr. H. is a member of Germania Lodge No. 299, I. O. O. F., at Alton, Ill.

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FRANK HAGERMAN, of the law firm of Anderson, Davis & Hagerman, Keokuk, Iowa, is considered one of the brightest attorneys among the younger members of the bar in this city. He is the son of B. F. and Ann S. Hagerman, and was born in Clark County, Mo., April 27, 1857. His family removed to Keokuk when he was a child of seven years, and he was educated in the public schools of the city, graduating from the High School department in 1874. He then commenced the study of law under the instruction of P. P. Lomax, and was admitted to the bar two years later, in August, 1876, before he was twenty-one years old. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, doing business alone for the following three years. He was then admitted to partnership in the firm of Hagerman, McCrary

& Hagerman, and continued with them until February, 1886, when he became a member of the firm, the name of which is given above.

Mr. Hagerman has served as City Attorney for two years, and is a Democrat in politics. Although having been in practice for some years he does not relax in his study of his profession, and takes pride in striving to excel. There is apparently an exceptionally bright career before him. His studious habits and close application have won for him the respect and admiration of the profession in this county, and he may with reason aspire to almost any position within the gift of the people of this section.

Feb. 22, 1887, occurred the happiest event in the life of our subject, his marriage. The lady whose affection he gained and who consented to accompany him through life was Miss Ella Comstock, the highly accomplished and intelligent daughter of F. J. Comstock, of the extensive furniture firm of Burrell, Comstock & Co., of St. Louis. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, 3447 Lafayette avenue, Rev. Dr. Boyd of the Second Baptist Church officiating.

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MRS. LOTTIE W. REED, widow of James K. Reed, owns and occupies a pleasant homestead on section 25, in Montrose Township, and since the decease of her husband has conducted her landed interests in a judicious and praiseworthy manner. She is the possessor of eighty acres of finely cultivated land, which she leases, and has a handsome farm dwelling, good barns and outhouses, and a fine selection of stock.

Mrs. Reed is a native of Michigan, and was born in Flint, Genesee County, April 18, 1836. Her parents were Daniel and Emily (Woodford) Curtis, natives of New York. The former was born in 1802, passed his childhood and youth in his native State, and after his marriage emigrated to the State of Michigan, living there until 1856, when he removed to Iowa, where he resided until his death, which occurred at the age of fifty-six years. The mother, born in 1804, departed this life four days before the death of her husband. Of their union there were born six children—George D., Charles H., Lottie W., Lucretia, Edward R. and Rubert M. The youngest died some years ago.

Mrs. Reed has been twice married; first to Lewis Adams, Dec. 12, 1861. Mr. Adams was a native of Virginia, and enlisted as a soldier in Co. A, 30th Iowa Vol. Inf., in August, 1862, for three years, or during the war. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, and at Oquawka Junction received wounds which proved fatal, and he died in the army in November, 1863. Previous to this he was at the siege of Vicksburg and had been promoted Orderly Sergeant. He was a brave and courageous soldier, and endured the hardships of war without murmuring or complaint. He never saw his wife after the day of his enlistment, and after his departure for the field a son was born, Clarence H., who never saw his father, the date of his birth being Dec. 20, 1862. He is still living.

Mrs. Lottie W. Adams' second marriage was with James K. Reed, and was solemnized April 10, 1871. Mr. Reed was a native of Preble County, Ohio, born Oct. 22, 1836, and was a son of Robert and Sarah (Kennedy) Reed. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1852 left his native State for the farther West. He came into Iowa, purchased land and established a homestead, and departed this life Jan. 15, 1876, after having been married to the subject of our sketch only five years. Of their union was born one child, Robert, the date of whose birth was Feb. 16, 1875.

Mrs. Reed is a well educated and highly respected lady; she enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and is a member in good standing of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Reed was a Republican in politics.

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JOHN W. BENBOW, of Ft. Madison, is successfully engaged as a grain dealer at this point, and comprises one of the important factors of the business community. He is of English descent and parentage, and was born in Staffordshire, near Dudley, July 16, 1831. His father, William Benbow, was a native of Herefordshire in the same country, and was reared to farming pursuits. He remained in his native shire one year after marriage, then removed to Staffordshire, and engaged as a dealer in malt liquors, cider and porter for the following six years. He then purchased a stock of groceries and carried on this branch of the business until 1840, but not being satisfied with his condition or his prospects in his native country, resolved to emigrate to the New World. Accordingly, with his wife and four children, he set sail from Liverpool in April, and after a voyage of five weeks landed at New York City in June. After a few days spent in the latter city they started via the Hudson River, Erie Canal and Lake, to Cleveland, thence by the Ohio Canal to Portsmouth, and from there by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Nauvoo, Ill., where they decided to locate. Mr. Benbow purchased a tract of wild land and engaged in farming until 1843. He then disposed of his property, proceeded north to Racine, Wis., and purchased 240 acres of wild land at Yorkville, and set about its improvement and cultivation.

Mr. Benbow remained at the latter-named place for about eleven years, then sold out and started on the lake for Chicago, going thence by rail to La Salle, Ill., from there by the river to St. Louis, and at that point purchased a wagon, which he loaded with groceries and a quantity of furnishing goods, and started up along the Missouri River to St. Joseph. There, he purchased twenty yoke of oxen, and proceeded overland to Salt Lake City, where he purchased 320 acres of land, upon which he farmed for two years and then, in 1856, returned East, accompanied by his wife, one son and Judge Kinne. They came into Iowa, purchasing a farm near Denmark, upon which Mr. Benbow settled with his family and which they occupied until 1873. He then sold out and removed to Ft. Madison, where they remained for two years, then went to Clarke County, Iowa, and remained there two years with a son, whence they returned to Ft. Madison and spent a period of two years, since which time Mr. Benbow made his home with his children, and died at Mt. Pleasant on the 19th of December, 1886, aged eighty-four years.

In early manhood Mr. Benbow was united in marriage with Miss Ann Bagley, of Staffordshire, England, who came with her husband to this country, accompanied him faithfully in all his various wanderings, and died in Ft. Madison, Aug. 26, 1879. Their family consisted of five children, four born in England and one in Hancock County, Ill. The subject of our sketch was the eldest; Louisa, the wife of Cornelius Scott, lives three miles from Salem, Henry Co., Iowa; Ann, a daughter, died near Salt Lake City, Utah; Marian H. is the wife of William H. Bell, and lives in Burlington, Iowa; Edmund B. lives near Osceola, Clarke Co., Iowa.

The subject of this history was a child of nine years old when his parents emigrated to America. He accompanied them to Hancock County, Ill., and assisted in the improvement of the farm there, and when they removed to Racine County, Wis., he drove the stock across the prairies of Illinois, which at that time were inhabited principally by wild animals, and occasionally upon the lonely scene would appear the forms of a scattering troop of wild Indians. He made the overland journey to Salt Lake, driving six yoke of oxen, and when his father returned eastward, in 1856, our subject remained behind to dispose of his stock, lands and farm machinery, which he did to good advantage, and the following year returned to his father, and assisted him during the harvest season. He then purchased a farm five miles south of New London, Henry Co., Iowa, and engaged in its improvement and cultivation until the spring of 1859, when he removed to Des Moines County, and settling five miles north of Burlington, took charge of the farm of his brother-in-law and superintended the improvements going on. Here he remained for about four years, and in 1863 returned to Lee County and rented a farm in Pleasant Ridge Township. He operated this the following three years, and in 1866 purchased a farm in Washington Township, where he lived until 1872. He then concluded to change his occupation, and coming to Ft. Madison, purchased the Union Warehouse, and has been successfully engaged in the buying and shipping of grain since that time. He is still in possession of his last purchase of land, upon which his son is carrying on farming.

Mr. Benbow was married to Miss Sarah M. Cole, April 28, 1854. Mrs, Benbow is a native of London, England, born in August, 1836, and the daughter of William and Sarah (Goslin) Cole, also of English ancestry and parentage. Of this union there have been born seven children—William H., Ray F., Henrietta M. (the wife of J. B. Williams, Jr.), Edmund C., Alfred J., John L. and Albert R. They occupy a comfortable home, and enjoy the confidence and esteem of a large number of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Benbow is a straightforward business man, Republican in politics, and religiously he and his wife are connected with the Episcopal Church.

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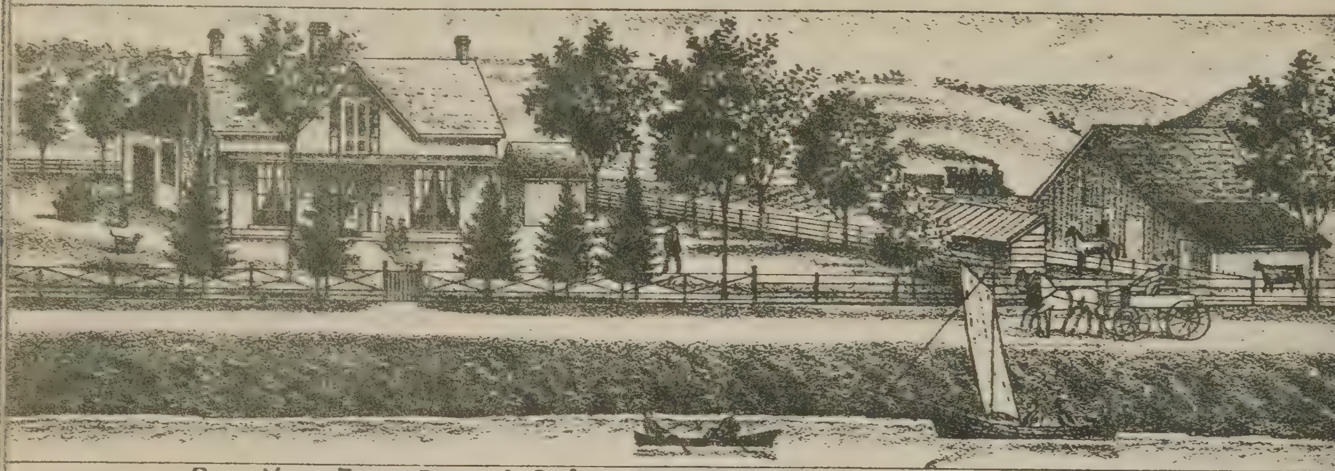
JAMES E. BRICKER, of Ft. Madison, is one of the oldest settlers of Lee County, and is regarded with that peculiar veneration and respect which is tacitly accorded the honored pioneers of the Hawkeye State. Mr. Bricker is a native of Johnson County, Tenn., and the date of his birth was July 25, 1832. His father, Ira Bricker, was a native of the same State, and his grandfather, David Bricker, of Virginia, was an early pioneer of East Tennessee, where he spent the last years of his life.

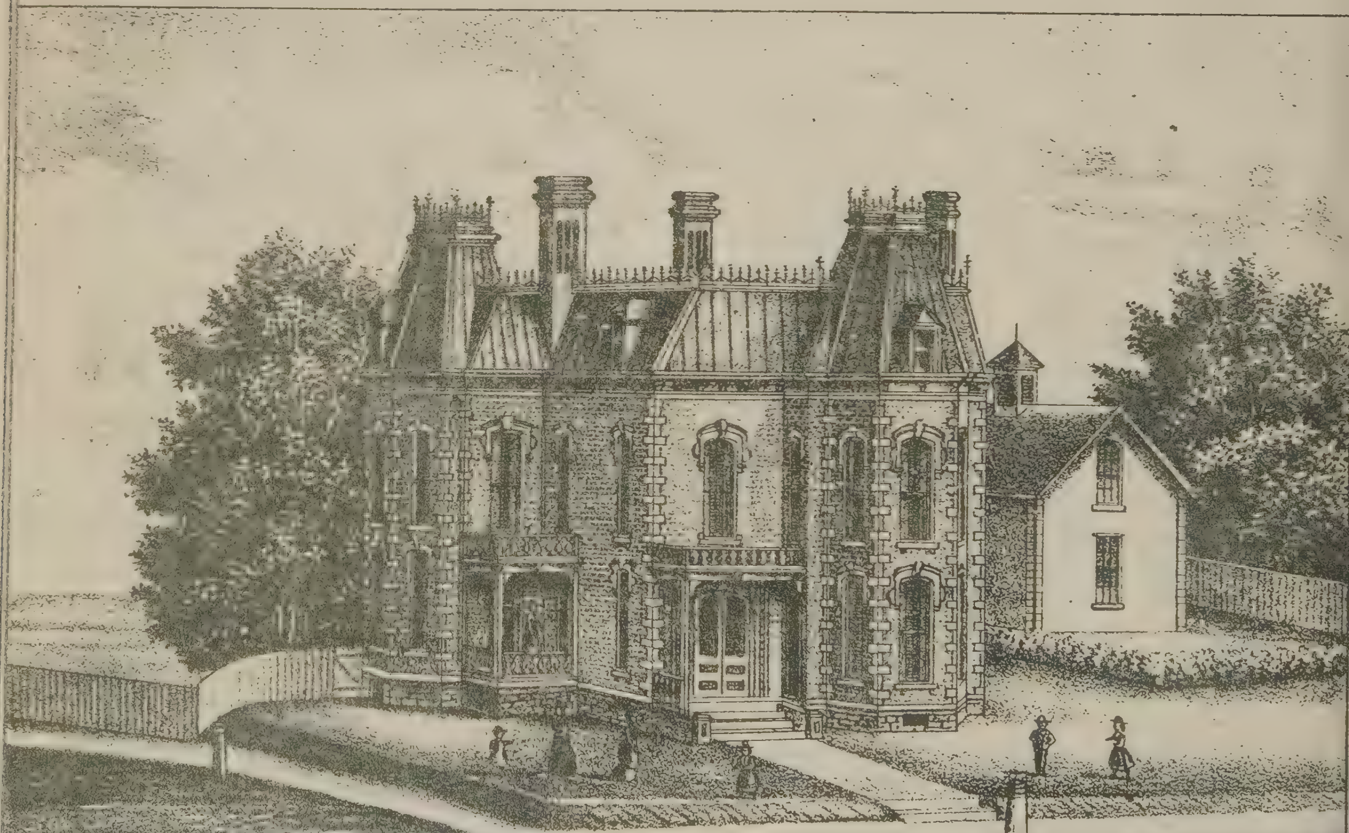
Ira Bricker, the father of our subject, was reared to manhood in his native State and learned the trade of cabinet-maker. He lived in Tennessee until 1837, in the meantime having married and become the father of three children. Then, not being quite satisfied with his condition and prospects in Tennessee, he set out for Indiana, accompanied by his wife and children, making the journey with horses and wagon. They were equipped with their household goods and kitchen utensils, and camped and cooked by the wayside. They spent that winter in Indiana, and in the spring determined to move into the Hawkeye State. They accordingly started on a boat, via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and landed at Ft. Madison on the 7th of April. Here, after having established his family comfortably, he worked at his trade, and two years later was so well prospered that he purchased a town lot, upon which he built a house and removed into it with his family. Here he passed the remainder of his life, his decease occurring in 1872. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of our subject, was Sarah Riddle, also a native of Tennessee. She preceded her husband to the better land in 1847, and died in Ft. Madison. The parental family consisted of seven children, four of whom are now living: Thomas L. is in Henry County, Mo.; John S. died in Ft. Madison in 1858; Mary became the wife of John Whitaker, and lives near Columbus, Neb.; Sophia married William Stillwell, and died in Ft. Madison; Louisa is the wife of David Scott, and lives in Green Bay Township, this county. The other children of the family died in childhood.

James E. Bricker of this sketch was the eldest child of his parents, and was but four years old when they removed from Tennessee to Indiana. Young as he was then, he still remembers all the incidents of the overland journey and the scenes along the route, which he viewed with childish interest. Ft. Madison was then a small village of log and frame houses, and Mr. B. has watched with interest the growth and development of the city which has been his home for the greater part of his life. After attaining a proper age he learned the trade of cabinet-maker under the instruction of his father, but only pursued it a few years, choosing instead the trade of a millwright, which he afterward learned thoroughly, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and which he has followed since he was twenty years of age, with the exception of one year. He attained great skill in this department of business, and has assisted in putting in the machinery of many important structures in Lee County.

James E. Bricker and Miss Jane Foster were united in marriage in Ft. Madison in November, 1857. Mrs. B. is a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Abner and Mary (Wallingsford) Foster, natives respectively of Virginia and Maryland. The grandfather of Mrs. B., Seth Foster by name, was also a native of Virginia, of excellent Scottish ancestry. He removed from his native State to Kentucky after the Revolutionary War, and afterward to Ohio, where he spent a few years, after which he returned to Kentucky and passed the remainder of his days. His son, Abner Foster, the father of Mrs. B., was a young man when his parents removed to Ohio, and settled in Adams County at an early period in the history of that section. He lived



RIVER VIEW FARM, RES. OF J. G. ANDERSON, SEC. 13. MONTROSE TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF J. F. DAUGHERTY, COR. 7TH & FULTON STS. KEOKUK.

there until 1844, and then came to the Territory of Iowa, via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, making his first location three miles from Ft. Madison. He only lived two years after coming here, his death occurring in 1846. The parental family consisted of ten children, all of whom were living at the time of their father's death. Eight years afterward Absalom Foster purchased a farm in Appanoose County, and the mother of Mrs. B. spent the last years of her life with this son.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bricker there were born five children, two of whom died in infancy; Clarence A. died at the age of sixteen years; those living are Viola S., who married William Hayes, of Jefferson Township, and Florence A., who is at home with her parents. Mr. Bricker has been prospered in his business as a millwright, and has become one of the landed proprietors of Lee County. In 1868 he purchased a farm of 240 acres in Jefferson Township, which under his management, has become very valuable; it is occupied by tenants. He has been a straightforward business man, and from the time of coming here has generously identified himself with the interests and welfare of his adopted home. He has contributed of his time and means to the promotion of every worthy object, and is held in high esteem by an extensive circle of acquaintances throughout this section of the State. He occupies a pleasant home in Ft. Madison, and is in the enjoyment of all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

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CHARLES HUSSEY, a prominent and enterprising young farmer of Marion Township, is the second son of Christopher and Rachel R. Hussey. He was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 11, 1844, and when about eleven years of age, accompanied his parents to Henry County, Iowa, and there lived until he attained to man's estate, receiving a fair education in the common schools.

In 1861, almost at the beginning of the late Civil War, our subject enlisted in Co. K, 6th Iowa Vol. Inf., and served his country faithfully and well for four years. He participated in twenty-eight battles and skirmishes, a few of the more important ones being Shiloh, Corinth, Memphis, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Chattanooga and others, and was with Sherman in his never-to-be-forgotten march from Atlanta to the sea. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. He had belonged to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps, and participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. At the battle of Shiloh he was in Gen. Sherman's division.

After receiving his discharge, our subject returned to Henry County, Iowa, and lived there until his parents' removal to Marion Township, this county, when he accompanied them. He has not as yet joined the army of Benedicts, and claims to have found peace, pleasure and happiness in single blessedness.

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WILLIAM D. GRIFFITH, deceased, was formerly a prominent merchant of Vincennes, Iowa, and also interested in agricultural pursuits. He was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born April 22, 1825. His father, Duty Griffith, was a native of Albany, N. Y., and was married in his native State to Miss Barbara Overacker. They subsequently settled near Cleveland, where they became the parents of twelve children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the youngest but one. They lived to an advanced age, and their lives terminated in Des Moines Township, whither they had removed a good many years previously. The mother died at the age of seventy years, in about 1852. The father survived her twenty years, and made his home with his son, the subject of our sketch, finally passing away in 1872, at the age of ninety years.

Duty Griffith was a native of Berkshire, Mass., born in 1782, and cast his first Presidential vote for Thomas Jefferson. He heard Martin Van Buren deliver his maiden speech at the bar, and removed to New York State in the early settlement of that section of the country. Thence he proceeded to Ohio before that Territory had become a State, and a few years later laboriously made his way to Indiana with teams, thence to Illinois, where he assisted in breaking the soil of that new State, and then, not yet satisfied with his experience as a pioneer, crossed the Father of Waters and landed upon the soil of Iowa. He was a man of great force of character and remarkably kind and amiable in his disposition. “None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise.” His last Presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant. From early manhood he had been connected with the Latter-Day Saints, and remained faithful in his adhesion to that religious sect until his latest breath. He passed away, having enjoyed the respect of the whole community and having been a good citizen, fulfilling all the duties of life.

William D. Griffith, although a native of the Buckeye State, was educated principally in Illinois, to which State he had come with his parents in early youth. He was ambitious and adventurous, and in 1850 crossed the Mississippi and the plains, and proceeded to the mining regions of California. He subsequently purchased a farm about ten miles from Stockton, Cal., and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for about ten years. He then journeyed eastward and tarried for a time in Iowa. Thence he proceeded to Detroit, Mich., where he was married, June 12, 1862, to Miss Ellen Holman, a native of Keene, N. H., born Oct. 27, 1843, and the daughter of Oliver and Caroline (Reddington) Holman, natives of the same State. Her parents were born and reared near the town of Keene, and were there married. The household circle included the following children: E. D., who resides in New York City, and is engaged in mercantile pursuits; Elsie, who lives in Chicago, Ill.; Louisa was the third child; Henry lives in Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Griffith was the youngest child of her parents' family. Her father was a glass manufacturer, and when she was fifteen years of age, her parents emigrated to Iowa.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Griffith remained three years on the farm of his father. Mr. G. established a store in Vincennes, Iowa, and St. Francisville, Mo., finally consolidating his business at Vincennes, where he remained until his death, engaged in general merchandise. He was strongly Republican in politics, and was the Postmaster of Vincennes for twelve years. He became a member of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints a short time before his death, and Mrs. G. is a member of the same organization, earnestly and actively engaged in its support and success. Mr. Griffith was highly esteemed in his community, and held various offices of trust in his township, serving as Notary Public for fifteen years with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He was always interested in educational matters and everything pertaining to the welfare of his community and county.

Mrs. Griffith was the worthy helpmeet of such a man as her husband, and since his decease has carried on the affairs of the homestead with more than ordinary ability. She has one child living, a son, Ferdinand W., engaged in the lumber business at Lincoln, Neb., for the firm of Howell Bros. He is a bright and promising young man, possessing marked business ability. Mrs. Griffith is the proprietor of twenty acres of improved land, all under a good state of cultivation. She occupies a substantial farm dwelling and has good barns and outhouses. The homestead is one of the finest in this section of the country, and is replete with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

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WILLIAM W. ALLEN is a leading landowner and stock-grower of Des Moines Township, owning and occupying a fine estate of 297 acres on section 7. Mr. Allen is a native of Mason County, Ky., born Feb. 17, 1843. His father, W. S. Allen, was born in Mason County, Ky. The maiden name of his mother was Elsie Bond; she was a Kentucky lady, born and reared in the same county as her son and of Welsh descent. She became the mother of seven children, of whom our subject was the third in order of birth. His parents set out for the State of Iowa in 1856, and made their first location on the tract of land which is now occupied by their son, the subject of our sketch. It was only partly improved when it came into their possession, but they successfully cultivated the land, established a comfortable home, and remained upon it the balance of their lives. The father departed this life in the fall of 1865; the mother survived him seven years, dying in 1872. She was a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her husband politically, was a conscientious Democrat.

When the parents of William Allen emigrated to the Hawkeye State he had not yet attained his majority. He remained under the parental roof, receiving careful training at the hands of both father and mother, and a fair training in the common schools. He was married in Clark County, Mo., March 29, 1866, to Miss Eliza Cherry, a native of Ohio, born near Columbus, and of American parentage. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and emigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1856. They both still reside in that State, making their home at Alexandria, Clark County, and have succeeded in their farming operations, and are now living in comparative ease and comfort. Mrs. Allen remained at home with her parents until her marriage, receiving her education in the public schools. Of her union with Mr. Allen five children have been born, namely, Thomas C., at home; Alice, Ollie, Anna (deceased) and Bertha.

Shortly after the death of his father, William Allen took charge of the homestead, and has since conducted its operations in a successful manner. He has also added 118 acres to the original tract, and it now constitutes one of the finest bodies of land in Lee County. As a citizen, Mr. Allen enjoys the confidence and esteem of his townsmen, and has filled the offices of Assessor and Township Clerk two terms. He is Democratic in politics, and Mrs. Allen is a member in good standing of the Presbyterian Church.

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WILLIAM DAVIS, a pioneer settler of the Hawkeye State, came to this part of the country while Iowa was still a Territory, and while watching the rapid and remarkable development of this section identified himself with all its interests and assisted his brother pioneers in marking out a path for the advance of civilization. Mr. Davis is a native of Indiana, and was born in a log cabin a quarter of a mile north of the village of Economy in Wayne County, on the 17th of September, 1820. His father, John Davis, and his grandfather, William Davis, were natives of North Carolina. John Davis removed from his native State to Indiana in about 1814 or 1815. William Davis, the grandfather, spent the last days of his life with his children, and died at the home of his daughter in Ohio. He was a remarkable man in many respects, the humane element in his character being largely developed. He was bitterly opposed to human bondage, and spent the greater part of his property in behalf of colored people who were illegally held in bondage, defending their rights in the courts.

John Davis, the father of our subject, was reared in his native State, and when a young man came north and worked at the hatter's trade in Ohio and Indiana. He then returned to North Carolina, and was married in about 1814 or 1815. He returned to Indiana with his bride while it was yet a Territory, and was among the earliest settlers. He bought a tract of timber land, built a log cabin, cleared a few acres, and remained there until 1833, when he sold out and removed to Henry County, Ind. He there purchased a partly improved farm, and lived upon it for several years, and after he had made considerable improvement in its condition, sold this also, and going into Wabash County purchased another tract of timber land, and went through the same laborious process as he had with the other two. This last constituted his home during the latter years of his life, and he died there at the advanced age of nearly ninety-four years.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Ruth Hadley, a native of the same State as her husband. After their marriage she removed with him to Indiana, where they reared their family, carefully trained their children at home, and gave them such advantages as the pioneer schools afforded. The faithful wife and mother departed this life about the year 1824, while our subject was a child three or four years of age.

William Davis was the third child and second son of his parents' family. He was thirteen years old when they removed to Henry County, Ind., and remained at home until he was twenty years of age. He then commenced to work at the carpenter's trade, was married, and three years after that event started with his wife to establish a home beyond the Mississippi. They accompanied a friend, John Marshall, and made the trip overland with a double team of horses, taking with them their household goods and camping and cooking by the wayside. They drove two cows and Mr. Davis had $200 in cash. He located upon rented land in Henry County, where he remained for two years, in the meantime entering 160 acres, eighty on section 13 of Cedar Township, and another eighty on section 14. In 1848 he settled upon the first mentioned tract, built a small frame house, and lived there until 1852, at which time he sold it and moved to the place which he now owns and occupies on section 11. The present homestead is finely improved and cultivated, with a good set of buildings and all the appliances for carrying on agriculture after the most approved methods.

Mr. Davis was married in 1842 to Miss Huldah, daughter of Ira Hough, of Indiana (see sketch of John Hough). Mrs. Huldah Davis remained the faithful companion of her husband for the space of sixteen years, and departed this life in 1858. He was married the second time in 1862, to Miss Beulah Gray, a native of Randolph County, Ind., who was born Sept. 6, 1840. Her father, Absalom Gray, was a native of Guilford County, N. C., and her grandfather, James Gray, of English birth and parentage, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He spent the last years of his life in Wayne County. Absalom Gray was a young boy when his sisters removed from North Carolina to Ohio, and three years later to Indiana. He grew to manhood in the latter State, and after his marriage settled in Randolph County, where he remained until 1843. Then, with his wife and eight children, he started for the Territory of Iowa. They located in Henry County, established a comfortable home, and there the father died in 1878. The mother of Mrs. Davis, whose maiden name was Mary Pickett, was a native of Orange County, N. C., and was born Feb. 4, 1805. She is still living, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Davis.

Of the first marriage of Mr. Davis there were seven children, three now living: Melinda, Mrs. Hinshaw, of Cedar Township; Elizabeth, Mrs. Clark, also of Cedar Township, and Alfred, of Marion Township. By the second marriage there is one child, Macy S., who lives on section 11 of Cedar Township. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Davis are connected with the Society of Friends, and Mr. Davis is a Prohibition Republican in politics. He is a gentleman of strictly temperate habits, never having used spirituous liquors in any form, and abandoned the use of tobacco fourteen years ago. He is the friend of morality and good order, straightforward in his business methods, and in all respects is fulfilling the duties of a good citizen.

C. M. COOK, a gentleman prominent among the industrial enterprises of Keokuk, is successfully carrying on the manufacture of harness and saddlery goods and everything pertaining to this department of business. Mr. Cook is a native of Knox County, Mo., and was born Jan. 11, 1852. His parents were Richard V. and Margaret A. (Waugh) Cook, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. Richard V. Cook removed from his native State to Missouri in 1833, being among the early settlers of that section. He became proprietor of a farm of 320 acres and was the owner of four slaves. He carried on agricultural pursuits and was also engaged in the buying and selling of stock, and accumulated a good property. He departed this life in 1884 at the age of seventy years. He was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and he and his wife belonged to the Catholic Church. The mother passed away from earth two years prior to her husband, in 1882. After first settling upon his purchase in Missouri Richard Cook erected a log house in which the family lived for eighteen years, and then put up a fine frame house. The father was a man highly respected in his community, and led a strictly honorable and upright life.

The parental household included thirteen children, of whom eight are still living. The record is as follows: Richard H. is engaged in farming in Missouri; Mary E., now Mrs. Cody, married a farmer of Adair County, Mo.; William F. is the County Judge of Knox County, Mo.; Clement is a farmer of that State; Dennis, who was a traveling salesman for the St. Joe Milling Company, departed this life Oct. 14, 1886; the next son was the subject of our sketch; Andrew L., of Keokuk, is employed as a clerk by W. G. Davis; America J. married Mr. Miller, a farmer of Missouri; Thomas J. is engaged in harness-making at Canton, Mo.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents and attended school until the age of seventeen years. He then commenced working on the farm, and was thus occupied for the following five years, where he concluded to change his pursuits, and going to Edina, Mo., served an apprenticeship of one year at harness-making, and in 1874 came to Keokuk. Here he completed his apprenticeship, and after three years' service commenced to work as a journeyman, and in 1877 returned to Edina, spending two years, whence he came back to Keokuk and established the business in which he has since been occupied. He is conducting a thriving and prosperous trade, and a large part of the time gives employment to eight men. The goods of Mr. Cook's manufacture will bear comparison with anything of the kind west of the Mississippi.

In 1878 C. M. Cook was united in marriage with Miss Helen B. Griffey, of Keokuk, and the daughter of Jonathan C. Griffey. Of this union there have been born four children—Lawrence B., Charles C., Beulah V. and Ethel L. They occupy a handsome residence at No. 1314 Orleans street. Mr. Cook is Republican in politics, and is one of the representative men of the Gate City.

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E M. INGERSOLL, a prominent and popular business man of Keokuk, is engaged in merchandising at No. 1229 Main street, and deals in groceries, feed and wood. He is doing a prosperous and increasing business, and both as a business man and a citizen is a general favorite among his neighbors and townsmen. Our subject is a native of Nauvoo, Ill., and was born March 5, 1837. His parents were William and Hannah (Moore) Ingersoll, of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively. They came to Iowa in 1836, when our subject was an infant three weeks old, making their first settlement in Des Moines County, about twelve miles from Burlington. This State was then a Territory and remained so for ten years thereafter, and the country was inhabited principally by wild animals and Indians.

William Ingersoll was a courageous and enterprising man, and after arriving here set about picking up a load of furs and other goods from the natives, and loading them upon a wagon, started with an ox-team overland to Chicago. He was gone nearly all winter, his family in the meantime being at Nauvoo. Upon his return he went to his claim of 160 acres of Government land, upon which he erected a log house and commenced the improvement of his purchase. He was of a speculative turn of mind, and began to deal in land and doing whatever else he could to turn an honest penny. He remained in this locality for ten years, and in 1846 purchased a small farm west of Keokuk, to which he removed with his family, and they resided there until 1850. He then started across the plains for California, and entered the mines in search of gold, where he was accidentally killed in 1851.

William Ingersoll had been a prominent man in his community, and was second in command of the train which crossed the plains, the members of the company being made up from residents of Jefferson County, Iowa. During their journey, while encamped near Humboldt River, a party of Indians came marching up with the intention of stampeding the cattle and murdering the men. Capt. Walker, first in command, ordered his men out to meet the enemy. Upon coming within gunshot they fired upon the Indians and uniformly retreated in order to escape the arrows fired by their enemies. Mr. Ingersoll assured the Captain that this policy was a great mistake and that the train would fall into the hands of the foe by pursuing this course. The Captain replied, "Uncle Billie, if you know more about the Indians than I do, take charge." "Uncle Billie" did as requested and ordered a charge without retreat, which routed the Indians into the Humboldt River, where they were nearly exterminated. This journey across the plains occupied about five months. At his death the family of William Ingersoll consisted of a wife and eight children. The mother still survives, and is living at Council Grove, Kan. Jane, the eldest daughter, is now Mrs. Stults, of Keokuk; the next child was William H.; Mary E. is now Mrs. Reed, of Council Grove, Kan.; E. M., the subject of our sketch, was the next in order of birth; Emmie A. is now Mrs. Van Deventer, of Kansas; then followed Alain T., and Joseph M., who is in Kansas; Sarah C., Mrs. Roberts, lives in Nebraska.

The subject of our sketch remained with his widowed mother until he was twenty-five years old, in the meantime receiving a good education and assisting in the care of the household. In 1858 he went to Kansas, and engaged in farming until the fall of 1863. He then returned to Keokuk and was employed as traveling salesman for about five months. He afterward traveled for the *Gate City*, a Republican paper, for one season. He then became employed in a grocery house as clerk, and at the commencement of the war he was one of an independent organization who did good service in driving out rebels from Kansas and preventing them from coming across the Missouri River. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. C., 45th Iowa Vol. Inf., and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He then returned to Keokuk, was engaged in the grocery business for a short time, and then, in 1866, became interested in dairying for thirteen years, and was very successful. After abandoning this he engaged in the real-estate business, which he has continued to this time in connection with his merchandising.

Mr. Ingersoll is Republican in politics and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his State and nation. He is a prominent man in his party, and has served frequently as a delegate to the various County Conventions. He is the supporter and encourager of education, and has served as School Director. Socially he belongs to the Iowa Legion of Honor; he is a stockholder in the Loan and Building Association. He is a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for two years was Superintendent of the Union Sabbath-school at Pleasant Grove, Des Moines Township, which under his management became very flourishing, with a membership of about fifty-five scholars and teachers.

The marriage of E. M. Ingersoll and Mrs. Mary A. Seymour, of Keokuk, was celebrated in 1865, and of this union there have been born four children—Edgar L., who is now a young man, and associated with his father in the grocery business; Lucy C., Ida M. and Walter A. Mrs. Ingersoll is connected with the Congregational Church. Mr. I. is a thorough-going business man and the possessor of a large amount of property. He has two farms in Jackson and Montrose Townships, this county, and some property within the city limits. He also owns land in Juneau County, Wis. He has all his life been enterprising, ambitious and industrious, and has added materially to the business interests of Lee County.

* * *

DANIEL SLATTERY, a prosperous farmer of Montrose Township, occupies a comfortable homestead on section 8. Besides the ordinary duties of agriculture he is considerably interested in the breeding of fine stock, and has some fine specimens of thoroughbred Clydesdale horses, Short-horn and Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs. His farm is all improved and under a good state of cultivation, and he is a representative farmer and citizen of this section.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Lee County, born at Viele, Jan. 7, 1859. His parents were Daniel and Ellen (Welch) Slattery, natives of Ireland. Daniel Slattery, Sr., was born in County Kerry, June 22, 1822, and emigrated to the United States, landing at New York City in the year 1845. He was engaged at public work until 1860, when he came west to Iowa, and here purchased eighty acres of land. He at once set about its cultivation and improvement, and added to his acreage as his means permitted. He soon afterward purchased fifty-five acres more, and subsequently added forty, and before his death had established a comfortable home, and was in possession of 175 acres of finely improved land. Here he passed the remainder of his days, his decease occurring April 27, 1885. He was a conscientious adherent of the Catholic faith, and in politics voted the Democratic ticket.

Daniel Slattery, Sr., was married in 1844, to Miss Ellen Welch, who was born March 22, 1822, also in County Kerry, the birthplace of her husband. Her parents died when she was but a child, and she made her home among relatives and friends until her marriage. The parental household consisted of eight children, two of whom died in infancy and were both named John, one having died before the other was born. Mary, the eldest daughter, died when a young lady twenty-three years of age; the next two were Charles, and Catharine (now Mrs. Lepper); the subject of our sketch was the youngest child. The Slattery family for several generations were intensely loyal to the faith of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Slattery of our sketch is a gentleman of enterprise and industry, and has met with success in the different branches of his calling. He attends strictly to his own affairs, is upright and honorable in his transactions, and is highly respected by his townsmen. He is Democratic in politics, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party.

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JAMES C. PARROTT, one of the early pioneers of Lee County, came to this vicinity in September, 1834, in company with a detachment of United States troops known as the 1st United States Dragoons, Mountain Men, who were stationed at Ft. Des Moines, which is now Montrose, in this county. At the expiration of his term of service, three years later, our subject engaged in mercantile business at Ft. Madison, inaugurating the first establishment of the kind in the city, which was then a town in embryo, and the trading principally carried on with roving tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians.

Mr. Parrott continued in business at that point for about four years, and until the first land sales, which found many without money. The squatters sold out as best they could, and left the country. Mr. P. remained in Ft. Madison until 1852, at which time he came to Keokuk and engaged as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of A. Walcot & Co., continuing until the firm sold out. He then became partner with the head of the late firm, and they carried on business until the financial crash of 1857. Our subject then carried on business alone until 1861, and the breaking out of the late war. He then commenced recruiting a company, of which he was selected Captain, and went into camp at Burlington. They were afterward attached to the 7th Iowa Infantry, and went to the front early in August, the first campaign of Capt. Parrott being from St. Louis to Ironton, and Cape Girardeau, Mo. They then proceeded by steamer to Cairo, and in November proceeded down the river by steamer, and made an attack on the enemy at Belmont, Mo., which was one of the first battles of the war, and at which Gen. Grant was present as commander. Here Capt. Parrott was disabled for several months by a gunshot wound, but rejoined his regiment the following December, and soon afterward was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He afterward participated in the fight at Ft. Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing, was in the two days' bloody fight at Shiloh; afterward at Corinth and Iuka, Miss., and in 1864 joined in the siege and capture of Atlanta. Thence he went with Sherman's army on the march to the sea, going through the Carolinas, and being present at the final surrender of Johnson at Rolla, Mo., whence the troops went to Washington City, where the grand review took place, and thence to Louisville, Ky., where the regiment was mustered out. Lieut. Col. Parrott then returned to Keokuk, and was appointed route agent on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, which position he held until March, 1867. He was then appointed Postmaster at Keokuk, which position he occupied for the following twelve years. After retiring from this office he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has served as such since that time, and is also engaged in life and fire insurance.

The subject of this history was born in Easton, Talbot Co., Md., on the 21st of May, 1811. His father, Thomas Parrott, was extensively engaged as a dealer in wood and lumber, and agent for a line of packets which ran from Easton to Baltimore. His death occurred at the former place in 1832. The mother, formerly Miss Elizabeth Corner, also a native of Maryland, was of excellent Irish and English ancestry; she departed this life at Easton, in 1816. The parental family included six children, two daughters and four sons.

The youth and boyhood of James C. Parrott were passed in his native State, where his education was conducted, first in private schools, and later at Easton Academy. His mercantile experience began when he was a boy of fourteen years old, and continued four years from that time, in Easton, Md. He then went to Baltimore and engaged as a shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery, at which he was employed until 1831. He then joined an exploring expedition to Wheeling, W. V., and finally landed in Cincinnati, where he remained two months, and in February, 1834, enlisted in the 1st United States Dragoons, at Wheeling, W. Va., and proceeded with his company to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Here the troops were ordered to the Rocky Mountains, and afterward went to Ft. Gibson and into the Indian Territory, thence to Ft. Des Moines on the Mississippi River, arriving there in September, 1834, which brings our subject up to about the time when he became a resident of Keokuk. He has been the hero of many thrilling scenes, and has learned much and made good use of his wide experiences.

Col. Parrott was married in the city of Ft. Madison, Sept. 4, 1838, to Miss Henrietta Buckhalter, a most amiable and excellent lady of good family. Of this union there were born eight children, of whom five survive: T. J. is a resident of Nebraska; Betty became the wife of Frank L. Brown, and lives in Keokuk; Robert C. is connected with the Canada Pacific Railroad; William G. is conductor on the Rock Island Division of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., his residence being in Keokuk; Clara L. became the wife of Frank J. Warren, and resides in San Francisco, Cal.

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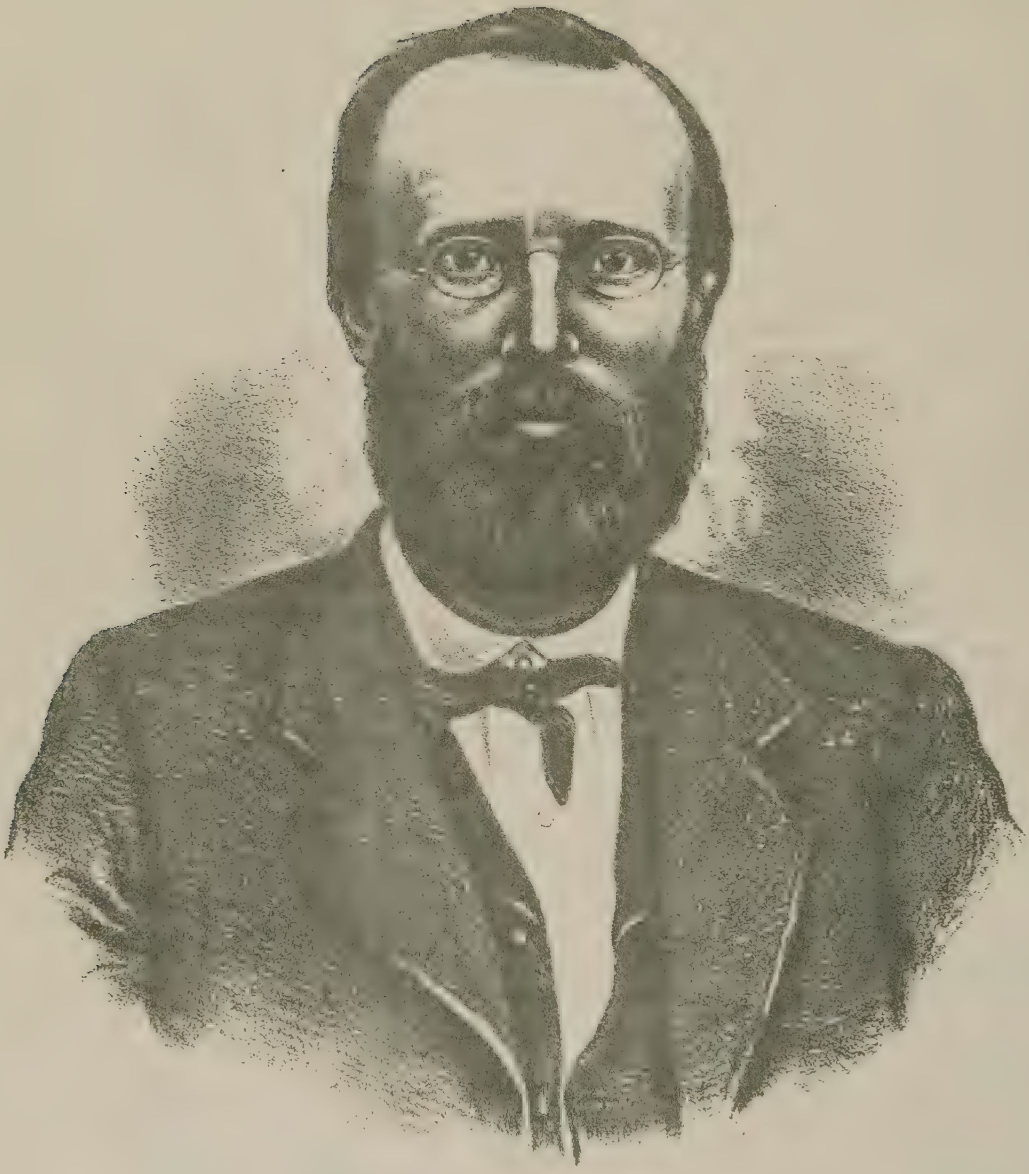
FRANCIS H. SEMPLE, attorney at law of Keokuk, and successfully engaged in insurance, is a highly respected resident of the Gate City, and a useful and valued citizen. Mr. Semple is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Bradford County on the North Pennsylvania Canal, his father being one of the contractors and a member of the firm familiarly known as Semple, Wagner & Co. He was also an attorney at law, and familiar to a remarkable degree with all kinds of legal business. After arriving at years of manhood Francis Semple, Sr., determined to make his home in the West, and accordingly emigrated to Iowa in about 1845, making his first location in Franklin Township, this county. Here he built up a good practice and became the possessor of a fine farm, from which he removed to Ft. Madison in 1874, where he died in July of the following year. The parental family consisted of four children, three sons and one daughter, and our subject, Francis H., is the only surviving member left to perpetuate the family name.

Mr. Semple of our sketch passed his boyhood on his father's farm near the town of Franklin, and at the age of twenty-one years, the Civil War being then in progress, enlisted as a soldier in Co. E, 19th Iowa Vol. Inf., serving as private for a term of three years. He participated with his comrades in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the engagements at Springfield, Mo., at Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile. His regiment planted the first Union flag on the Rio Grande River, and our subject after serving bravely and faithfully his allotted time, received his honorable discharge at the close, and was mustered out in July, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa.

After he became a civilian once more Mr. Semple returned to the family homestead, and in due time was united in marriage with Miss Kate Walters, of Franklin Township. Mrs. Semple was born in Venango County, Pa., and came with her parents to Lee County, Iowa, in 1855, where they settled, and established a home, and lived to see the march of progress and the country around them transformed into beautiful farms. After his marriage Mr. Semple began the study of law with his father, and was admitted to the bar at Ft. Madison in December, 1869. He then located on the farm with his father until 1874, when the family removed to Ft. Madison. There Mr. Semple opened an office and gave his whole attention to the practice of his profession. In March, 1881, he removed to Keokuk, and added to his law practice the business of insurance. He now represents



Lyman W. Buell

twelve of the most reliable companies in the United States. He made rapid strides in his profession, and in the summer of 1886 was nominated for the District Judgeship by the Republicans, without solicitation on his part, but the district being strongly Democratic, he was defeated, although by a small majority. He is a close student, thoroughly acquainted with the intricacies of his profession, and considered a safe counselor and adviser in legal matters.

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LYMAN W. BUELL. The late Lyman W. Buell was an honored resident of the Hawkeye State for a period of thirty years, and was successfully engaged as a farmer of Jackson Township, where he owned and occupied a comfortable homestead on section 1. He was prominently identified with every reform and good work of his community.

Mr. Buell first opened his eyes to the light among the rugged hills of New England, being a native of Watertown, Conn. He was born July 28, 1832, and died Jan. 15, 1887. He received careful home training, and his primary education was received in the public schools, afterward attending the High School at Watertown for a period of six months. He was the son of Augustus and Margaret (Warner) Buell, natives of the same State as their son. They were reared and married in Connecticut and spent their entire lives there. The family consisted of five sons, who all lived to years of manhood. Only one, however, is now living, William A. Buell, of Litchfield, Conn.

The subject of our sketch was the second son of his parents, and was deprived of a father's care at the age of nine years. He then went to live with an uncle upon a farm, where he remained until he was eighteen years old, and then learned the daguerreotype business, which he followed for several years, until he left Connecticut and went to the State of New York. He remained in the latter State about one year, and then removed West to Keokuk, Iowa. He was accompanied by his two brothers and the young lady who afterward became his wife, and they settled in Keokuk, where he followed his former business until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he followed the army with his artist's apparatus, and was engaged in taking pictures at Memphis, Little Rock, and other points in the South. In the meantime he had availed himself of the various improvements which were constantly being made in connection with his art, and as the old process gave way to that of photography, he abandoned the former and perfected himself in the latter in all its details. At the close of the war he returned East, where he remained one year, visiting among old friends and acquaintances, after which he again crossed the Mississippi. He then decided to change his occupation, and accordingly purchased seventy-five acres of land in Jackson Township, Lee County, upon which he settled and resided until his death. He was successful in his farming operations, and aside from the homestead became the joint possessor with his son-in-law of a large tract of land in Lucas County, Iowa, which is operated as a stock farm. The home farm is highly cultivated and supplied with a fine residence and all necessary and convenient out-buildings. He conducted his agricultural operations wisely and judiciously, and was reckoned among the enterprising business men of his locality.

Mr. Buell was married, in Keokuk, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1855, to Miss Nancy H. Doolittle, a native of New England, and the daughter of Elezer and Ruth A. (Riggs) Doolittle, natives of Connecticut. Her father is the oldest surviving Mason in the State of Connecticut; her mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. B. became the parents of two children, both daughters: Margaret is the wife of J. F. Smith, an attorney of Keokuk; Hortense married Francis Williamson, and resides in Montrose Township, within a stone's throw of her old home. Mr. and Mrs. Buell have an adopted son, Robert A. Buell, who resides at home and is now carrying on the farm.

Mr. Buell filled the office of Assessor of Jackson Township for three terms, and was Census-taker in 1880. He was Republican in politics, and in all respects fulfilled the obligations of a good citizen. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and enterprise, and was known as a kind-hearted man and one whose everyday life was pure. He was conspicuous among Sunday-school workers during the last years of his life, and during the red-ribbon temperance movement was thoroughly identified with it, and in fact was always an active worker for and a stanch advocate of temperance and morality. One of his most striking as well as commanding characteristics was his love for young people, and his desire to contribute to their mental and moral development. He was never more happy then when in the midst of a throng of young persons, talking to and instructing them in the paths of rectitude, and in leading their minds to higher planes of thought. He was always a leader in the literary societies of his community, and in the little village where he resided, and was President of the society at Sandusky at the time of his death. The circumstances of that sad event are briefly related as follows: He had just finished a most fervid and eloquent address to his society and taken his seat, when, in a few moments he suddenly threw his head back and breathed his last, passing away in the arms of his old neighbors and friends, on the 15th of January, of the present year. He is certainly sadly missed by the community that had grown up to love and respect him. He was a most fluent and pleasant speaker, and being a man of unusual good judgment and ability his argument always carried great weight with his audience. He was a kind and indulgent father and husband, as well as a most estimable citizen.

Mrs. Buell has been a member of the Congregational Church since she was eighteen years of age. Her husband was also a consistent Christian and a regular attendant of the church, and in presenting his portrait, which we do in this connection, we give the features of one of the best men, in all that goes to make up a good man, known in the history of the county.

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CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY, Sr., one of the substantial farmers of Marion Township, and an old resident of the State of Iowa, was born in Highland County, Ohio, July 26, 1816. His father, also Christopher Hussey, was born in Randolph County, N. C., and emigrated to Ohio at an early day. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Rachel Jackson, was also a native of North Carolina, and by her union with Mr. Hussey became the mother of two children, a son and daughter; the latter died some fifteen years ago. The father departed this life at the advanced age of eighty years, at the home of our subject.

Christopher Hussey, Sr., was reared to manhood on a farm. He was married, in 1836, to Rachel R. Moberly, of Highland County, Ohio, and after this event he settled on a farm, and followed his calling in Highland County until 1849. He then removed with his family to Henry County, Iowa, and located on a farm near the village of Lowell. There he continued to follow his calling of a farmer until 1875, when he removed to the farm on which he is at present residing in Marion Township. His place is a model one, well improved, with a good barn and numerous substantial out-buildings. He has 240 acres of choice land in one body, and has made a success in his calling. He has dealt quite extensively in cattle and hog raising.

The children of our subject are eleven in number, three sons and eight daughters; five of them are married, have families of their own, and are doing well in life. Mr. Hussey is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, and Mrs. Hussey of the Cumberland Presbyterian.

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CHARLES C. KASTEN, of Ft. Madison, is proprietor of the Kasten House, one of the most popular and prosperous hotelries of this section. He is a native of Germany, and was born near the castle of the Duchess of Braunschweig, March 6, 1842. His parents were Christian and Johanna (Moehle) Kasten, both natives of the same Province and still residents there. The subject of our sketch, in accordance with the laws and customs of his native country, was placed in school at a very early age and remained until he was fifteen. He was then apprenticed to learn mercantile business in the city of Wolfenbuttel, a historic town eight miles south of Brunswick on the Ocker River. This town is celebrated for its fine churches, its two old castles, its excellent schools, and a library containing 300,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts, including among them much of the hand-writing of Martin Luther. In that city Mr. K. remained for the space of three years. He was then induced by circumstances to change his plans, and abandoning mercantile pursuits engaged as steward on the North German Lloyd, a steamer plying between Bremen and New York City. In this capacity he continued until November, 1861, in the meantime crossing the ocean thirty-seven times. He finally resigned his position upon making his last voyage to New York, and from that city proceeded to Chicago and soon afterward to Milwaukee. The late Civil War was then in progress, and he had only been in America six weeks when he enlisted as a soldier in Co. A, 18th Wis. Vol. Inf. After serving out the time of his enlistment he veteranized in October, 1864, became a member of Co. B, 35th Wis. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Brownsville, Tex., on the 12th of April, 1866. During his military service he participated in seventeen regular engagements, being at the battle of Shiloh, the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Corinth, Champion Hills, Jackson, Miss., was with Sherman at Chattanooga, and in the 17th Army Corps under Gen. McPherson. At the battle of Atlanta several members of his regiment were taken prisoner, but Mr. Kasten fortunately escaped, and was afterward at the battle of Spanish Fort and in Mobile at the time of the terrible explosion there. At the close of the war he was with the troops stationed at Brownsville, Tex., for the protection of the frontier. He was mustered in as Corporal, when he veteranized, and at the time of his discharge from the service had been Regimental Commissary Sergeant.

After receiving his honorable discharge from the army Mr. Kasten came to Ft. Madison and engaged with his uncle in the management of the Kasten House, having sole charge of the hotel for three months. He then went to St. Louis and became steward of the famous Lindell Hotel, which position he held until the building was destroyed by fire a few months later. He then returned to Ft. Madison, again assumed charge of the Kasten House, and conducted it on his own account for the five years following. In May, 1872, he leased the Metropolitan House for two and a half years, then sold out and opened a restaurant. He disposed of this business not long afterward to engage in fire insurance, which he has successfully followed since that time, and afterward added life insurance. He now represents seven of the best fire and life insurance companies in the United States, the latter of which includes accident and sickness, and is also general agent of Iowa of the G. A. R. Insurance Company.

Mr. Kasten was married on the 16th of January, 1867, to Miss Dora Henrietta Kasten, a native of the same country as himself and born five miles from his birthplace. She came to America when a child three years old with her parents, Charles and Dora (Elsmann) Kasten. Mr. and Mrs. K. of our sketch are the parents of six children: Charles, who manages the hotel for his father; Dora and Amelia, twins; Christina, Adolph and Henry. They have a handsome home and are surrounded by all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. K. is a thorough-going business man, honest and upright in his transactions, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is a member of James B. Sample Post No. 170, G. A. R., at Ft. Madison.

* * *

LEONARD EOFF. This highly esteemed resident of Washington Township owns and occupies a fine farm estate on section 9. He has been a resident of Lee County since the spring of 1841, to which he removed from Washington County, Ohio. Mr. Eoff was born in Pike County, Pa., March 23, 1810, and is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Towney) Eoff. When about six years old he removed with his parents to Washington County, Ohio, and remained there until their removal across the Father of Waters to the Territory of Iowa. While living in Ohio our subject was engaged for several years as a trader along the Ohio River between Marietta and New Orleans, and with the exception of that period, he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life.

Mr. Eoff was married in Washington County, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1840, to Miss Hannah M., daughter of William and Sarah (Meehnan) Williamson, both natives of Virginia, who died in Ohio when

Mrs. Eoff was twenty-five years old. Mrs. Eoff is a native of the aforesaid county, born July 9, 1812. Of this union there have been four children, as follows: Sarah, born Dec. 6, 1843, died in Washington Township Feb. 1, 1882, at the age of thirty-nine years; William S. married Miss Rebecca Louther, and resides in Washington Township; Mary is the wife of Walter L. Gamage, and resides in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

The subject of our sketch is a member in good standing of the Methodist Church, and politically is a stanch Republican. His homestead consists of 200 acres of finely improved land, supplied with a comfortable farm dwelling, good barns and outbuildings, and all the appliances of a first-class agriculturist.

* * *

DR. A. T. WEISMANN has been an honored resident of the Gate City since 1856, a period of thirty-one years, and in that time has built up for himself a reputation as a citizen and a physician which is second to none in the State. He is a fine representative of that stanch German element which has so materially aided in developing the resources of the New World, and his character is in keeping with those qualities of honesty and integrity which almost invariably distinguish his country-men.

Dr. Weismann was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 24th of June, 1833, and is the son of John G. and Fredrica F. (Ruthardt) Weismann, natives of the same country, and of pure German ancestry. John G. Weismann was engaged in mercantile business all his life in his native country, and died there in 1834. The mother survived him for ten years, her decease occurring in 1844. The household circle included eight children, only two of whom are living—A. T., the subject of our sketch, and his brother Charles, who is still in Germany.

In conformity with the laws and customs of the Fatherland Dr. Weismann was placed in school at the tender age of six years, and pursued his studies continuously until he was fourteen. During this time he was also a pupil of the famous Latin School of that section, and became highly proficient. After his studies here were completed he became an apprentice to learn the drug business, at which he served four years, and was afterward engaged in a drug-store at Baden, in the meantime attending a course of lectures in the University of Heidelberg, remaining under the instruction of the tutors of that institution for two years.

After completing his studies, young Weismann, filled with the worthy ambition of youth and desiring to see something of the world and avail himself of the opportunities proffered the enterprising emigrant to the United States, set sail from his native country, and after a prosperous voyage, arrived in New Orleans on the 2d of February, 1853. From there he proceeded to Cincinnati, and engaged as clerk in a drug-store for two years, at the expiration of which time he had become the proprietor of the business. He carried this on for another year, then sold out, and crossing the Mississippi, came into the Hawkeye State. He located in Keokuk, and opened a drug-store on Second street, between Main and Johnston, which he operated until 1859, when he moved his stock to the corner of Main and Eighth streets, continuing there until 1863. He then took a course of medical instruction at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated the following year, receiving his diploma and being admitted to practice.

Dr. Weismann was married, in 1854, to Miss Bina Stuckert, a native of Baden, and daughter of the Rev. George Stuckert. They have become the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living, viz., Adolphe, Bina, Charles, George, May, Ida, Annie and Edwin. Adolphe married Miss Christine Mittenmeir, and they have three children—Albert, Oscar and Frank, the latter twins; Bina became the wife of Edwin Townsend, and they have one child —Ralph; Charles married Miss Kate Hubinger, and they have two children—Arthur and Charles; George married Miss Kate Schott; May became the wife of A. Noelcke, and Ida married William H. Grupe.

Dr. Weismann is a Republican in politics, and socially belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Druids and the Knights of Honor. He is also a member of the Keokuk Medical Society. He has great taste for music, and belongs to the Concordia Singing Society. The Doctor has been President of the Board of Health, and takes a generous interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of this vicinity. As a professional man he is greatly respected by the fraternity, and as a citizen commands an enviable position.

* * *

COL. WILLIAM PATTERSON. Among the citizens of Keokuk who have attained prominence through their course of action in the past, both as citizens, soldiers, business men and agriculturists, and who are enabled to pass the sunset of life in peace and quiet, retired from active labor and in the enjoyment of a handsome competency obtained by honest endeavor, we take pleasure in presenting a few facts connected with the life of the gentleman whose name heads this biographical notice.

Col. Patterson is a native of Wythe County, Va., and was born March 9, 1802. His parents were Joseph and Jane (Walker) Patterson, natives of Virginia. The father was born in Rockbridge County, that State, in 1767, and was brought up on a farm. His father, our subject's grandfather, was born in Bonnie Scotland, and on attaining to the age of maturity emigrated to the United States, and settled on a farm in Virginia, where he continued to live, working at his vocation, during the remaining years of his life. He had a family of five children, and Joseph Patterson when he attained the age of manhood received a small piece of land on which he located, lived and labored until 1806. He then sold his place for £2,200 and, moving to Adair County, Ky., purchased a large improved farm, and there lived until 1829. During that year he, in company with his son William, our subject, went to Marion County, Mo., near Hannibal and Palmyra, and there our subject's father continued to live until his removal to Keokuk, where he died in 1850, at the residence of our subject. The mother passed to the home beyond while a resident of Kentucky, in 1810. The parental family consisted of eleven children, William being the eighth in order of birth.

When William Patterson was about four years of age his father, as stated, moved to Kentucky, and it was there that William was brought up and received the advantages of a common-school education. In 1822 he was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Johnson, a native of Maryland. From that date until 1829 he took charge of his father's farm in Kentucky, which he conducted with more than ordinary success. It was during the year 1829 that he, in company with his wife and four children, moved to Marion County, Mo. After a residence there of three years he settled on a farm which he had purchased in Sangamon County, Ill. There he continued to reside until 1837, when he came to Iowa, and located at West Point, this county. There he and two brothers-in-law purchased the town site of West Point, all three locating on farms adjoining the town site. They sold lots and improved the site, and our subject remained a resident there until 1846, when he disposed of the major portion of his interests in that locality and moved to Keokuk.

On taking up his residence in Keokuk, Col. Patterson engaged in pork cutting and packing and also in merchandising. The latter business he continued for a number of years, when he withdrew from it, but kept on the pork-packing enterprise until 1882. He was the first one to engage in that business at Keokuk, and for over thirty years there has never been a year that he has not packed from 5,000 to 30,000 hogs. He gives employment to as high as seventy-five men, and the result of his steady perseverance and good management is seen in the large and lucrative business which he has built up, which not only affords him and his partner a handsome income, but adds an important interest to the trade of the city. He built an extensive packing-house at the end of Fourth street in 1853.

In 1850 Col. Patterson purchased what is now known as the Patterson House, and also built the stone house on the levee, which is now the Wabash Railroad depot. He was the first instigator of building a Presbyterian Church, and contributed $5,000 for the erection of the same. He has also subscribed liberally toward all the roads, and probably has done more than any other one man to develop the city of Keokuk. He was President of the Northwestern Railroad running from Keokuk to Mt. Pleasant, and has been three times elected Mayor of Keokuk, first in 1860, then in 1865 and again in 1866. He was also Alderman for three years in that city. In 1838 he was elected a member of the first Legislature of the Territory of Iowa, and has been several times elected to the Upper and Lower House of that body. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which convened in Iowa City in 1857, and has been Postmaster of Keokuk seven years, holding that office under Pierce and Buchanan's administrations.

In the church of his adoption Col. Patterson has been a leading member for fifty-eight years. He was the first Elder of the Old-School Presbyterian Church, which was the first in Iowa, having been organized in 1837, having been chosen to that office while a resident of West Point, in 1837. He was one of the chief movers and most liberal donors to the erection of Westminster Church in this city, which is one of the most beautiful church edifices in the State.

In 1839, a controversy having arisen between the citizens of Clark County, Mo., in regard to the extension of the northern boundary of that State, the people of Iowa resisted the claim, and determined that the boundary line should follow the Des Moines River to its mouth. The Sheriff of Clark County, in undertaking to serve legal processes for the collection of taxes over this Territory, was arrested by the Sheriff of Van Buren County, this State, and lodged in jail. The contest grew so hot that war between the contending parties seemed imminent, and Col. Patterson was commissioned Colonel of Militia by Gov. Lucas, of Iowa, and authorized to raise a regiment of troops. In accordance with the Governor's ordinance "General Order No 1," the company was raised and ordered forward, but the matter was amicably arranged without the shedding of blood, and the boundary line established in accordance with the claim of Iowa. It is not saying too much, but is simply stating plain facts, when we assert in this notice that the settlement of the difficulty referred to was due in a great measure to the influence and energetic action of Col. Patterson.

The wife of our subject was a daughter of William and Ann Johnson, natives of Maryland, and bore her husband eleven children, eight of whom are yet living: Mary A., Mrs. Creel, of Keokuk, is a widow, her husband dying in 1882; she is the mother of six children—Mary E., Abbie, Edwin E., Joseph P., Margaret and John; Louisa became Mrs. Marshall, and has borne her husband six children—Robert M., William P., Albert T., Chapin H., Maude M. and Saburt T.; William A. is a resident of Keokuk; he is married, and has three children—Mary, William A. and Lizzie S.; Joseph C. and Saburt are both living in Keokuk; Margaret E., now Mrs. Starkweather, of Keokuk, has four children—Essie, Eleanor, Samuel D. and Kate S.; M. Eleanor and Thomas B. are both single and residing at home. The good wife and mother departed this life April 2, 1880, on the fifty-eighth anniversary of their wedding, mourned by a host of relatives and friends. On the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage Col. Patterson and wife celebrated their golden wedding with a large number of friends, five of whom were present on the occasion fifty years before. Two great-grandchildren also participated in the festivities. Col. Patterson is one of the most prominent, as well as influential and solid men of Keokuk and, as stated, has done much toward its advancement, as well as for the prosperity of the country surrounding it.

* * *

ISAAC DICKINS, deceased, was one of the most enterprising farmers of Marion Township, and by his industry and economy secured for himself and family a comfortable home, with a generous share of the good things of life. After building up a worthy record as a citizen, neighbor and friend, he departed from the scene of his earthly labors at his home, in Marion Township, in May, 1886, having arrived at the advanced age of seventy-two years.

The subject of this brief history was born in England, Jan. 14, 1814. He received his education in the common schools, and was reared to farming pursuits. After arriving at years of manhood in his native country, he was married and set out for the New World, arriving in New York

City in 1852. He became a resident of this county the same year, and located on a farm in Marion Township, which he had purchased and which consisted of 164 acres. Upon this he built a good brick dwelling, and in 1867 was married to his second wife, who was Miss Lockey Darby, a native of Ohio, and descended from an excellent family. She came with her parents to Lee County when a maiden of sixteen years. By her marriage with our subject she became the mother of five children, three boys and two girls, viz.: Hannah B., William L., Isaac N., Charles B. and Daisy L.

Mr. Dickins was uniformly prosperous in his agricultural pursuits, and an excellent financier. At his death he left a fine estate to his widow and children. Upon the farm is a fine residence, with good barns and out-buildings, and it is well stocked with sheep, horses, cattle and hogs. He commenced life at the foot of the ladder, and made his way solely by the excercise of his own industry and resolution. He was a kind husband and father, a generous neighbor, and in all respects fulfilled the obligations of a good citizen. He was brought up in the Church of England, and throughout his life kept in view the principles in which he had been trained by excellent parents. His name is held in kindly remembrance by all who knew him. Mrs. Dickins is a lady of excellent judgment and worthy character, and since the death of her husband has managed the farm in a capable manner, with the assistance of her two boys.

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PETER KELLEY, a prosperous and enterprising farmer of Cedar Township, is pleasantly located on section 35. He is a gentleman who has risen by his own exertions to his present position. He began life a poor boy at the foot of the ladder, but possessed a rich fund of determination and perseverance, and progressed slowly but surely, and is now in the enjoyment of a large share of the good things of this life.

Mr. Kelley comes from good old Irish ancestry, and possesses in a marked degree the generous and warm-hearted disposition of the Celtic race. He was born in County Louth, Ireland, in July, 1824, and is the son of Bernard and Mary (Kennon) Kelley, who spent their entire lives in their native Ireland, and are both now deceased. Bernard Kelley was a farmer by occupation, and the record of the parental household is as follows: Two brothers, Bernard and Patrick, came to America, enlisted as soldiers, and yielded up their lives in the service of the Union. Bernard was killed at Murfreesboro, on the first day of the memorable battle at that place. Patrick was in the South during the war, and it is supposed that he was killed in the army. A sister, Ann, came to America, and settled in Edina, Knox Co., Mo., as the wife of Peter Connell.

The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in his native country, and lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. On the 1st of January, 1850, he set sail from Liverpool for the United States, and after a long and tedious voyage, landed in New Orleans upon the 9th of the following March. From the Crescent City he proceeded to Ohio, having friends in Xenia, Greene County. At the end of his journey he found himself possessed of a half-crown, or sixty-two and one-half cents. His friends, however, secured employment for him, and his first work in America was as a repair hand on a section of the Cincinnati & Columbus Railroad. He was thus engaged for nearly three years. He had saved his earnings in the meantime, and had sent money to the old country so that his two brothers and sisters could come over to America. In 1853 he resolved to seek his fortunes in the country beyond the Mississippi. He accordingly started westward, and coming into the Hawkeye State, engaged as a farm laborer in Lee County. He worked in this capacity for the following nine years, and then found himself possessed of sufficient means to purchase forty acres of land, which now constitutes a part of his present homestead. His first purchase was neither fenced nor supplied with any building, and one of his first duties was the erection of a small house, into which he moved his family, and then commenced the improvement and cultivation of his land. He prospered in his labors, and added to his first purchase as time progressed.

He is now the possessor of 185 acres, finely cultivated, and has a good set of frame buildings.

Mr. Kelley was married in 1858, to Miss Margaret Devine, a native of County Kerry, Ireland. Their union has been blest by the birth of seven children, of whom the record is as follows: Bernard is a student in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago; Mary is a teacher in the public schools; John is clerking for a general merchant at Pilot Grove, this county; Maggie, the wife of Henry Meierotto, lives at Pilot Grove; James, Sarah E. and Willie are at home.

The parents of Mrs. K. were natives of County Kerry, Ireland, and her mother came to America in 1871 or 1872, locating at Burlington. The father died in Ireland. Mrs. K. is the seventh daughter of a family of seven children, all girls. Mr. Kelley is a self-made and self-educated man, and an extensive reader. He keeps himself well posted on current events, and as a conversationalist is very interesting.

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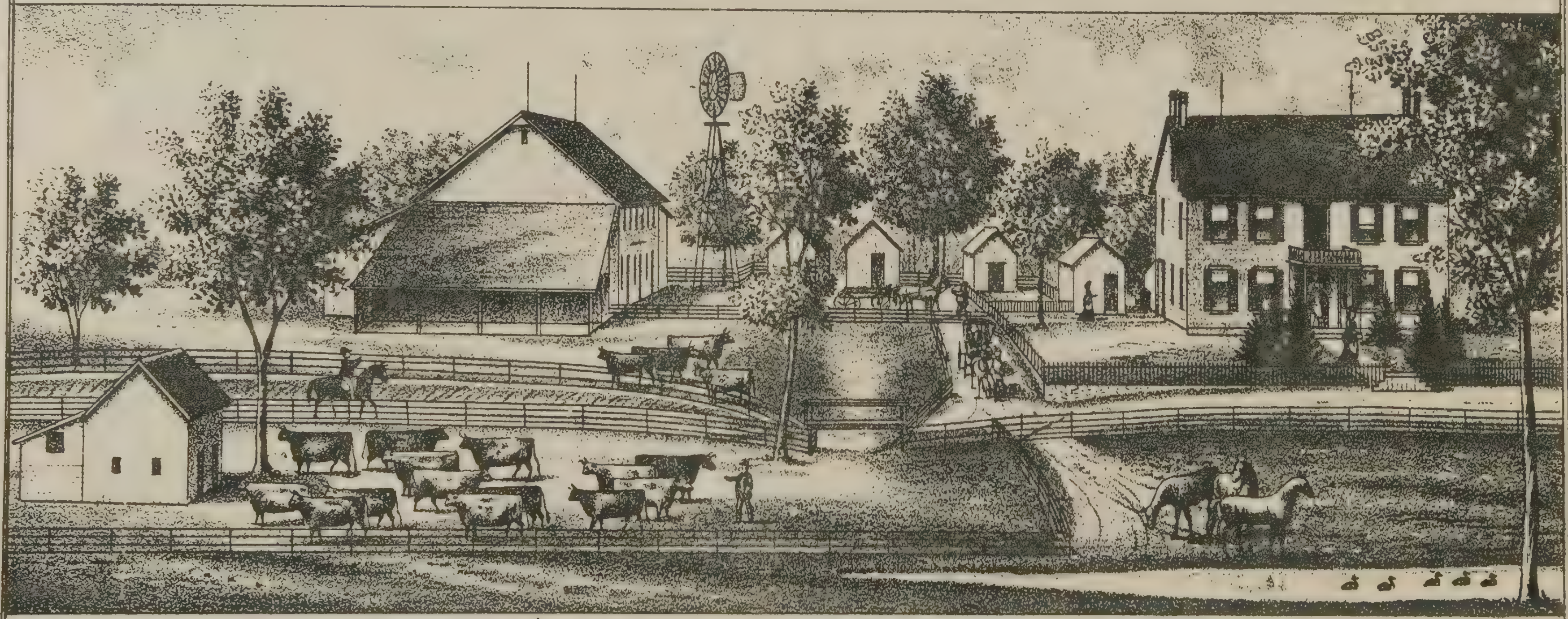
FRANCIS SEMPLE, deceased, formerly a highly respected resident of Lee County, was born near the "Blue Juniata" in Mifflin County, Pa., twelve miles from Lewistown, the county seat, in 1807, and is of Scotch-Irish parentage and ancestry. His progenitors emigrated from their native country to the United States at an early day, and the subject of our sketch was one of a family of six children born to his parents, and even in his early years, having been a witness of the evils of spirituous liquors, learned to be a Prohibitionist, and expressed his views upon every occasion, and sought to cast the whole weight of his influence in opposition to the beverage which "makes men mad." In early youth he learned the trade of a stonemason and bricklayer, and having a brother who had devoted himself to the profession of law, he availed himself of the advantages offered by the perusal of books treating of the profession, and after the space of eighteen months had gained a good insight into its intricacies, and in the political excitement which occurred about that period, delivered his maiden speech, which was received with great admiration and at once made him popular.

The winter following, the brother mentioned was made Collector of Tolls on the Pennsylvania Canal, at Lewistown, and in the following summer bids for an important canal contract were let to Semple, Wagoner & Co., the first mentioned party being the subject of our sketch. The contract was accepted, the move affecting the whole after life of our subject. He went to Bradford County, Pa., in the fall of 1836, and remained there the following nine years, spending the best part of his life and losing a large amount of money, in connection with canal contracts.

Mr. Semple came to the Territory of Iowa in September, 1845, and made his first settlement near what is now Franklin Station, on the C., B. & K. C. R. R., having half a dollar and a five-franc piece after reaching here. When passing through Keokuk he had taken occasion to ascertain the number of lawyers in that vicinity, and found there were about twenty-eight, being nearly three times as many as could be comfortably supported. He then resolved to abandon the profession of law, and soon afterward resumed his trade as builder. He had been accompanied on this trip by his family and his aged mother, whose remains now lie in the burying-ground near the old Everhart Farm. By slow degrees he succeeded in establishing a comfortable home, and it becoming known by the array of books which were placed upon the shelves of his study, that he had given much attention to the legal profession, he was often called upon to settle matters of dispute, and to transact other legal business, which he accomplished with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. In due time he invested in land and made additional purchases from time to time, and at his death, which occurred in July, 1875, left a comfortable farm homestead, which is under cultivation and quite valuable. F. H. Semple, the son of our subject, was born at the head of the "Ulster Meadows," opposite Sheshequin, in Bradford County, Pa., on the west bank of the Susquehanna River. He came to Iowa with his father when a young lad, is now married, and has four living children: Eliza, Mrs. Paxton, died in Nebraska in June, 1885; two sons entered the



RESIDENCE OF ANDREW WYLLIE, SEC. 3., (S), DES-MOINES TOWNSHIP.

army in 1862. F. H. returned unharmed at the close of the conflict, but the remains of William H. lie in the Soldier's Cemetery at St. Louis, he having died at of acute pneumonia at St. Louis, on the 14th of January, 1863. Alexander was killed in Pennsylvania by jumping from the cars while in motion.

An old experienced lawyer of Lee County, who knew the deceased in his lifetime intimately and well, and who practiced at the bar thirty years or more with him, gives this testimony concerning him: "I regarded him as the soul of honor in all law and business affairs. He was not as well read in the law as some others I have met at the bar, but I question if I ever met in Iowa one lawyer who possessed more natural gifts of oratory. In jury trials he was a power that all lawyers feared. Naturally of a benevolent and sympathetic turn of mind, he took an active part in the 'half-breed' troubles of Lee County, in behalf of the former settlers, and in the long legal struggle of Lee County against the railroad bond taxation, he was the leading lawyer of the State in defending against them. He was also a bold advocate of all moral reforms, and frequently advocated temperance and anti-slavery doctrines, when but few yet sympathized with him in his views. An ardent Republican, he was twice nominated by the Republicans of Lee County for public positions; first for County Judge and next for the Legislature, but his party being in a hopeless minority in the county he failed of election, though he received an honorable vote each time. Taken all in all he was a very good and noble-hearted man."

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ANDREW WYLLIE, a leading citizen and successful farmer of Lee County, is pleasantly situated on section 3, Des Moines Township, where he has resided for the last eight years, and carried on the pursuit of farming in a successful manner. Mr. Wyllie is a native of "bonnie Scotland," and was born April 22, 1840. He comes of good Scottish ancestry, his father before him being a native of the same country, and was there married in early manhood to Jane Lowrey, also a native of Scotland. They became the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of our sketch is the only one living. The mother and two of the children departed this life in their native land, the father, with the remaining two, Andrew and his sister, Jennette, coming to the United States in 1845. They at once proceeded to Iowa, and located on an unimproved tract of land in Des Moines Township. The settlers' title proved to be of no account, and the land at one time was lost to the family, being a part of the "half-breed tract." The father, however, remained upon it until his death, in 1846.

After the death of his father, the subject of our sketch made his home with his uncle until twenty-one years of age, they having still retained possession of the tract of land upon which the father first settled. At that time young Andrew set out on his own account. No legacy had been bequeathed him, and he had nothing but his honest hands and his resolute character with which to begin the battle of life. These qualities served him abundantly, however. He prospered in his undertaking, saved his money, and in 1878 was enabled to purchase and obtain a clear title to the land upon which his father had first located and which he has since occupied. He has made great improvements in its condition, and his landed possessions now comprise 390 acres, he having obtained additional acres as his means justified. His land is now divided into two lots on different sections, all well improved and under a good state of cultivation.

The marriage of Mr. Wyllie and Miss Fannie Ogle was celebrated in 1865, in Jackson Township. Mrs. Wyllie is a native of this township, born in December, 1844. Her parents settled in Missouri when she was only a child, and she was there reared to womanhood. Her father was a Virginian, and a carpenter by trade, but in later years devoted his attention chiefly to farming. The maiden name of her mother was Elizabeth Green, a native of Tennessee, of Southern parentage. She became a resident of Missouri before her marriage. Her parents were among the early settlers of Lee County. Her father died in 1877; the mother still survives, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Mahala

Scovern, of Des Moines Township. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie have been born eight children, six daughters and two sons, of whom one son and four daughters are now deceased, namely, James, Addie, Arrabana, Mamie and an infant unnamed. The living are Fanny, Albert and Pearl.

The family are highly respected in this county, and Mr. Wyllie is considered one of the valuable business men of the community. He has been greatly prospered in both his agricultural and stock-breeding operations, and has accumulated a competency. He is Republican in politics, and in all respects is fulfilling the duties of a good citizen.

A view of Mr. Wyllie's fine farm residence and surroundings, together with his stock, is shown in connection with this sketch.

JAMES BULLARD, Sr., of Jefferson Township, is the possessor of a beautiful homestead, which is very finely located on section 1. His farm comprises 300 acres of highly cultivated land, and is stocked with high-grade cattle and horses, the breeding of which he makes a specialty. Of the latter he has fine specimens of the Morgan and Norman stock, which include two magnificant stallions, "Louis Oscar" and "J. Duke, Jr." and are from the best breeds of these crosses, the former being the only registered animal of this description in the United States. With these Mr. B. has carried off nearly all of the first prizes at the various fairs in this section where they have been exhibited. His fine herd of cattle includes two thoroughbred Short-horns of great beauty and value.

The homestead of our subject lies on the first bottoms of the Mississippi, and is admirably adapted to the raising of all kinds of cereals and vegetables. It is all under good cultivation except a few acres of pasture and timber. Its proprietor has been one of the most progressive citizens of the county, and his example of enterprise and industry has been a stimulant for many of his neighbors to push ahead and contribute, in a like manner, to the development of the agricultural interests of their county.

Mr. Bullard is a native of Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., and was born May 22, 1825. His father. Theophilus Bullard, came from Virginia parentage, and traced his ancestry back to families of England, Ireland and Germany, who combined to produce a race with many admirable traits of character. After arriving at years of manhood, he went to Nashville, Tenn., and was there married to Miss Lucy Armstrong, a lady of Virginia birth and parentage. His grandfathers, on both sides of the house, were soldiers in the War of 1812, and were named James Bullard and Thomas Armstrong. James Bullard was a farmer by occupation, and after the close of the war came West to Illinois, and located in Brown County, where his life terminated. Thomas Armstrong was a master mechanic, and was prominently known as a man of unusual skill in his calling, and erected many important iron furnaces and forges near the place of his residence in Tennessee.

Theophilus Bullard, after his marriage, engaged at his trade as a millwright, in which he had become proficient under the instruction of Benjamin Henson, of Grayson County, Va. After the birth of their first child, a daughter, Jane, they went to Morgan County, Ill., where he built his first gristmill on the Morvestar Creek, which is supposed to be one of the first mills in the State of Illinois; this was in 1824. It was there our subject was born and reared, and his father became a volunteer in the Blackhawk War, and served as a soldier during the Indian troubles. After being discharged from the army he left Illinois with his family, crossed the Mississippi, and came to Burlington, Iowa, arriving March 12, 1834. He soon began the acquisition of land in the Blackhawk Purchase, and soon became the possessor of five farms in that locality. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and intelligence, and assisted in the first local survey of this part of the county. He was the first Justice of the Peace in this section, while Iowa was yet a Territory, and held the office for twenty-five years. He was always interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and development of his adopted county, and was a leader in every worthy enterprise. He assisted in the organization of Jefferson Township, and his community involuntarily looked to him at the inauguration of every enterprise tending to its development and prosperity.

Theophilus Bullard was born March 13, 1798. His parents both died on the old homestead in Brown County, Ill., where they settled in 1833. Theophilus B. settled in Madison Township in 1836. The mother survived this removal nine years, her decease occuring in 1845. The parents were most excellent and worthy people, and carefully trained their children to habits of industry and economy. Their son, our subject, was the second child of the family, and was reared and educated, remaining at home until his marriage. This interesting event occurred in Jefferson Township, the maiden of his choice being Miss Sarah A. Wallace, a native of Northumberland County, Pa., who was born June 1, 1834. She came with her parents to Iowa when a young lady, and remained with them until her marriage to Mr. Bullard. Of this union there were born seven children, two only of whom are living, a son, Robert Rolla, a promising young man, successfully engaged in farming, and Eugene G., who assists in the management of the homestead. Theophilus died at the age of twenty-one years; Frances died when five years of age, and Joseph when one year old; two infants died unnamed. These children were stricken down by measles and scarlet fever, and their loss was a terrible blow to the bereaved parents.

Mrs. Sarah A. Bullard departed this life June 25, 1884, at the home of her husband. She was a lady greatly beloved and respected by all who knew her, for her intelligence and charming social traits, and was a member in good standing of the Baptist Church, with which the remaining members of her family are connected. Politically Mr. Bullard is a reliable Democrat, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of his party.

* * *

EDWARD A. GIBBS is one of the honored pioneers of the Hawkeye State, coming within its boundaries while it was yet a Territory. He came here in the year 1839, and located in Ft. Madison, which has been his home now for a period of forty-seven years. His journey was made from the far East, he having been born in Connecticut in 1811, and he started out when a young man for the western wilds.

The father of our subject, Ashley Gibbs, was also a native of Connecticut, born in New London, and the grandfather, Herman Gibbs, was a native of the same State, but his birthplace was in Groton. He there married Miss Elizabeth A. Stoddard, and spent the remainder of his days in that section. His son, Ashley Gibbs, the father of Edward A., was a ship-builder by trade, and also a sailor by occupation. He loved the sea, and early in life was promoted Captain of a merchant vessel, of which he eventually became part owner. In 1816 he abandoned the sea and determined to settle down finally upon terra firma, but not in his native State. He wished to see something more of the world, and accordingly emigrated to Ohio, where he located in Jackson County and worked as carpenter and joiner.

The first year of his labor in the latter-named State, Ashley Gibbs erected the first jail in Ross County, which was located at Chillicothe. It was built of large square hewn timber, placed on end, and supported by heavy iron bars crossways, and proved an effectual means against the escape of culprits of all kinds. In 1823 the elder Gibbs removed to Gallipolis, and remained there about six or seven years. Thence he went to Chester, Meigs County, and was employed as contractor and builder for some years. There are still many buildings in existence which were erected by him and stand as monuments to his skill and handiwork. He finally returned to Gallipolis, removing from there to Miller's Bottom, on the Ohio River below Gallipolis, where his last days were spent, and his remains were finally laid to rest. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Parnell Roberts. She was a native of the same State and county as her husband, and was well fitted to become the helpmate of a good man. She remained faithful to him through all his wanderings, and departed this life in 1870 or 1871.

Edward A. Gibbs was but a boy of six or seven years when his parents removed from Connecticut to Ohio. They were early pioneers of the Buckeye State, and endured all the vicissitudes of settlers in a new country. Free schools were then unknown, but a subscription school was here and there established for six months in the year, and during the days of his boyhood our subject availed himself of the instruction thus given, until he was about nineteen years of age. When his parents removed to Meigs County, he engaged as clerk in a general store at Chester, where he remained for six years. He then went to Athens County, Ohio, and was engaged in a similar manner in the store of Col. William Stewart, and also occupied himself in gaining the affections of the daughter of his employer, who afterward became his wife. He remained there also six years, and then associated himself in partnership in the same business for two or three years at Coolville, Athens Co., Ohio, and was thus occupied until 1839, when he resolved to go further West, and started for Iowa, via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Keokuk, thence on foot to Montrose, and from there procured a ride to Ft. Madison, arriving at that place in October, 1839. He was greatly pleased with the appearance of the country, although it was still unsettled, and located a claim in Pleasant Ridge Township, Lee County. The only improvement upon his land was a claim pole cabin, fourteen feet square, but hardly fit for habitation. His wife had accompanied him upon his travels and there they spent the winter. In the spring Mr. Gibbs erected a substantial and commodious hewed log house, which was considered quite an imposing structure at that day, and was finished off quite handsomely, being chinked and daubed with mud. He then commenced the improvement of his land in earnest, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for the following ten years.

At the end of this time, wishing for a change of occupation, Mr. Gibbs disposed of his landed interests, and removing to West Point, this county, engaged at his old business of clerking until the election of President Filmore, when he was appointed Postmaster of the village. He afterward became associated in partnership with his brother-in-law and was occupied in mercantile pursuits until 1856. He then disposed of his interest to his brother-in-law, and going to the mouth of the Chippewa River, in Minnesota, took charge of the general merchandise establishment of Knapp, Stout & Co., which position he held for two years, and thence went to Dubuque, Iowa, and was employed in their lumber-yard. In 1866 he came to Ft. Madison, and purchased a lumber-yard for himself, which had been established here for about two years. In this undertaking he was joined by John H. Knapp, and the two together operated the business until 1884, when Mr. Gibbs purchased the interest of his partner, and since that time has been running the business alone.

The marriage of Mr. Edward A. Gibbs and Miss Emeline Stewart was celebrated in Ohio in 1837. Mrs. Gibbs was born in Ohio, Feb. 14, 1817. Her father, Col. William Stewart, was also a native of Ohio, and her grandfather, Daniel Stewart, was born in New Jersey, and emigrated to the Buckeye State at a very early date in its history. William Steward was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was commissioned Colonel. He was reared upon a farm, but in middle life changed his occupation to that of a contractor and builder, in connection with farming, in which he was remarkably skillful and successful, and superintended the erection of a few buildings in that section of the country, among them being the University at Athens, Ohio. Still later he engaged in merchandising and milling, and in the spring of 1839 crossed the Mississippi and entered land in Lee County, Iowa. Here he also engaged in mercantile pursuits until his retirement from active business. His last days were passed at the home of his son-in-law, our subject, and he departed this life April 1, 1882, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Gibbs became the parents of five children, the record of whom is as follows: William A. is a resident of Chicago, Ill.; Mary L. became the wife of William H. Bonnell, and died in August, 1886; Charles became a soldier during the late Civil War, enlisting June 19, 1862, in the 19th Iowa Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, from the effects of which he died Jan. 7, 1863; his remains were brought home and deposited in Ft. Madison Cemetery; Julia S. is the wife of Robert E. Smith, and lives at Ft. Madison; Lewis H. and Edward A. are at home.

The family are highly respected in the community where they have so long been residents, and Mr. Gibbs has contributed greatly to the progress and welfare of his county and township. He is liberal minded and generous, and has always taken a great interest in the training of the young, laboring faithfully in the Sunday-school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he and his amiable lady have long been members in good standing. He is a man of strong convictions, and conscientiously casts his vote with the Republican party. He has been the encourager and promoter of every good work and purpose, and when he shall have been gathered to his fathers it will be difficult to fill his place. This, in a world of good and generous men, is much to say, but Mr. Gibbs is fully entitled to whatever can be said of the honest man and good citizen.

JOHN A. SARGENT, a general farmer and stock-raiser, is successfully operating his fine farm in Des Moines Township, which is located on section 32. He is the seventh of a family of thirteen children, whose parents were Nicholas and Merriam (Sawyer) Sargent. (See sketch of H. C. Sargent, Sr., for parental history). The following interesting bit of family history we take from an issue of the Salisbury (Mass.) *Villager* (1876): "Wednesday night the Riverside Lodge of this village made public their installation of officers in Sargent Hall, after which friends and invited guests partook of a bountiful supper. The Sargents are a numerous family in this town, and are large owners of real and personal estate. William Sargent, one of the twelve men who settled in Ipswich, in 1633, subsequently went to Newbury, and thence to Amesbury in 1643, where he died in about 1675, aged seventy-three. He was the founder of the family name in this town. It has been the custom to have a quiet family reunion each year. On the 15th a dinner party was given at the residence of John P. Sargent, where were assembled twelve persons, whose united ages amounted to 853 years, an average of upward of seventy-one years. The occasion was a reunion of the children of Christopher Sargent, who died many years ago. They were as follows: Nicholas, aged 80; Cyrus, 78; John P., 66; Benjamin F., 74, and their sister, Mrs. Jane Stickney, 74. Stephen, another brother, died in Utah last year at the age of sixty-eight, the only death in the circle of children for more than fifty years. Nicholas is a resident of Iowa, all the rest residing here in Merrimac. There were also present Merriam, wife of Nicholas, aged 80; Hanna M., wife of Cyrus, 63; Caroline P., wife of John P., 57; Julia, wife of Benjamin F., 54; Patten Sargent of Merrimacport, a cousin, 83; Mrs. Anna Whittier, an aunt, 80, and Mrs. Hannah P. Sargent, also an aunt, 75.

"Mr. Nicholas Sargent, above mentioned, came into possession of some land in Millsfield, Coos Co., N. H., and there he took up his residence when a young man. In 1836 he was attacked with the 'Western fever,' and procuring four horses and suitable carriages, he started for the West, taking with him his wife and twelve children. They were five months reaching Missouri, having been detained two months in Illinois by sickness. After his departure for the West twenty years elapsed before any of the relatives he had left behind heard anything from or of him. One evening, about twenty years ago, a man applied at the house of Mrs. Jane Stickney for lodging for the night. She told him she did not take in strangers to lodge, but he pressed his request with great earnestness, until she finally told him she could not and would not take him in. 'Well,' said he, 'that settles the matter; but I should scarcely have thought you would have refused a night's lodging to your own brother.' 'My own brother!' exclaimed the good lady; 'what, Nicholas?' And sure enough Nicholas it was. It appeared that he met with financial reverses in Missouri, and after a few years' residence there he went to Iowa, where he purchased land in Lee County, ten miles from Keokuk, and from that time prospered, securing a competency before he got ready to advise his relatives of his whereabouts and circumstances. He and his five sons have 1,700 acres of land, 1,000 of it being the rich 'bottom' along the Des Moines River. They raise annually from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of corn, and large quantities of hay, all of which they feed out, frequently buying more, their business being raising, buying and selling neat stock and swine.

"Mr. and Mrs. Sargent are both hale and vigorous, and she, notwithstanding her eighty years, still plies her knitting needles as busily as ever. They made the journey here four weeks ago, being a little over two days and nights on the road; the trip, with sleeping-cars, etc., forming a pleasing contrast to their wearisome journey of forty years ago, when they sought a home in the (then) far West of Missouri."

John A. Sargent is a native of New Hampshire, born April 21, 1831, and was but a child when, in 1836, his parents started for the great West. They brought with them the whole family, and after crossing the Mississippi made their first location in Missouri, whence they came four years later to Iowa. Here Mr. Sargent grew to manhood, assisting in the labors of his father's farm and receiving a limited education in the pioneer schools. He was married, Feb. 26, 1854, to Miss Ursula Starkweather, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born Sept. 14, 1833. Mrs. Sargent is the daughter of Leonard and Emily (Hosmer) Starkweather, who were natives of New England, and removed to Pennsylvania after a short residence in Michigan. They came into Lee County in 1846, and settled upon a tract of unimproved land consisting of 320 acres. They endured all the hardships of the early pioneers and shared in their successes, improved the farm, cultivated the land, and lived to see smiling fields where once had been a desolate wilderness. The faithful wife and mother departed this life in Des Moines Township, in January, 1883, at the age of seventy-four years. Her husband yet survives her; he is seventy-eight years old, and resides with his daughter, Mrs. Sargent.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sargent located upon a tract of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He became possessor of the present homestead in 1859. It consists of 280 acres, finely cultivated, with a handsome dwelling and convenient barns and outhouses upon it, a view of which is given in this work. In addition to this he has forty acres in another part of the township, and 640 acres in Menard County, Tex., which is considered one of the best tracts of land in the Lone Star State. He has been very successful in his farming operations, and in 1884 purchased a store in Vincennes, which is now operated successfully by his eldest son, H. C., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have had a family of eight children, of whom two are deceased. They are as follows: Nettie, Henrietta (deceased), Horace C., John H. (deceased), G. Lincoln, Lebeau W., Lawrence and Earnest R.

Mr. Sargent has performed in a creditable manner all the duties and obligations of life. He has always been interested in the welfare of his community, and has held the office of Constable in his township. He is Republican in politics, firm and decided in his opinions, but never an offensive partisan. He is held in high respect by his neighbors and acquaintances, and fully merits the title of "an honest man and a good citizen." Socially he is a member of Amber Lodge No. 448, I. O. O. F., of Vincennes, Iowa, also of the A. H. T. A., which meets at the same place.

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EDWARD WALSMITH, of the firm of Narrley & Walsmith, of Keokuk, is engaged with his partner in carrying on a first-class meat-market at No. 612 Main street. Mr. Walsmith comes of an excellent family of stanch German ancestry, and was born in the Fatherland Aug. 4, 1840. His father was George Walsmith, a shoemaker by trade, who emigrated to the United States in 1852, and settled in Keokuk. He only lived five years after coming to this country, dying in 1857. He was the father of seven children, only three of whom are living: Robert, a resident of Keokuk; Anthony, of Des Moines, and Edward, the subject of our sketch.

Edward Walsmith remained with his parents and attended school until he was twelve years old. He then left home to learn the butcher's trade, at which he served three years, and was then engaged as a journeyman until 1863. At this time he opened a shop in Keokuk and carried on business for one year. He then closed out and became an employe in the pork house of Patterson & Timberman, with whom he was engaged in the winter seasons, and in the summer was engaged in butchering. In the year 1867 he associated himself in partnership with Mr. Narrley, and they have been in business together since that time. They are both straightforward business men and occupy a leading position among the business interests of the Gate City. Mr. Walsmith began at the foot of the ladder, and has accumulated his possessions solely through the exercise of his own industry and enterprise.

Mr. Walsmith was married in October, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Luzren, a native of his own country, by whom he has become the father of four children—Emmie, Lena, Odellia and Rosa. They have a comfortable home at No. 1113 Franklin street, and are held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Walsmith is the possessor of a moderate amount of city property, and with his wife is a member in good standing of the Lutheran Church. He also belongs to the Society of Druids, the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Honor and the Arcanum. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, in support of the principles of which he uniformly casts his vote.

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THOMAS V. WILSON, brother of James, and third child of Thomas Wilson, is a native of Jefferson Township, and was born Feb. 15, 1849. He was reared on his father's farm, and during his boyhood attended school winters and assisted in the duties around the homestead during the summer seasons. From early childhood he was trained to habits of industry and economy, and in early youth began to save his earnings and to have a care for the future. In 1870 he and his brother James became partners, and have successfully managed the affairs of the homestead since that time. He is the possessor of a good two-story brick house, has a good barn, and is surrounded by the comforts of life.

Mr. Wilson was married, in Ft. Madison, Oct. 23, 1872, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of John and Henrietta (Eppers) Slagenbush, of German ancestry and parentage, and who remained in their native country until after their marriage. They then emigrated to the United States, and after arriving in the New World set their faces westward, and came into Iowa, locating in Jefferson Township, this county, after a short time spent in the city of St. Louis. They became residents of the Hawkeye State in 1854, located upon a tract of land, and engaged in farming, and established a comfortable home, where they remained until their death. Mrs. Wilson was born in Germany Feb. 3, 1852, and was little more than an infant when her parents emigrated to the United States. By her union with our subject she has become the mother of six children, as follows: William A., Valley L., Ethel O., Genevra S., Thomas C. and Ollie A.

In politics the subject of our sketch is strongly Democratic. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, who have conferred upon him the minor offices within their gift. Mrs. W. was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and still adheres to the religion of her parents.

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CHRISTIAN MERTENS, a successful farmer, stock-trader and shipper of Marion Township, is pleasantly located on section 19, and constitutes one of the important factors of the agricultural and industrial community. Mr. Mertens is a native of Germany, and was born on the 12th of February, 1830. His father, Peter Mertens, was a practical miller, and in early life was married to Miss Anna M. Colman. In 1846 they emigrated to America, embarking on the sailing-vessel "Sharon," bound for New Orleans. The voyage occupied seven weeks, and from the Crescent City they proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., and after a short stay there located on a farm near Manchester, which they occupied five years and where the father died. In the fall of 1851 the mother, with her little family, removed to Lee County, Iowa, locating in Marion Township.

Our subject, after the death of his father, assumed the responsibility of caring for the family until he reached his majority. He then purchased a farm of 120 acres in Marion Township, where the family settled, and he began his career as a general farmer and raiser of hogs and cattle for the market. In this latter department he was especially successful, this, indeed, constituting the foundations of his present possessions. He enlarged his capacities as time passed on, and in addition to raising stock began to buy and ship to the Chicago market. In 1864 he purchased the present homestead on section 19. This includes 280 acres of choice land in a fine state of cultivation, upon which is a substantial farm residence, a good barn, and all other outbuildings required by a first-class agriculturist.

Mr. Mertens was married, in 1853, to Miss Christina Schlangen, of this county, and they have become the parents of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, all living. Mr. M. and his family are worthy members of the Catholic Church of St. Paul, of which he is one of the most liberal supporters. He is a man of note in his community and is held in high regard for his persevering industry, which has accomplished such great things for him, and his honest and straightforward methods of doing business. A view of the fine farm residence of Mr. Mertens will be found on another page.

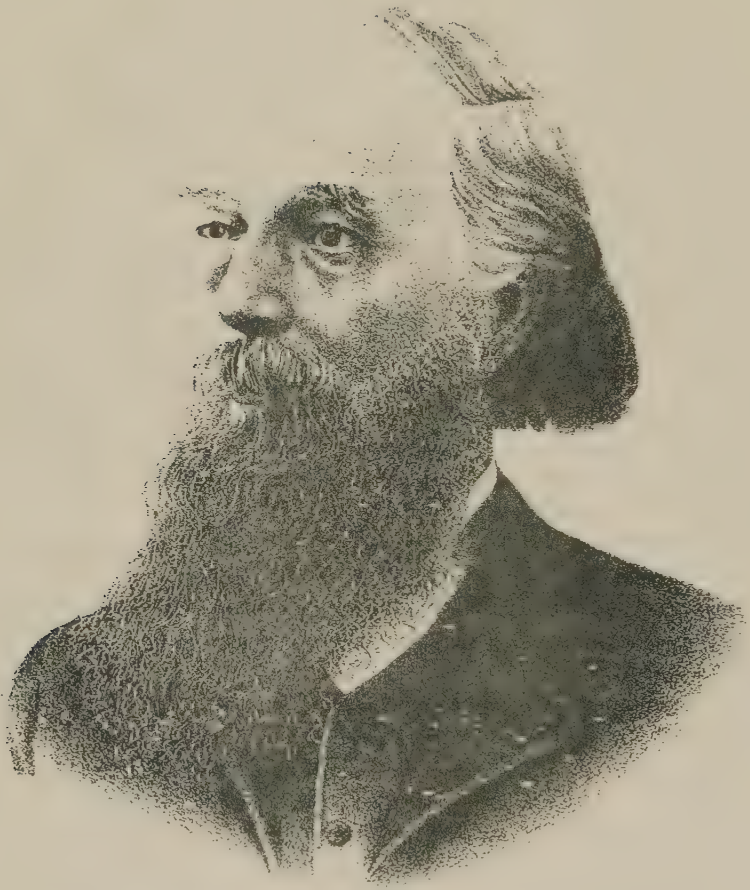
* * *

WILLIAM COYNE, deceased, was a pioneer settler of the Territory of Iowa, and well and favorably known throughout this section for over forty years. He came to Lee County in 1842 and located in Ft. Madison, which was then a small village; he then went to Missouri and remained ten years, and from there went to Washington, D. C., securing a position in the Sixth Auditor's office, returning to Lee County, Iowa, in 1867, and remained a resident of Jefferson Township until his death. While at Ft. Madison, on the 6th of September, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Lavinia, daughter of Andrew and Susanna (Ritter) Oberly, who were born, reared and married in Northampton County, Pa. They were of Swiss ancestry, who came to the United States with the Penn Colony in the early history of this country, and purchased land of William Penn near Philadelphia.

Anthony Oberly, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Coyne, after emigrating to this country lived and died in Pennsylvania, as did also his son John, the grandfather of Mrs. C. Her father, Andrew Oberly, was born July 20, 1799. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1840 removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa, stopping a short time in Burlington, and then locating in Lee County. He lived at Ft. Madison for two years, and then purchased 160 acres from the Mormons in what was then the half-breed tract. He improved and cultivated his land, and remained upon it until his death, which occurred April 6, 1864, at the age of seventy-five years, one month and three days. His wife, the mother of Mrs. C. of our sketch, survived him eight years, and died at her home in Jefferson Township Jan. 25, 1872, aged seventy-six years and six months. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and she was connected with the Lutherans. He was strongly Democratic in politics, and a man of decided views and opinions.

Mrs. Lavinia Coyne, by her marriage with our subject has become the mother of four children, of whom the record is as follows: William married Miss Nella Hawkins, who was born and reared in Keokuk; they are now in Sacramento, Cal., Mr. C. being successfully engaged in the lumber business, and they have two children—William R. and Frank H.; Mary E., a successful teacher for a number of years, is now living at home; Franklin married Miss Eliza C. Cale, and is engaged in farming for his mother on the old homestead; Andrew married Miss Allie M. Walker, and is a farmer of Jefferson Township.

William Coyne of this sketch was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and was born March 29, 1817. He was of Irish ancestry and parentage, and his father died in Philadelphia when he was but an infant. In due time his mother contracted a second marriage, and our subject was reared by his stepfather, James Glasgow, a Quaker and an early settler of Philadelphia. He remained with his mother and stepfather until he was of age, in the meantime learning of the latter the trade of plasterer and glazier. He then left the parental roof, and going West to Illinois, located in Adams County, where he remained until 1842, and became a prominent citizen of that locality. He served as Deputy Sheriff under James Jasper of Adams County. He came to Ft. Madison in 1842, where he remained for three years, and then went to Missouri, settling in Springfield, and lived there ten years. Here, also, his intelligence, force of



K M Parker

character, and general excellent qualities, received ready acknowledgement, and he became prominently connected with the affairs of his locality. He was appointed by President Buchanan Sixth Auditor of the Post-Office Department, which position he occupied for four years, and when the war broke out he joined the Confederate army and fought for what he believed to be the right until the termination of the conflict. He then returned to Lee County and to his home in Jefferson Township, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in September, 1875.

Mr. Coyne was reared in the Catholic faith, to which he remained loyal until the end of his days, and politically was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party. Mrs. Coyne, who survives her husband, is a lady highly esteemed in her community, and a prominent member of the Episcopal Church. Her homestead is pleasantly located, and comprises a handsome farm dwelling, with barns and outbuildings, and 160 acres of valuable land. She is also the possessor of 160 acres of timber in another part of the county.

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DR. R. M. PARKER, homeopathic physician and surgeon, and a representative citizen of Montrose Village, is a native of the Empire State, born in Madison County, March 21, 1818. He is the son of Leonard C. and Betsy T. (Bennet) Parker, both natives of Massachusetts, who passed their lives in their native State and there died at a ripe old age many years ago. Leonard C. Parker was a farmer by occupation, and he and his excellent wife became the parents of ten children, whom they carefully trained and to whom they gave the best advantages within their power. They were named as follows: Harvey, Jane, Elizabeth, R. M. (our subject), William, Sophia, Sarah, James, Caroline and Allaseba.

The subject of this biography remained under the parental roof, receiving careful home training and a fair education in the common schools, and assisted his parents in the duties around the homestead until his marriage with Miss Angelina Swan, in 1863. Mrs. Parker was a native of Ohio, born in 1830, and after being the companion of her husband for fifteen years departed this life in Hancock County, Ill., in 1878, leaving two children, a son and daughter, James W. and Bessie G.

Dr. Parker received his primary education in New York State, and commenced reading medicine in 1838, entering upon the practice of his profession in 1845. He makes a specialty of the diseases of women and children, and is the only practitioner of the kind in this vicinity. He claims to be a resident of Hancock County, Ill., but his practice while there became so large that he was obliged to effect a removal in order to be more centrally located. In addition to his professional duties he has always had a taste for agriculture and horticulture. He went to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1866, where he purchased 130 acres of land, which is now within the city limits and very valuable. He has a fine residence, two stories in height, and built of brick, which was once the property of Brigham Young. Upon this farm is a vineyard of forty acres, and he also carries on grape culture on another five acres.

The subject of our sketch has been a prominent man in this locality for many years. He is an extensive reader and has made the most of his opportunities. In 1867 he became a member of the A. F. & A. M. at Nauvoo, belonging to Reclamation Lodge No 54, and has filled the various offices of this lodge with the exception of Master. His wife was an earnest and conscientious member of the Episcopal Church, with which the Doctor is also connected, and to the support of which he contributes to the extent of his means. In politics he uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of the Republican party. The portrait of Dr. Parker, which accompanies this sketch, will, it is hoped, be regarded as a faithful likeness of an honored citizen.

* * *

N. D. HARTLEY, deceased, was a prominent and highly esteemed resident of Cedar Township, and by his excellent traits of character and genial disposition had gathered around him a large circle of friends who hold his name in kindly remembrance. Our subject was born in Washington County, Pa., Dec. 1, 1815, and was the son of Thomas and Barbara (Larr) Hartley, both natives of Bucks County, Pa. Thomas Hartley was a shoemaker by trade, and followed this occupation in Pennsylvania until his removal to Randolph County, Ind., where he was employed in a similar manner until the last years of his life.

Norton D. Hartley was but two years old when his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana. They were among the pioneer settlers of that region, and located near Lawrenceburg upon a farm, which they occupied for some years and then removed to Randolph County. The boy was reared to farm pursuits, and after the lapse of several years left his home for Preble County, Ohio, where he purchased and settled upon an improved farm, which he occupied until 1848. He then returned to Indiana, and purchasing a farm in Morgan County, carried on farming pursuits there for the following six years, and then selling out, crossed the Father of Waters, and coming into Iowa by way of Keokuk, proceeded from there by wagon to Cedar Township. There he rented land for two years of the White Labor Institute, and subsequently purchased eighty acres on section 2. He occupied this also about six years, then sold it, and purchased another tract of land on section 1 of the same township. This consisted of eighty acres, and upon it he remained until his death, which occurred Nov. 11, 1870.

Mr. Hartley was married, April 20, 1837, to Miss Deborah A. Jones, a native of Preble County, Ohio, who was born Jan. 26, 1820. Her father, William Jones, was a native of Georgia, born in 1798, and the son of George and Lydia (Hobson) Jones. William Jones was six years old when his parents removed from Georgia to Preble County, Ohio, and were among the early settlers of that region. There he grew to manhood, married, and settled on a farm, where he passed the remainder of his days. The maiden name of his wife was Deborah A. Conaroe, a native of New Jersey, born in 1802. Her parents removed to Butler County, and she remained with them until her marriage, and died in Preble County, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartley became the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are yet living: William J. and Thomas C. live in Cherokee County, Kan.; John is in Des Moines, Iowa; George N., in Fountain City, Ind.; Lydia Caroline became the wife of Evan Mendenhall, and resides in Wichita, Kan.; Lindley M. lives in Cedar Township; Susan D. H. is married and resides in Kenosha County, Wis.; David Alvin is in Cedar Township; Charles E., in Osceola County, Iowa; and Daniel N. is a student at Union Park Seminary, Chicago; one son died in infancy; Elizabeth was born June 28, 1839, married a Mr. Smith, and died in Cherokee County, Kan., July 18, 1881.

Mrs. Hartley is a member of the Society of Friends, and a lady held in the highest esteem in the community. Her husband was reared in the same faith, and was Republican in politics. The homestead is one of the most pleasantly located in this vicinity, and since the death of her husband Mrs. Hartley has conducted its affairs in a highly creditable manner. Her children have been carefully trained and well educated, and in all respects she is fulfilling faithfully the duties of a careful and judicious manager of her household, and as a member of society is surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

* * *

HECTOR JANSE, a prominent dairyman and farmer of Washington Township, is the owner of a comfortable homestead on section 27. He has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1867, and during a period of nearly twenty years has become one of the solid and respected citizens of the township. Our subject is a native of Holland, and was born Oct. 23, 1833. His father, John Janse, was also of Holland parentage and ancestry, and emigrated to the United States with his family in 1856. They settled first in Boston, Mass., where the parents subsequently died and were there buried.

The subject of this history remained in Boston for ten years after the death of his parents. He was the youngest but one of five children, three sons and two daughters, and was twenty-three years old when he landed in the United States. He was married in Boston in 1858, to Miss Mary Flohill, a native of his own country, born in 1838, and who came to the United States at the age of sixteen years with her parents. They also settled in Boston and remained there until their death. Mrs. Janse remained with her parents until her marriage. She and her husband are the parents of eleven children, two of whom are deceased, viz., Katie and Velie. The living are, Cynthia, Marenus, John, Edward C., Katherine, William, Anna J., Mary L. and Phillip Velie.

Mr. and Mrs. Janse remained in Boston for some time after their marriage, Mr. Janse being employed in a rope factory for seven years. He then determined to seek his fortunes in the wild West, and accordingly crossed the Mississippi and came into Lee County, which has since been his home. They first located in Keokuk, from which they removed to Washington Township. Mr. Janse is now the possessor of 206 acres of finely cultivated land, and besides the ordinary duties of agriculture has a dairy of twenty-five milch cows. He has a profitable milk trade with the people of Ft. Madison, and is considered one of the solid and substantial business men of this locality. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and he and Mrs. Janse are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

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EDWARD DENMIRE, a highly respected farmer of Montrose Township, who owns and occupies a fine estate located on section 25, is the son of Peter and Nancy (Smith) Denmire. His mother was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and came to the United States when a small girl. She married Mr. Denmire in Ohio, and became the mother of three children: Edward, the subject of our sketch; Benjamin, who married Miss Eliza Smith; and Eliza, now the wife of E. P. Smith.

Edward Denmire was born March 4, 1820, and was the eldest child of his father's family, remaining under the parental roof until he had attained to years of manhood. He was married, Dec. 31, 1851, to Miss Emily Kyle. Mrs. Denmire was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1820, and of her union with our subject there have been born two children, a son and daughter, Altha E. and Lawrence E. Mr. Denmire came to Iowa in 1853, making his location in Montrose Township, where he remained until the Rebellion necessitated the call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union. He at once began to arrange for responding to the call, and in due time enlisted as a soldier, becoming a member of Co. D, 30th Iowa Vol. Inf., entering the service as wagoner. He remained in the service three years, carried the musket some months, and participated in several general engagements. He was at Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Chattanooga, and all the battles and skirmishes of the Western Army until Sherman started to the sea. He was taken prisoner near Cave Springs, Ga., about fifteen miles from Rome, and was held five months and eighteen days at Cahaba, Dallas Co., Ala. At the expiration of this time the war terminated, and he was mustered out, with his regiment, at Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Denmire and his companions suffered severely during their imprisonment. Their rations consisted of a pint of corn meal per day, ground with the cob, and all the meat they saw during their tedious imprisonment was upon three occasions; once a half pound of beef was divided up among five men; at another time one hog ear was divided among the same number, and at another time a part of a hog's nose furnished a luxury to the five men. They were confined in a cotton house, and at one time they raised a mutiny, captured the sixteen men who stood as guard, and held the position for four hours, when they were obliged to surrender. They were then starved more than usual for six days in return for their insubordination. Mr. Denmire still preserves an old spoon as a relic of those days. It was carved out of wood by one of the boys in the prison and was esteemed quite a luxury.

After his return from the army, Mr. Denmire returned to Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is now the possessor of 224 acres of finely cultivated land, upon which he has erected a fine dwelling-house and good barns. The homestead is replete with all the appliances that constitute a first-class modern farm estate, and its inmates are among the most highly respected citizens of Lee County. Mrs. Denmire is a member of the

Christian Church, and Mr. D. in politics is Republican. Mr. Denmire has been a member in good standing of the A. F. & A. M. for twenty-five years. As a business man he is considered one of the most thorough-going and straightforward in his community. As a neighbor and citizen, he is highly esteemed and respected by all who come in contact with him.

* * *

GARRETT FUEKER, one of the oldest settlers of Marion Township, came to Iowa in the summer of 1837, and has been an interested witness of the remarkable changes which have occurred since that early time. Iowa remained a Territory nine years after our subject crossed the Mississippi, and in common with the other pioneers he has been materially interested in its development and growth, and has assisted in bringing it to its present proud position among the States west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Fueker was born in Germany, June 16, 1811, and at the age of seven years was placed in school, where he continued until fifteen. He then went to work on the farm of his father, Barnard Fueker, and was thus engaged until twenty-six years old, when he emigrated to America, landing in the city of New York. From there he proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., thence to Ft. Madison, where he remained for a time with his brother, and from there went to Galena, Ill., and for a period of eight years following was employed in the lead mines. He then returned to Lee County, Iowa, and commenced farming upon 500 acres of land, for which he contracted to pay with borrowed money at 75 per cent interest. Money at that time was almost impossible to obtain, but in spite of this ruinous interest he went to work and pulled through in safety. His first house was a small log cabin, which he occupied with his family for several years.

Our subject was married in 1846, to Miss Aldine Moorehouse, who only lived a short time after their marriage. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Sanders, to whom he was married in 1860. Of this union there were born six children, four now deceased. The two living are Elizabeth, the wife of John Lemmaes, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and Henry, at home with his parents.

In connection with general farming our subject has been successful as a stock-raiser, and sells large numbers of cattle and hogs annually. In common with most German farmers he prides himself upon his good horses, which are well fed and well cared for. He still owns his original 500 acres, which he purchased against such odds when coming to this county, and has a fine competency for his old age.

Mr. Fueker has been a liberal-minded citizen, and the encourager and supporter of every measure tending to the welfare of his community. He is a member in good standing of the Catholic Church, and contributed $1,000 toward the erection of the church edifice in St. Paul. Although now nearly seventy-six years of age, he is hale and hearty, and is in full possession of his mental faculties, as well as sight and hearing. He has never laid aside his early habits of industry and economy, and still busies himself with the lighter duties around the farm.

* * *

ANTOINE J. LEFAIVRE, a successful horticulturist of Jackson Township, is pleasantly located on section 19. He has been a resident of this section since 1875, and is principally engaged in the culture of the finer fruits and vegetables. The subject of this history is the son of Antoine and Pelagie (Premain) LeFaivre, natives respectively of Canada and St. Louis, Mo., of French ancestry and parentage. Our subject was the only son of his parents, and was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1841, which remained his home until he was twenty-two years of age. His education was mostly obtained in the Academy of the Christian Brothers at St. Louis, and after completing his studies he engaged in the commission business in that city for about one year.

In December, 1863, Mr. LeFaivre came to Keokuk, and engaged in the queensware trade with Samuel E. Carey, under the firm name of Carey & LeFaivre. They carried on business in partnership for ten years, and then Mr. LeFaivre sold out his interest to his partner and assumed charge of

Gibbon's Opera House until 1875. He then purchased fifty-five acres of land in Jackson Township, and turned his attention to gardening. On the 6th of August, 1884, his house with its entire contents was destroyed by fire, and was only partially insured. He was not discouraged, however, by this calamity, and had plenty of friends to assist him. He at once rebuilt and resumed his business as soon as possible. He now occupies a fine modern dwelling, and is surrounded by all the comforts of life.

Antoine LeFaivre was married in Keokuk, Iowa, to Miss Mary C. Burke, a native of Marietta, Ohio, and the daughter of James E. and Margaret Burke, and of this union there were born five children: The three eldest are deceased, those surviving being Burke and Margaret. The wife of our subject departed this life on the 6th of March, 1876. She was an earnest adherent of the Catholic faith, and a lady greatly respected for excellent traits of character. Mr. LeFaivre has been prosperous in the management of his business, and the products of his garden are the finest in this vicinity. He is a quiet and unostentatious citizen, attending strictly to his own affairs, and in politics uniformly casts his vote with the Republican party.

* * *

WILLIAM J. MILLER, a prosperous farmer of Charleston Township, who owns and occupies a comfortable homestead on section 17, came with his parents to Iowa and settled in Lee County, in 1852, and in a residence of over thirty years has established himself in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Miller was born in Fulton County, Ill., Nov. 8, 1836, and is the son of John and Lucinda (James) Miller, natives of Kentucky. After their marriage they removed from their native State to Indiana, settling in Scotland County, whence they removed to Fulton County, Ill., in about 1835, and seventeen years later crossed the Mississippi, and came into Lee County, Iowa, and settled in Jefferson Township, whence they removed two years later to Montrose, where John Miller departed this life in 1854. His wife, the mother of our subject, survived him eight years, dying in Van Buren Township, in 1862. The parental household included eight children, of whom the record is as follows: Elizabeth, Mary, Esther and Hannah are deceased; Martin is a farmer of Harrison Township; George resides in Charleston Township; Sarah is the wife of John Van Pap, and resides in Keokuk; William J. is our subject.

Mr. Miller has been continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits. His homestead comprises eighty acres, of which he is part owner with his brother George. He is a member of the Baptist Church, is Democratic in politics, is a law-abiding citizen, and takes an active and intelligent interest in the welfare of his community.

* * *

WILLIAM FULTON, senior member of the firm of Fulton & Fulton, attorneys at law and dealers in real estate, at Keokuk, is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., born near West Newton on the 4th of June, 1829. His parents were William and Nancy (Peairs) Fulton. The former was a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and traced his ancestors back to Ireland, his grandfather being Abraham Fulton, from whom descended Robert Fulton, the father of William, Sr., who served in the Revolutionary War. The father of our subject was in the War of 1812, and at the close of the conflict retired to Westmoreland County, and there died in 1851. The parental household included six children, three of whom grew to years of maturity, and of whom our subject is the eldest living. The mother of our subject, who before her marriage was Miss Nancy Peairs, was born in 1791, and departed this life in 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

William Fulton, our subject, pursued his primary studies in the common schools, and later attended Washington College, from which he graduated in 1854. He then went to the State of Louisiana, and after two years spent there as a teacher came to Keokuk and completed his law studies with the firm of Hornish & Lomax. He was admitted to practice in 1858, and to a partnership with his preceptor (Mr. Hornish), which lasted for six years.

Since that time he has been mostly engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate and in fire insurance, representing about fifteen of the most reliable companies in the country. He has served as Alderman of the city for two years, and was a member of the School Board four years. He is a charter member of the Keokuk Library Association, in which body he has served as Secretary, Treasurer and Director. He is actively interested in all measures for promoting the welfare of his adopted city, and in all respects is a self-sacrificing and conscientious citizen.

Mr. Fulton was married in June, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and their four children are: Nannie Peairs, Robert Dalzell, James McQueen and Mary E. The family occupy a pleasant and attractive home, and enjoy the association and friendship of the cultured people of the city. The entire family are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which our subject has been an Elder six years and Deacon twelve years. Socially Mr. F. belongs to the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE HOTT, the subject of this biography, an honored pioneer of the Hawkeye State, crossed the Mississippi from his native State of Ohio at an early day, 1840, and came into Iowa while it was yet a Territory. The changes which he has witnessed since that time would make a most interesting volume could they be related by our subject, as he is a man possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, and has been keenly observant all his life of what was going on around him.

Mr. Hott was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1812. His father, Peter Hott, was a native of Virginia, and removed from his native State to Ohio at an early period in the history of that section. He was possessed of limited means, but a large fund of industry and ambition, and after going into Ohio, he cleared quite an extent of land by leasing, and in the course of his life built twenty-two log houses, in which he lived while performing the leases. He departed from the scenes of his earthly labors at the age of about sixty years.

The parental family of our subject consisted of eleven children, and as soon as George Hott was large enough to be of assistance, he was put to work, and aided in burning brush, rolling logs, clearing land and building fences. At the age of seventeen years, desiring to change his occupation and see something of the world, he engaged as a laborer on the Ohio & Erie Canal, which was then in process of construction. He was paid $10 per month, and was thus occupied for the greater part of three years. He then returned to his old home, and engaged in farming for the same wages, and continued a resident of that section until 1840. In the meantime he had formed domestic ties, and had a family consisting of a wife and four children. He also made a lease for seven years, and carried on coopering, by which means he was afterward able to go to Iowa. He now resolved to change his location, and accordingly, with his family, started for the Territory of Iowa. They were equipped with two horses, and a wagon loaded with their household goods. They cooked and camped by the wayside, and after four weeks of travel landed in Lee County. They located in Harrison Township, and set up housekeeping in a humble log cabin, which was also occupied by another family of the name of Reesman. There they spent the following winter, and in the spring Mr. Hott purchased eighty acres of land in Harrison Township, upon which he erected a hewed-log house.

Upon leaving Ohio Mr. Hott had less than $300 in cash. After building his house in Iowa, the family met with a great affliction in the death of the wife and mother, which compelled them to abandon their idea of establishing a home at that time. Mr. Hott engaged at coopering in Van Buren County during one winter, and then purchased the place which he now owns and occupies. Upon it there was a small log cabin, and twenty-six acres were fenced. In January, 1842, he moved into the log cabin with his little family, and commenced the improvement of his land. They occupied this a few years, when Mr. Hott secured a desirable tract of forty acres adjoining, upon which he built a more substantial house, into which they removed from the old one and remained there until 1868. They were prospered in their labors, and Mr. Hott subsequently erected a good set of frame buildings. He has since purchased additional land, until he is now the possessor of 414 acres. His farming operations have been conducted in a systematic manner, and for a long period of years he has been accounted one of the most intelligent and successful agriculturists of this section.

The first wife of the subject of our sketch was Miss Jane Dean, of Pickaway County, Ohio, to whom he was married in 1832. She became the mother of seven children—Isaac, Peter, Aaron, Henry, and three unnamed. All except Peter are deceased. Mrs. Hott died in 1841. Peter was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1834. He was a little lad of six years when he came to Iowa with his parents, and lived with his father until his marriage with Miss Mary Harlan, of Darke County, Ohio, which occurred Jan. 18, 1855, and by this marriage there were three children. His wife only lived ten years after her marriage, dying March 6, 1865. He was married the second time, Dec. 7, 1865, to Miss Anna Lane, a native of Highland County, Ohio, born Sept. 26, 1845, and the daughter of Jacob and Charlotte (Cole) Lane. Of the second marriage one child was born, Isaac Henry. Peter Hott is a successful farmer and the only child of our subject now living. He is eminently a "chip of the old block," and possesses in a marked degree many of the worthy characteristics of his sire. He is a thorough-going business man, energetic and wide-awake, and whatever he undertakes is sure to be done well. He is a highly esteemed resident of the Hawkeye State, and possesses one of the finest farm estates in this section.

The second marriage of Mr. George Hott was with Mrs. Jane Warren, daughter of John Huddleson and widow of William Warren, and took place in January, 1842. Of this marriage there were no children. Mrs. Hott died Feb. 27, 1884. She came to Lee County with her first husband in 1834, while this section was a part of the Territory of Wisconsin, and they made their location before the land was surveyed, on what was afterward sections 6, 7 and 8 of Cedar Township. Mrs. Hott was a member of the Congregational Church, with which our subject has been connected for many years.

The history of Mr. Hott is a striking illustration of what an abundance of energy and perseverance may accomplish. The advantages of his childhood were exceedingly meager, but this fact would not be suspected in conversing with the present intelligent proprietor of one of the finest homesteads in Lee County.

* * *

REV. FATHER MORRIS HOWARD, late Priest of St. Francis' Church, Keokuk, came to this city in 1878. He was born in Ireland on the 4th of January, 1813, and emigrated to America in 1836, landing at New York City. There he entered a theological college, and prosecuted his studies for six months, when he left school and went to work in the mines at Pottsville, Pa., at $8 per week, being thus occupied until the winter of 1837. He then left and was employed elsewhere, and in due time re-entered college but was not admitted to the priesthood. After this we find him at Mobile, Ala., where he was made the overseer of negroes. After six months he went into Perry County, Mo., and entered St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi, where he remained from July, 1838, until October, 1841. Then, on account of failing health, he went South and remained until July, 1842, his health in the meantime becoming very much better. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and on the 23d of October, 1842, was ordained priest by Bishop Purcell. His first station was at Doylestown in Wayne County, Ohio, where he remained until 1846. Thence he went to Tiffin, Ohio, and in May, 1850, removed to Springfield, whence he went to Galesburg, Ill., in 1864. He remained there until August, 1877, removed thence to St. Augustine, and in May, 1878, came to Keokuk and took charge of St. Francis' Church, where he remained until his death. He was well fitted for the responsibilities connected with this charge and highly esteemed both in his own parish and outside.

* * *

A L. CONNABLE, a retired merchant and capitalist, residing at Keokuk, and a self-made man in every respect the word implies, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1811. The parents of our subject, Ezra and Nabbie

(Stephens) Connable, were likewise born in Massachusetts. The father was a farmer by occupation, and departed this life in 1840. His good wife preceded him to the land of the hereafter in 1813. The parents had two children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest.

A. L. Connable remained on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, when he set out to do for himself, by engaging his services to an author and publisher of a grammar, and for a year was occupied in canvassing for that work in Ohio. We next hear of him at Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, engaged in mail contracting, in which business he continued for about four years, furnishing horses, stage-coaches, etc., and taking contracts for the carrying of the mail over different routes.

In 1842 our subject disposed of his personal property, consisting of horses, coaches, etc., and abandoning the mail contract business, purchased a large number of sheep. Starting with 3,000 head, he drove them through the country to the then Territory of Iowa, being on the route forty-six days. Arriving in this State he settled in Jefferson County, where he purchased 600 acres of land, and at once began the improvement of the same, and for seven years kept his sheep and cultivated his land. He then disposed of his farm and all his personal property, and moving to Keokuk took some large contracts on the Des Moines River, for improving the same. He was thus engaged for about two years, having in his employ from seventy-five to 100 men.

In 1849 Mr. Connable embarked in the wholesale grocery business, together with that of dealing in iron on the levee in Keokuk. This enterprise he continued for about fifteen years, meeting with signal success, which was brought about, undoubtedly, by energetic endeavor and close attention to business. At the expiration of this time Mr. Connable engaged in packing pork and beef. He erected a packing-house on Fifth street and slaughtered from 30,000 to 40,000 hogs and 3,000 beeves per annum. This latter business he continued for about seven years when he sold out, having accumulated a sufficiency in which to pass the remaining years of his life in peace and quiet, retired from active labor.

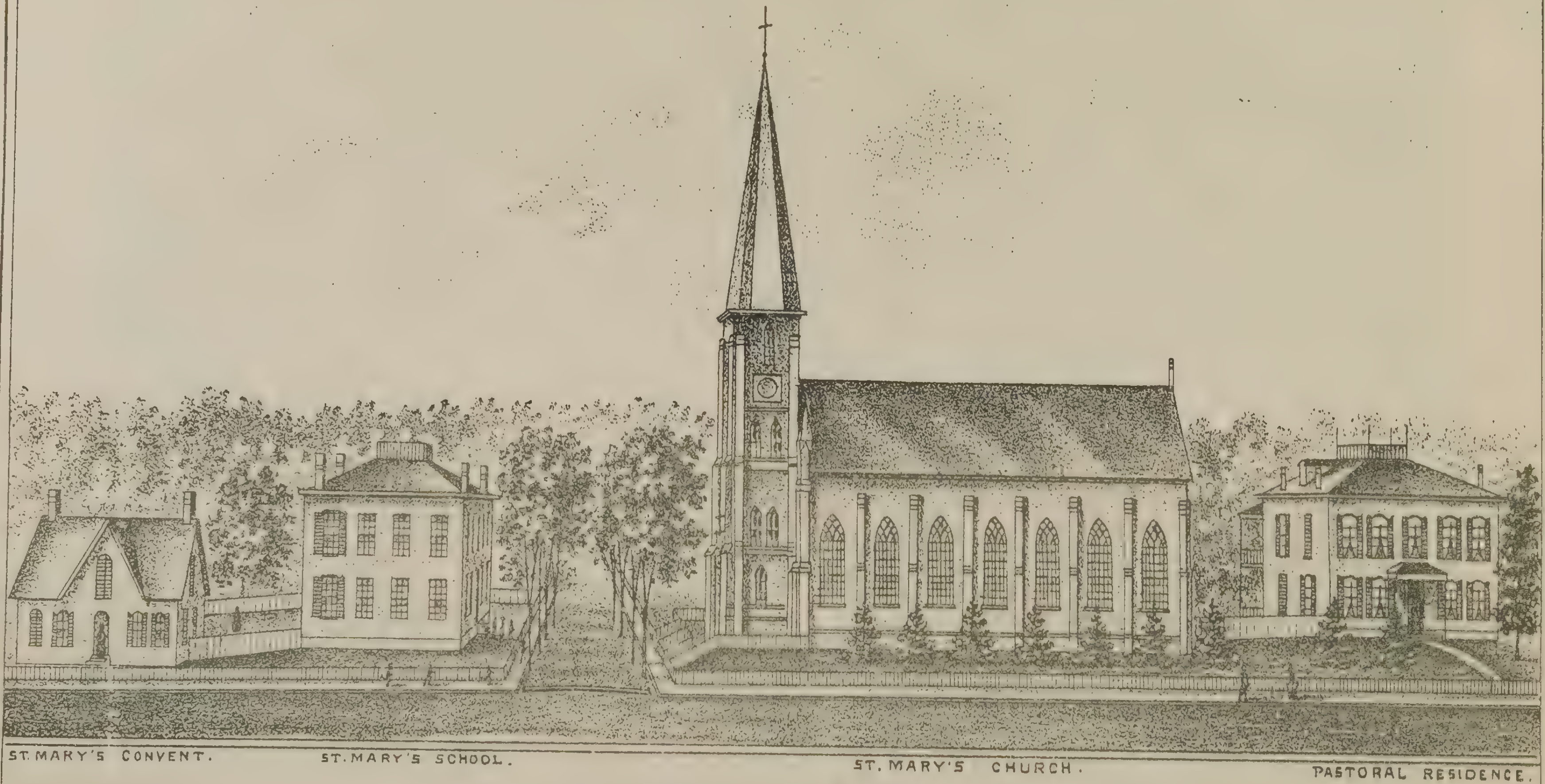
Mr. Connable is a gentleman who has never sought office, yet, while residing in Jefferson County, he was elected Supervisor, and has also served in the same capacity while a resident of Keokuk. He has spent over $100,000 in the erection of buildings in his adopted city and has done much toward its advancement and prosperity. In 1856 he erected his present residence, which is located on Concert street, between Second and Third. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket, and religiously belongs to the Unitarian Church. He has always been a supporter of every laudable enterprise that was calculated to advance the interest of his city or the prosperity of the people.

Mr. Connable was married to Miss Sarah H. Finney in 1849. She was a native of Baltimore, and the daughter of Lewis H. Finney. They have become the parents of three children, all sons: Albert E. married Miss Rose Franklin, of Keokuk, and they have three children—Saddie, Lulu and Franklin; the family reside in Hancock County, Ill., where the father is extensively engaged in farming; Edwin H. is farming on 600 acres of land in Clark County, Mo.; Howard L. is living in Keokuk, and formerly was engaged in the clothing business. The wife and mother departed this life in January, 1885. She was a sincere Christian woman, a loving wife and kind mother, and was respected by all who knew her. Mr. Connable is one of the foremost citizens of Keokuk, and respected and honored for his straightforward dealings with his fellow-man and his strict integrity.

* * *

CAPT. ROBERT S. OWEN is one of the pioneer boatmen of the Mississippi, having plied the rapids between Keokuk and Montrose for the last thirty-nine years, and is part owner of the steamboat "Park Bluff," belonging to the Des Moines Rapids Towing Company, and the steamer "Prescott." He also has an interest in other river craft, and among the members of his calling occupies a prominent and enviable position. He is skillful and popular, and is well and favorably known for miles up and down the river.

Capt. Owen is a native of Indiana, and was born


ST. MARY'S CONVENT.
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
PASTORAL RESIDENCE.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL, FT. MADISON, IOWA.

at Point Commerce, Greene County, Oct. 9, 1830. He is the son of Ephraim and Mary (Kern) Owen, natives of Ohio and New Jersey respectively. Ephraim Owen removed from his native State to Iowa while it was yet a Territory, in 1839, and in that year his life terminated, at the age of fifty years. He was a farmer by occupation, and connected with the church of the Latter-Day Saints. His wife came with him to this State, and survived him until 1845 or 1846. She was reared in the faith of the Christian Church, but after her marriage went with her husband to the church of his choice.

The parental family of our subject consisted of two sons and three daughters, the record of whom is as follows: Robert S., our subject; Camara O. went to Utah Territory, and died there in 1865; Fermina V. became the wife of George Powers; Persilla died in about 1840, in the spring of the year; Ephraim F., also a steamboat Captain and pilot on the lower Mississippi, was married in 1867, to Miss Mary Barnett, of Mobile, Ala.; he died in St. Louis on the 18th day of September, 1867, of yellow fever. He had started from St. Louis in command of the steamer "Bee," belonging to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, made his trip in safety, and was stricken with the plague in Baton Rouge, La., and brought to St. Louis. His first trip up the river as pilot was to St. Paul in 1854, and he followed the Upper Mississippi as pilot until 1863, when he went below and followed the Lower Mississippi trade for the following two years, then purchased an interest in the steamer "War Eagle," running her as Captain one year. He then became employed by the above-named transportation company, and secured a life insurance to the extent of $5,000, which after his death was paid to his widow.

Capt. Owen of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Eliza A. Peck, Nov. 5, 1856. Mrs. Owen is a native of South Adams, Mass., born June 11, 1835. Her parents were Cyrus and Ruth T. (Hoxie) Peck, natives of New York and Massachusetts respectively, and she was their only child. Her father was born Feb. 21, 1804, and departed this life Nov. 12, 1858, in Hancock County, Ill. Mrs. Peck died Oct. 28, 1835, in Massachusetts.

Of the union of Capt. and Mrs. Owen there has been only one child, a son, Zack, born Aug. 28, 1857. He has received a fine education, and is an intelligent and successful business man. Mrs. Owen is a highly cultivated lady, and of remarkably attractive personal appearance. She comes of an excellent family, and is a cousin of the late H. M. Hoxie, of St. Louis. Capt. Owen and his family occupy a fine residence in Montrose, and are surrounded by the evidences of a refined and cultivated taste.

Besides his town property, Capt. Owen is the proprietor of 350 acres of land in Montrose Township. He is a gentleman of pleasing manners, a great favorite among river men, and highly esteemed in the town where he makes his home. He is a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F., Cascade Lodge No. 66, and also belongs to the A. F. & A. M., Joppa Lodge No. 136, at Montrose, and to Potowonok Chapter; also Damascus Commandery No. 5, at Keokuk, the Eastern Star, and the Knights of Pythias, No. 115. He casts his vote uniformly in support of the principles of the Republican party, and takes an intelligent interest in all matters of local and general importance.

Capt. Owen is a thorough business man, and is President of the Des Moines Rapids Towing Company, the members of said company being, R. S. Owen and Capt. Samuel Speake, of Nauvoo, F. A. Whitney, of Sandusky, Iowa, and Thomas Peel, of Burlington.

* * *

REV. ALOYSIUS MEIS, pastor of St. Mary's Church, of Ft. Madison, is an esteemed resident of the city, and occupies a prominent position as a minister of the Catholic faith. Father Meis is a native of Westphalia, Prussia, and was born in December, 1833. He is the son of Henry and Margaret (Happe) Meis, and his father departed this life before the birth of his son, our subject. The parental family consisted of four children, all of whom came to the United States. The eldest son, Barney, was a farmer by occupation, and died in Dubuque County, Iowa, some years since. Ferdinand resides near Dyersville, Dubuque County, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits; Frank is also carrying on farming in the same locality. The youngest son, Aloysius, is the subject of our sketch.

In due time after the death of her husband, the mother of our subject contracted a second marriage, about 1836, becoming the wife of William Pape, and by this marriage there were born four sons, namely, Conrad, who resides in Dubuque County, Iowa; Henry, whose home is in Carroll County; Herman, a merchant of Carroll City, Iowa, and William, who is a priest in the Catholic Church stationed at New Vienna, Dubuque County.

The family came to the United States in 1849, landing at New Orleans, and soon afterward settled in Dubuque County, Iowa. There the mother died in 1863, at the age of sixty-two years, and the step-father died at the same place. The subject of our sketch, in early youth, was employed upon a farm and went to Kentucky. He was a bright and ambitious lad of studious habits, and determined to secure an education. He made the most of his opportunities, and in due time entered St. Thomas College, near Bardstown, Ky., and in 1855 graduated from there and entered upon a course of study in the college of Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he received the instructions which fitted him for the position of a priest in the Catholic Church. He was ordained in 1863, his first charge being at Lyons, Iowa, where he remained for nearly two years, and then was located at Dubuque until 1871. During this time he was instrumental in the building of St. Mary's Church, which is a beautiful edifice costing a sum of over $70,000.

Father Meis came to Ft. Madison in February, 1871. At that time the parish consisted of about 200 families, and their new church edifice was being constructed. Father Meis materially assisted in securing the means requisite to its completion, its total cost being about $40,000. It was demolished by a wind storm July 3, 1876, and was repaired at a cost of $20,000, which has now been nearly paid and the church almost out of debt. In connection with this church is a school in which are employed five teachers and four sisters, and which has an attendance of over 300 pupils. There is also in connection with this parish a fine parsonage and a home for the sisters.

Father Meis has been a diligent laborer for the good of his church, and is eminently fitted for his life work. He is a man of fine education and extensive reading, and is held in high esteem in the city of Ft. Madison. A lithographic view of St. Mary's Church is shown in this connection.

DAVID T. McCULLOCH, a resident of Harrison Township, who owns and occupies a fine homestead on section 24, is a native of South Carolina, and was born in 1806. His parents were Robert and Sarah (Thompson) McCulloch, natives of the same State as their son. Robert McCulloch was born in 1770, reared in his native State, and learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed principally during the remainder of his life. He emigrated from his native State in 1836, and located in Lee County, where he died in April, 1854. Mrs. Sarah McCulloch was born in 1768, and departed this life in September, 1852. She had become the mother of five children, and with her husband, the father of our subject, was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The record of their children is as follows: John, the eldest son, married Miss Jones; David T., of our sketch, is a bachelor; William married Miss Johnson; E. S. married Miss Minerva Paisley; Mary became Mrs. McGuire. Of this family only two are now living—William, who resides in Oregon, and David T.

Mr. McCulloch of our sketch is one of the pioneers of Iowa, having crossed the Mississippi with his parents in 1836, when he was thirty years old. His father, after removing from South Carolina, located for a time in Tennessee, thence after a time went to Illinois, where he remained for eight years. In the meantime David T. and his brother Exum and their father were engaged as soldiers in the Blackhawk War for a period of three months, during which time, among other engagements and skirmishes, they participated in the battle of Bad Axe, Wis. They remained in Illinois until 1836, thence removed to Lee County, Iowa.

After coming into the young Territory David McCulloch made a claim in Harrison Township on section 24, the land not yet having come into the market. Finally, when the land-office was opened, he purchased 160 acres. The present homestead consists of 136 acres, which is improved and under a good state of cultivation. Mr. McCulloch has been a good citizen and a friend of morality and religion. He received his early education in the common schools, and made the most of his opportunities. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for forty years, and during that long period has made many valuable contributions to the support of the church of his choice. Politically he is a stanch Democrat, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party.

* * *

JOHN HOLDEFER, a respected citizen of Harrison Township, is carrying on the joint business of blacksmithing and farming, and is comfortably situated on section 36. Mr. Holdefer is a native of the Kingdom of Bavaria, and was born Jan. 13, 1815. He came to the United States when a young man of twenty-two years, unaccompanied by any friend or relative, landing in New York City, and traveled over the greater part of the United States in the three years following. In 1840 he landed in Ft. Madison, Iowa, and thence removed to Franklin, Lee County, where he worked at his trade for four years, and then moved onto a farm on the prairie, alternately pursuing his trade and cultivating his land for a period of eight years. At the expiration of this time he parted with his first purchase, and selected eighty acres further north, upon which he remained for a few years, and then purchased 160 acres on section 36 of Harrison Township, where he has since remained, and upon which he established his present homestead.

Mr. Holdefer has been twice married, the first time in Pittsburgh, in 1839, to Miss Mary Weigel, who became the mother of eleven children, and departed this life in 1862. Their children were named Jacob, John, Lucinda, George, Elizabeth, Daniel, Phillip, Charlie, Henry, Phœbe and Mary. The latter died at the age of two years. Daniel and Phœbe are married. For his second wife Mr. Holdefer, in 1865, married Mrs. F. Rhoda, widow of Fred Rhoda. The present Mrs. Holdefer is a native of Wurtemberg, and was born in 1805. Mr. Holdefer is connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but takes no part whatever in politics. He is a straightforward business man, and held in respect by his neighbors and acquaintances.

* * *

ZACHARY T. BELL, a prominent and respected farmer of Cedar Township, is pleasantly located on section 16, where he is following the peaceful pursuit of agriculture systematically and industriously, and is meeting with success. Mr. Bell comes from an excellent family, and is a native of Huntingdon County, Pa. The town of his birth was Ennisville, and the date thereof June 16, 1848. His father, Hon. David Stewart Bell, was a native of the same State, but born in Mifflin County, on the banks of the Juniata River, Nov. 15, 1811. His grandfather, David Bell, is believed to haye been a native also of Pennsylvania, and his birth occurred in 1769. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent the last years of his life in the Keystone State. When Hon. David Stewart Bell, the father of our subject, was still a youth, he engaged as clerk in the general village store of the town of McVey, and afterward went into business of the same description himself. He was ambitious, and at an early age had partially marked out a future for himself. He was not satisfied with his condition or his prospects in his native State and in the fall of 1837 he started West, and after reaching Illinois, spent the winter in Joliet.

In the following spring (1838) Mr. Bell crossed the Father of Waters, came into the Territory of Iowa, and located at Ft. Madison. He there resumed his former occupation as clerk, and that same year attended the first land sale at Burlington and made a purchase on sections 8 and 9, Cedar Township. Meanwhile he continued his duties as clerk, and was gradually working himself into the confidence and esteem of the community. He was at once recognized as a young man of more than ordinary ability, and in due time was appointed

Deputy Clerk of Lee County by John H. Lyon, the chief and first Clerk of the county. The duties of this position he fulfilled with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned, and paved the way to rise still higher.

Hon. David S. Bell and Miss Sarah Stewart Reigell were united in marriage in Ft. Madison on the 1st of January, 1840. Mrs. Bell was a native of Dauphin County, Pa., her birth occurring Sept. 22, 1819. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bell remained in Ft. Madison until the following year, then returned to Ennisville, Pa., where Mr. B. engaged in mercantile pursuits for the following seven years. During this time the country lying around the tract of land which he had purchased in Iowa was being slowly improved and developed, and in 1848, having sold his business in Ennisville Mr. B. resolved to return to Iowa and settle upon his claim. Accordingly, accompanied by his family, he once more came into Lee County and made preparations for the establishment of a permanent home. One of his first duties was the construction of a dwelling, which was built of logs. Into this the family moved, and it remained their home for about three years, giving place at the expiration of that time to a commodious brick residence. Mr. Bell was successful in his farming operations, and added to his first purchase as time passed by. He finally became the possessor of 480 acres, nearly all of which was finely improved. He remained upon this farm the remainder of his life, and was gathered to his final rest on the 12th of January, 1878.

Mr. Bell was a man highly esteemed in his community, and always ready to assist in the promotion of every worthy object. His judgment and opinions were eagerly sought, and his advice considered safe to follow. He was decided in his views, but firm and temperate in the expression of them, and made no enemies of those who differed from him in opinion. He held the various offices of his township, and in 1870 represented his county in the Iowa Legislature. During his early manhood he belonged to the Whig party, but latterly affiliated with the Democracy. Mrs. Sarah Stewart Bell was the fit companion of her husband in his early toils and struggles, sympathizing with his worthy ambitions and rejoicing in his successes.

The household circle consisted of seven children, as follows: Helen, born in Iowa Oct. 30, 1840, died in Pennsylvania, in May, 1843; Benjamin A., born in Pennsylvania, March 18, 1842, died May 11, 1843; Agnes S. became the wife of Isaac Reeves, and lives in Salem; Thomas A. resides on the old homestead; Zachary T., our subject, was the next in order of birth; Lucretia C., born April 27, 1851, died in 1865; the youngest child, a daughter, died in infancy. The faithful wife and mother departed this life in February, 1873. Mr. Bell was the second time married, to Sarah A. Coleman, in the fall of 1873. She now resides in Nebraska.

Zachary T. Bell was the fifth child and third son of his parents' family, and was but four months old when they came to Iowa. His early years were passed in attendance at the pioneer schools and assisting in the lighter duties around the homestead. With his brothers and sisters he received careful training from his excellent parents, and remained under the parental roof until his marriage. The maiden of his choice was Sarah S. Alexander, of Jefferson County, Ohio, with whom he was united March 27, 1873. Mrs. Bell was born May 28, 1846, and was the daughter of John and Hannah (Robertson) Alexander, both natives of Ohio. They remained in their native State until after their marriage. In 1851 Mr. Alexander crossed the Mississippi for the purpose of establishing a permanent home in the Hawkeye State. He made the entire journey on horseback, selected his location, returned East in the same manner in which he had come, and the following year set his face westward, this time accompanied by his family. His farm lay in Cedar Township, and after his final return he set himself industriously to improve and cultivate his land. He was successful in his farming operations and remained a resident of the Hawkeye State until his death. About 1875 Mr. and Mrs. Alexander moved to Wayne County, Iowa, where his widow still resides. John Alexander folded his hands for his final rest on the 12th of October, 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bell settled upon a part of the homestead which Mr. B. now owns and occupies. They have become the parents of four children—Anna J., Charles E., Hugh

T. and James Oscar. The homestead is a model one in every respect, and its inmates are surrounded by all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. Bell is an honest man and a good citizen, having an intelligent interest in the welfare of the community and the indorser of every good work and purpose. Religiously he is inclined to the Presbyterian faith, and politically uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of the Democratic party. Socially Mr. Bell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Salem Lodge No. 17. Mrs. Bell is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

* * *

MOURTON CASE, a prominent and esteemed citizen of Ft. Madison, has been a resident of Lee County for the past thirty years, and in that time has witnessed remarkable and pleasing changes, and having been intimately identified with the interests of his city and community, he has done what he could toward their development and progress. Mr. Case is a native of Connecticut, and was born March 12, 1827. His parents were Pinney and Lovina (Moore) Case, natives of New England. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1836 the family removed from Connecticut to Ohio, and were among the early settlers of Wayne County, that State. They afterward removed to Franklin County, where the death of the father occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. The companion of his married life still survives, her home now being in Ft. Madison. She was born in 1808, and has consequently arrived at the good old age of seventy-nine years. She and her husband were the parents of but two children, a daughter who died at the age of fifteen years, and Mourton, the subject of our sketch.

Mourton Case received his early education in the common schools of Connecticut, and at the age of seventeen years engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store, which occupation he followed until December, 1855. He then abandoned it on account of failing health, crossed the Mississippi, and came into Iowa, settling at Ft. Madison, where he established himself in the grocery business, which he has continued until the present time, with the exception of the year 1864, during which he was not engaged in any business. Mr. Case was the pioneer grocer of Ft. Madison, and has for several years been extensively engaged in the wood and coal trade. He is the possessor of a fine farm of 400 acres in Green Bay Township, and is largely interested in the breeding of Short-horn cattle. He is Democratic in his belief and principles, although he takes no active part in politics. Mr. Case has always been deeply interested in educational matters, and the friend and supporter of whatever affected the interests of his city and community. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a Knight Templar.

The first marriage of Mr. Case occurred in 1849, at Columbus, Ohio, when he was wedded to Miss Maria L. Cumming, a native of New York. She became the mother of four children, and departed this life at Ft. Madison in 1871. Their family were: Lizzie M., who became the wife of James H. Bacon; Frank Eddie, who died at the age of two years; Edward M. and Robert M. Mr. Case was a second time married, in 1873, to Mrs. Elizabeth Jane (Eads) Lawrence. Mrs. Case was born in Indiana, in 1838, and of her union with our subject has become the mother of one daughter, Maria Louise, born in November, 1874. The family occupy a pleasant homestead in Ft. Madison, and are highly respected members of the community.

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BERNARD B. HESSE, one of the leading clothiers of Ft. Madison, is a fine example of the self-made man. He has made of himself a man among men in one of the most intelligent communities of the Hawkeye State. Our subject is a native of Prussia, born in the village of Field, the date of his birth being July 15, 1842. His father, Francis Hesse, was a native of the same village, born Jan. 19, 1812. He was educated in the parochial schools, and after he had grown to manhood, engaged in the flour and linseed oil business until 1853, when he emigrated to America, accompanied by his wife and six children. After reaching the shores of the New World he proceeded directly West and via the Mississippi

River to Keokuk, while the river was frozen, and from there went to Ft. Madison. Here he first engaged in chopping wood on the bluffs, and then engaged as clerk on a steamboat on the Mississippi River. He did not long survive his removal to this country, but died in the spring of 1858, leaving a widow and six children.

The parental family consisted of the following children: Mary became the wife of Ignatius Westphalen, and lives in Ft. Madison; Ottemyer also lives in this city; Gertrude married Theodore Westerhoff; the next son was the subject of our sketch, and his two younger brothers, Frank R. and John, both live in Ft. Madison. In early manhood, in his native land, the father of our subject, Francis Hesse, was married to Miss Francesca Hesse, a native of the same place as her husband, who was born March 4, 1806. She survived him twenty years, dying March 1, 1878.

Bernard B. Hesse was eleven years old when he came to America with his parents, and located with them at Ft. Madison. In early years he assisted his father in chopping wood, and was variously employed until nearly thirteen years old, when he commenced to learn the tailor's trade. He served four years for his board and clothes, and afterward worked here as "jour" for six months. He then went to St. Louis, working there as "jour" for two years, and afterward became cutter in one of the first-class shops of the city, after which he became a partner in the firm of J. H. McAlpine, of St. Louis. He remained in the latter city until 1868, and then associated himself in partnership at Ft. Madison, doing business under the firm name of Hesse & Sand, as a retail clothier for ten years, three months and five days. He then sold his interest in the business on his own account, and soon afterward purchased the building which he now owns and occupies, and which is located on the northeast corner of Pine and Second streets. In 1880 he changed his location to his present quarters, at first occupying only the ground floor. He now has three rooms on the ground floor and two above, and is doing a thriving business.

The marriage of Mr. Hesse and Miss Amelia Nabers occurred Aug. 9, 1870. Mrs. H. was born in Ft. Madison, and is the daughter of Theodore and Catharine Nabers, natives of Germany. Of this union three sons have been born—Bernard B., Frank H. and J. Clement. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members in good standing of St. Joseph's Church, and in politics Mr. H. uniformly votes the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Hesse is a striking example of what a young man of energy may accomplish. He started out without means and has arisen to his present position solely by his own exertions. He has a comfortable home and a good business and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. A view of the fine store of Mr. Hesse is shown on another page.

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WILLIAM BLOM, who is prosperously engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Keokuk, deals in flour, soaps and lye, having commenced a modest retail trade which has now developed into an extensive wholesale business, and is located at Nos. 27 and 29 Main street. Our subject was born in the village of Mydrecht, Holland, on the 15th of November, 1834. He attended school until eleven years of age, and remained in his native country until he was twenty-one, when he boarded a sailing-vessel, accompanied by his parents, and after a prosperous voyage landed on the shores of the New World at the city of New Orleans. Thence they proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., and afterward to Keokuk, arriving here on the 17th of June, 1857. The father of our subject, Peter Blom, followed a seafaring life, and was married to Miss Diskeil Vanderhelm; both died in Keokuk.

After arriving in this county William Blom began sawing wood, carrying brick and mortar, and employed himself at whatever his hands could find to do. In due time he became a clerk in the store of C. Obertop, where he continued for twenty-two months, and then became yard man in the Patterson House at $2 per week, being thus employed four months. He then became clerk in a retail grocery store at the same wages, and afterward engaged with Kellogg, Biegle & Co. for the next three years. Notwithstanding these small wages he had now saved $80, which he invested in a soap factory, becoming a partner of the same, and at the death of the other member of the firm assumed full charge of the business. He operated this a number of years, and in the meantime built a small grocery store, which afforded good headquarters for his soap business. He was soon obliged to increase his facilities for manufacturing. In addition to his arduous labors at home, he was his own traveling salesman, and introduced his goods in various places, at the same time taking orders for hams and other meats for different firms. In this way he gradually worked into the provision business, and finally abandoned the retail grocery. He also engaged in pork packing, which he continued for several years, and which yielded him a handsome income. He purchased the building in which he now operates in 1881. It covers an area of 40x70 feet, is four stories in height with a basement, and he has added a smoke house with a capacity of 100,000 pounds of meat. This enables him to smoke any ordinary amount of meat on short notice. In 1876 Mr. Blom disposed of his soap factory to his brother Nicholas, by whom it is still conducted, and the product of which our subject handles extensively.

Mr. Blom was married on the 3d of April, 1862, to Miss Carrie Teloff, of Sweden. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Blom are worthy members of the Chatham Square Methodist Episcopal Church, with which our subject has been connected for twenty years, and served as Trustee and Steward for the last fifteen, and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school for five. He has also been a member of the City Council. He was one of the originators of the Mississippi River Rapids Bluff Pork Association, and is now Trustee and Treasurer.

The residence of Mr. Blom is a fine, substantial structure located at No. 611 Grand avenue, where he is surrounded by all the comforts of life, and enjoys, as a just reward of his labors, the fruits of early industry and economy. He provided with filial care for his parents during their lifetime, and enabled them to pass their declining days in peace and comfort. He has fulfilled all the obligations of a good citizen, and is held in the highest esteem by both social and business acquaintances.

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JAMES H. DUFFUS, editor and proprietor of the Ft. Madison *Plaindealer*, which he is conducting with signal ability and success, is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and his birth occurred May 24, 1846. His father, James Duffus, was born in the same country as his son, in 1816, was reared upon a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1854. In April of that year he started with his family for America. They set sail from Aberdeen, landing at Quebec, thence proceeded directly to Ohio. They had relatives in Ashland County, and located there, remaining, however, but one year. In the meantime Mr. Duffus had visited the Hawkeye State, and being charmed with the appearance of the country, purchased a farm in Union Township, Poweshiek County, and in April of the following year moved there with his family. He cultivated and improved his land and established a comfortable home. In 1868, however, he sold out and removed to Malcom, the same county, and engaged in mercantile pursuits for one year. He then resumed farming upon another tract of land which he had purchased near Malcom, continuing there one year, then returned to Malcom and kept a public-house there for several years. He subsequently retired from active business, and is now living at Des Moines.

When Mr. Duffus removed from Ohio to Iowa he made the trip via railroad to Rock Island, thence by river to Davenport, and from there overland to Poweshiek County. The land he purchased was totally unimproved, and he marketed grain and provisions to Iowa City, a distance of sixty miles, and in the winter seasons transported merchandise on his return trips.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Ann Auchmae; she was a native of the same country and shire as her husband. The family circle included seven children, all of whom were born in Scotland, and of whom the record is as follows:

Margaret became the wife of M. Daly, and they live in Neligh, Neb.; Jane married Mahlon Wolverton, who was a soldier in the Mexican War and raised a company for the late war, but was taken fatally ill and died at his home in Montezuma before engaging in any service; she was married the second time, to J. W. Pugh, who was a soldier of the Union, and died at his home in Malcom, Iowa; Elizabeth became the wife of A. M. Hardin, and lives in Deadwood, Dak; the subject of our sketch was the fourth child; Alexander lives in Des Moines; Mary A. married B. S. James, and is a resident of Buena Vista County, Iowa; Isabella became the wife of Marcus Green, and they live in Des Moines.

James H. Duffus was a lad of nine years old when he came to America with his parents. He received his early education in the district schools and assisted in the lighter duties of the farm. During the progress of the late Civil War he became a soldier of the Union, enlisting in May, 1864, in Co. B, 46th Iowa Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge.

After his return from the army Mr. Duffus attended college at Grinnell, Iowa, and afterward taught school for several terms. In 1867 he started a harness-shop in Malcom, which, however, he operated for only a few months when he sold out, and the following year opened a drug-store in the same place, and was occupied with this for five years. In the meantime he established the Malcom *Gazette*, the first paper ever published there, and with the exception of two years, conducted it for thirteen years. In the meantime he had also engaged in the sale of hardware and farm machinery. He disposed of his hardware interests in 1880, but continued his operations in agricultural implements and carriages. The tornado of 1882 destroyed his storehouse and completely demolished two dwelling-houses which he owned. From this disaster he suffered more than any one man in the State. He was the owner of the amphitheatre at the fair grounds, which was also destroyed, together with a fine business block.

In 1883 Mr. Duffus disposed of his property in Malcom and removed to Des Moines, where he purchased a half interest in the *Iowa Homestead*, the agricultural paper of the State, and in October of the same year purchased the remaining interest. In January, 1884, he purchased the *Iowa Capital*, a daily and weekly paper, and conducted it until the following year, when, on account of ill-health, he was obliged to abandon the business and dispose of his interest in it. He then came to Ft. Madison, purchasing the Ft. Madison Academy property and a business block on Front street, corner of Pine, and at the same time also the *Plaindealer*, a daily and weekly publication. He now entered with energy upon the business of building up and improving his paper, and has been remarkably successful in his management of it, it having become one of the leading journals of this section.

James H. Duffus and Miss Mary E. Carroll were united in marriage Feb. 15, 1870. Mrs. Duffus is a native of Ohio, born in Keene, Coshocton County, Aug. 24, 1851. Her father, George Carroll, was a native of Ireland, possessing the warm and enthusiastic nature peculiar to the sons of Erin, and her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Barton, was also a native of Ireland, but of Scotch parentage. They were married in Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1885, settling in Poweshiek County, where the father died the following January. Her mother was married the second time, to John Gwin, who is now deceased. Mrs. Mary Gwin still survives, and lives with her son in Poweshiek County.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Duffus have been born three children—Arletta O., Harry C. and Marie Ethel. Mr. Duffus is a prominent member of the A. F. & A. M., having taken all the degrees from Blue Lodge to Consistory. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. In politics he uniformly casts his vote with the Republican party.

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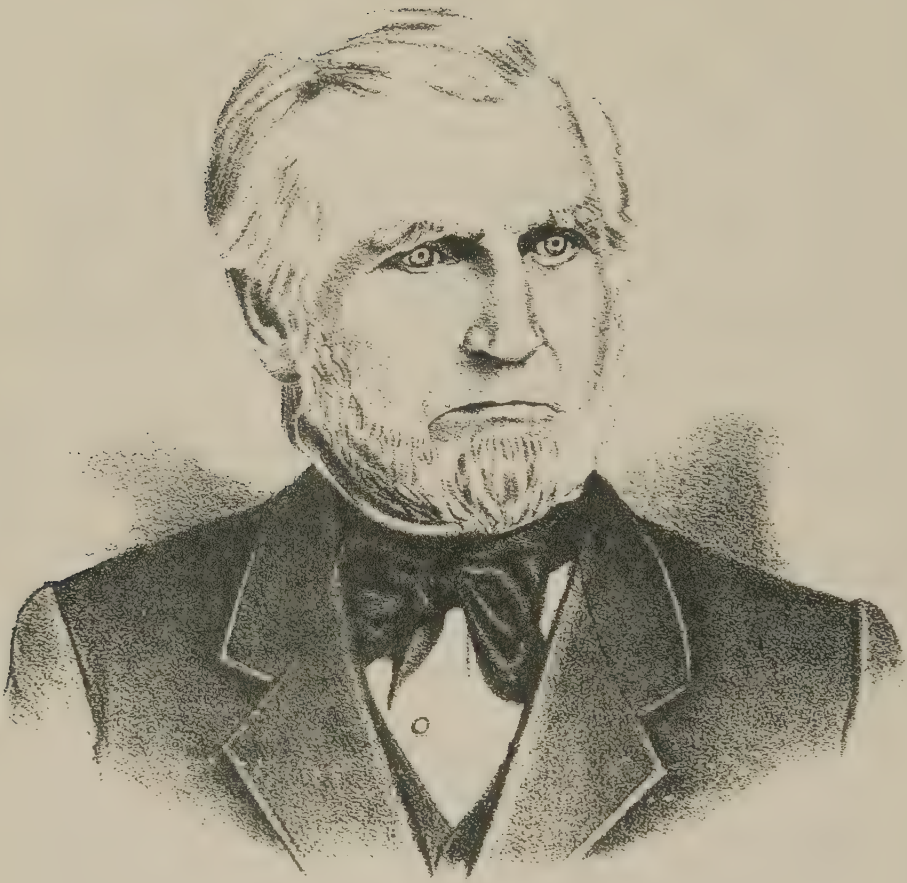
FREDERICK LANG, dealer in general merchandise at Franklin Village, has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1850, and established his present business in 1873. By the exercise of energy and economy he has been successful, and enjoys in a marked degree the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Lang was born in Rhine Province, Bavaria, May 12, 1833. His father, Valentine Lang, was a farmer



J. W. Goodrich

by occupation, and passed his whole life in his native land.

Our subject remained with his parents until he was about eighteen years old, and then, in company with friends of the family, emigrated to the United States. After reaching the shores of the New World, they proceeded directly westward, crossed the Father of Waters, and located in Lee County, coming into Franklin Township in the fall of 1850. Here young Lang was engaged in farming for the following three years, and then became an engineer. He was thus occupied for several years, and during this time gained valuable knowledge in respect to the transaction of business. He then established his present store, in which he has since been engaged. He carries a good stock and has made a comfortable living, although the business is such that there is not much of a field for enlarging it.

Mr. Lang was married in Franklin Township, Dec. 29, 1856, to Miss Katie Armkneeth. Mrs. Lang is a native of the same country as her husband, having been born in Bavaria, May 7, 1837. She came to the United States with her parents when a young girl. Her father was a farmer, and they settled in Franklin Township, afterward removing to the village, where the mother died in 1883. Her father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Lang have become the parents of two children: Mary F., the wife of Phillip Seyb, resides on a farm with her husband, in Franklin; Katie is the wife of Chris Trump, the Deputy Sheriff of Ft. Madison.

Mr. Lang is highly esteemed in his community, and he and his excellent lady are members in good standing of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He has held the minor offices of his township, and is always interested in matters pertaining to the public welfare. In politics he is strongly Democratic.

* * *

JONAS W. GOODRICH, one of the honored pioneers of Lee County, comes of good old New Jersey stock, his ancestry for many generations having homes in the northeastern portion of the United States. They were mostly farmers by occupation, and during long, honorable and peaceful lives built up for themselves a reputation in that section second to none of any family in the country. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Sheldon Goodrich, was a very early settler of Auburn, N. Y., where he spent the greater part of his life, and died in the ninety-eighth year of his age. He was a carpenter by trade, married in early life, and he and his good wife lived to be a mutual comfort and support to each other for the space of over half a century, the wife attaining to the same advanced age as her husband. Their son, Sheldon, the father of our subject, was a native of New Jersey, of Scottish descent.

Sheldon Goodrich remained in his native State until he became a young man, and then went to Cayuga County, N. Y., where he was married to Miss Phœbe Ward, whose history is connected with one of the first families of New England. Her father removed from New Jersey to New York at an early period in the history of the latter State, and secured 640 acres of land in Cayuga County, which he improved and cultivated, and at his death gave to each of his children a good farm. He had only one son, Hiram, who was a private in the War of 1812. The family had been prominent in the political questions of that period, and were well known in social and wealthy circles.

The parents of our subject were born in 1777, and were reared and married in Cayuga County, N. Y. They were stricken down in the prime of life, the mother dying at the age of thirty-six, and the father in 1803, when his son, the subject of this history, was a child two years of age. Sheldon Goodrich was a skilled mechanic, a carpenter by trade, and highly esteemed for his many manly and social qualities.

Jonas W. Goodrich of this sketch was born May 20, 1801, and after the death of his father was taken to live at the home of his uncle, Smith Ward. This gentleman was prominent in business and politics, and held many of the offices in his locality. He was a wide-awake business man, and when quite young became an extensive contractor on the Welland Canal, being the first to take the contract of that portion of the canal known as the "deep cut." Young Goodrich was soon initiated into business methods and proved a very apt pupil. While still under age he was trusted to superintend the work for his uncle, sometimes having charge of more than 200 men. He devoted some of his time to farming in Seneca County, N. Y., from which he afterward removed to Lyons, Wayne County, and while there, at the age of twenty-seven years, was married to Miss Elizabeth Ely, of the latter-named county. After their marriage Mr. G. opened a store in Lyons on the banks of the Erie Canal, and was engaged in a grocery trade and general commission business, also operating extensively in grain. He remained here for thirty years and accumulated quite a little fortune.

In 1846 Mr. Goodrich sold out his business in Lyons and took a contract on the New York & Erie Railroad; then sold his interest in that, and in 1847 took a contract on the Erie Canal, after the completion of which, in 1852, he started for the West and made his first stopping-place at Centralia, Ill. There he contracted with David Brigham & Robert Law, now of Chicago, to build forty-four miles of the Illinois Central Railroad running through the southern portion of the State. After the completion of this, in 1855, he crossed the Mississippi and came into Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in real estate business for the following four years. This was a period when speculation ran high, and many a man parted with a greater part of his possessions. Mr. Goodrich, however, passed safely through, and if he did not gain much, was satisfied to know that he had not lost.

In 1859 Mr. Goodrich removed from Keokuk and settled upon a farm in Jefferson Township which has remained his home since that time. It includes 240 acres of valuable land which is all improved, and he also owns 200 acres on the Des Moines River, in this county. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodrich, departed this life on the 9th of November, 1839, leaving two children, one of whom, Melvin, died in Keokuk in 1868; Smith E. now lives in Corry, Pa.

Mr. Goodrich was married the second time at Lyons, N. Y., to Miss Sarah Veaumont, a lady of English parentage, and of this marriage there were born eight children, four of whom are deceased; the living are Elliot, Mary A., Willard and Charles. The latter operates his father's farm. The family occupy a comfortable farm dwelling and are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. Goodrich has been prominently identified with the affairs of his community, and has always been willing to contribute of his time and means for the promotion of every worthy object. He has held the office of Township Supervisor for five years and also other important positions in this locality. He is an uncompromising Jacksonian Democrat, and in all respects an honest man and a good citizen.

The character of Mr. Goodrich as a pioneer, prominent citizen and public man, is such as to demand his portrait in this Album, and accordingly it is here given, as a most appropriate accompaniment to this brief sketch.

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EDWARD JOHNSTONE, of Keokuk, Iowa, was born in Kingston, on the Loyalhanna, Westmoreland Co., Pa, July 4, 1815. The paternal ancestors of our subject were originally from Annandale, Scotland, and the first of his immediate family who immigrated to Ireland was Robert Johnstone. This was in the reign of Queen Anne, or King William. The name was always spelled in Scotland with a final "e," but in Ireland, as time passed, it was gradually dropped, though sometimes retained. Alexander Johnstone, the father of the subject of this notice, was born in County Fermanaugh, Ireland, in July, 1772, and immigrated to the United States with the intention of making it his future home, in 1796. Our subject's mother, Elizabeth Freame, was born in Franklin County, Pa., in November, 1781, and both of her parents were from the North of Ireland.

The parental family of our subject included ten sons and two daughters. The two eldest sons were educated at West Point, and served in the regular army; another son, William F. Johnstone, was the third Governor of Pennsylvania, under the constitution of 1838; another son, James Johnstone, a scholar and poet, served through the Mexican War, and was one of the first literary men of Western Pennsylvania; Col. John W. Johnstone, another brother, served as a Captain of infantry through the Mexican War, and in the late Civil War was Colonel of the 14th Regiment, three months' Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the 93d Regiment, of the three years' service. The youngest son in the family, Richard, was a volunteer in the Mexican War. Before the close of the war he was appointed a Lieutenant in the regular army, and was killed at the head of his company, while storming the enemy's works, at the battle of Molino del Rey.

The physical stature of the brothers of our subject was remarkable, varying in height from six feet to six feet four inches, and in weight from 200 to 250 pounds. The father, Alexander Johnstone, lived far beyond the period allotted to man, dying July 15, 1872, in the one hundredth year of his age. At the time of his death he was the oldest Free Mason in the United States, having been initiated seventy years previous to his demise, in Ireland.

The public life of Edward Johnstone is almost contemporary with the settlement of Iowa. Before Iowa was a State, or even a Territory separated from Wisconsin, he began his career at the capital, and for more than a third of a century has been intimately connected with the progress of the country. Of his influence in his own immediate county and city it is hardly necessary for us to speak, as his character and talents are so well known, and his qualities displayed in social life are no less familiar to his fellow-citizens. In early manhood he studied law in Greensburg, his native State, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar. During that same year he moved West, locating at Mineral Point, Wis., where he remained only during that fall. He then went to Burlington, Iowa, and served as Clerk in the Territorial Legislature during the session of 1837–38. During that time he was also appointed one of the three commissioners to collect testimony with regard to the titles to the half-breed land, and report the same to the district court. To facilitate the performance of this duty, he moved to Montrose in the spring of 1838, and there remained until January, 1839. He then went to Ft .Madison, having been employed by the St. Louis claimants of half-breed land, and instituted proceedings in connection with Gen. Hugh T. Reid for the division of said land, which resulted in the "Decree Title" by which the lands are now held. In the summer of 1839 Mr. Johnstone was elected to the Legislature, and for two successive terms was Speaker of the House. In 1840 he was elected to the Council, and was United States District Attorney under President Polk's administration.

In 1851 Mr. Johnstone was elected Judge of Lee County, and served in that capacity for four years. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1857, on the same ticket with Col. William Patterson, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. In 1868 Judge Johnstone removed to Keokuk, where he took charge, as cashier, of the Keokuk Savings Bank, in which position he still remains. As a financier, he possesses a high order of talent, as his success in business for the last twenty years abundantly shows. He is careful and accurate in his judgment, and has a habit of looking at a subject thoroughly and on all sides. As a lawyer and statesman he displays more than ordinary ability. He has never been what may be termed an off-hand speaker, either in court or the Legislature. He is naturally too cautious to allow himself to rush into speechmaking unprepared. Hence his speeches always evince thorough preparation and a comprehensive knowledge of his subject, and often blaze and sparkle with the rhetorical flights of eloquence. Being a man of literary culture and extensive reading, his speeches and pleas have often been garnished with gems of imagination and quotations from poets. Judge Johnstone has always responded liberally to the many and oft repeated calls for charity, and whatever is calculated to improve the city in which he lives, or for the good of the people, our subject is always found among those championing that cause.

Judge Johnstone is a man of stalwart proportions, being six feet four inches in height, and weighs 250 pounds, and has not varied ten pounds from the weight mentioned during the last twenty years. His stature and appearance would single him out among a thousand as a man of mark. In manners and conversation he is one of the most affable and friendly of men, carrying in his beaming countenance the insignia of a warm and genial nature. He is a good writer, clear, forcible and fluent, and has a faculty for making and holding friends, which is most remarkable. This is known by the friendship of the people for him, notwithstanding the litigations involving their interests, in which he has so long and often been engaged. Through all the complications and difficulties respecting the half-breed lands, in which he took, from the first, a leading part, he seems never to have incurred the ill-will of the people; but, on the contrary, pursued such a course as to preserve their friendship, and make them warm supporters of him at the polls.

Judge Johnstone was married to Miss Elizabeth V. Richards, in April, 1849, in St. Louis County, Mo., and of this union four children are yet living, namely, Alexander Edward, Mary Millburn, Edward Richards and Hugo Richards, all of whom are residing in Keokuk.

* * *

HENRY R. ALTER, deceased, was one of the most wealthy and successful farmers of West Point Township, and universally respected for his honest and upright character and straightforward dealings with his fellow-men. He was a native of Washington County, Pa., his birth occurring Jan. 20, 1815, and was the second son and fifth child of Henry and Elizabeth (Reinhard) Alter, who were of German parentage and ancestry. His mother died at the age of forty-nine years, in 1835; his father was married a second time, and departed this life in Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

In 1840 Mr. Alter removed from the place of his birth into Beaver County, Pa., where he became quite extensively engaged in the oil business, but having an opportunity to dispose of his interests at a good profit, he sold out and resolved to seek a home beyond the Mississippi. It was not until 1865, however, that he finally established himself in Lee County. He purchased a good farm in West Point Township, and subsequently became the proprietor of 800 acres, most of which lie on section 3. It is nearly all prairie land, and the greater part of it improved. Mr. Alter was remarkably successful in his agricultural pursuits, and during the latter part of his life was extensively engaged in the buying and selling of cattle.

The subject of our sketch, in early manhood, was married to Miss Elizabeth Weirich, and of this union there were born two children—Henry H. and Frances E. The mother of these children died in 1841. She was of German descent, and was reared and educated in Washington County, Pa. In 1842 Mr. Alter was married a second time, to Miss Mary Anna Hazen, of Beaver County, Pa. Of this marriage there were born six children, one of whom, Samuel H., is deceased. The living are Christmas E., Eliza A. and Luzetta (twins), Josephus and David R. The mother of these children died in Beaver County, Nov. 10, 1859.

Mr. Alter was married the third time, to Mrs. Nancy (Dean) McCreary, daughter of Noah and Elizabeth (Emery) Dean, natives respectively of Huntingdon and Mercer Counties, Pa. They spent their entire lives on a farm, and died in Pennsylvania, in that part of Lawrence County which was formerly a part of Mercer County. The father departed this life in 1870, at the age of sixty-six years; the mother survived him fourteen years, dying on the 7th of October, 1884, at the advanced age of over eighty-three years. They were most worthy and excellent people, highly esteemed in their community, and were prominently connected with the Baptist Church. Mr. Dean was a very successful man in his agricultural and business pursuits, and accumulated a large property. He was a solid Republican politically, a man of great force of character, and used his influence in support of whatever he believed the truth and right.

Mrs. Nancy Alter was born upon the homestead of her parents in what is now Lawrence County, Pa., May 12, 1832. She received a good education in the public schools and remained with her parents until she was united in marriage with Mr. Pearson McCreary, who died in Lawrence County, leaving his widow with two children, one of whom, William N., is now deceased. The other son, Willis P., was married to Miss Mary B. Green, and is practicing law in Hastings, Neb. She was united in marriage with Mr. Alter Oct. 6, 1859, and by this last union became the mother of five children, of whom the record is as follows: Lizzie A. is the wife of Fred Davis, and they live near Larned, Kan., on a farm, they are both semi-mutes—they can talk but are deaf; Mr. Davis lost his hearing at the age of seven years from scarlet fever; his wife became deaf at the age of five years from spotted fever. They were both well educated at the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Iowa City and were also in the school at Council Bluffs. Elmer T. is married to Nettie L. Martin, and manages the homestead for his mother. Emma L. and Eva L., twins, are finely educated and reside at home; Minnie R. is attending school at Danville, Iowa. Mr. Alter was killed by a horse on the 20th of August, 1885.

A large part of the members of the family are connected with the Baptist Church, and are well known throughout Lee County, and held in the highest esteem. They occupy a fine dwelling, and the land is supplied with all the appliances for carrying on agriculture in a first-class manner. It is beautifully located, and forms one of the pleasantest spots in the landscape of Lee County.

* * *

WILLIAM T. HUMES was born in Washington County, Pa., June 18, 1834. He enjoyed the advantages of a good common-school education and remained in his native State until twenty years of age, when he drifted westward, first coming to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he was employed as a salesman in the store of Babbitt & Ross, and subsequently in the registry department of the Government Land-Office. He then took a trip through the territories of Nevada, Oregon, New Mexico and Central America, and finally returned to Iowa.

* * *

PENDLETON BURTON MARCEY, deceased, was a highly esteemed resident of Ft. Madison, and departed this life Nov. 15, 1881, deeply lamented by all who had enjoyed the honor of his friendship and acquaintance, for he had fulfilled all the obligations of a good citizen. The subject of this notice was born in Washington, D. C., April 28, 1812. His father, Thomas Marcey, was a native of Maryland, and engaged the greater part of his life as a contractor and builder. He removed from his native town to Washington when the latter was an embryo city, and purchased property within the corporate limits. He also secured possession of a farm seven miles out, and transacted with ability the joint businesses of farmer, contractor and builder, until he retired from active labor, at an advanced age. He lived to see remarkable changes transpiring around him, and folded his hands for his final rest in the capital city, where his remains are buried. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Richie, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the youngest.

Pendleton B. Marcey was reared by his parents, and received a fair education in the common schools. In early life he learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Washington, and lived there until 1831, when he went to Wheeling, W. Va., worked as a journeyman for two years, then proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and successfully engaged in the furniture business on his own account for the following nine years. In 1842, hearing much of the glowing reports that came from the country beyond the Mississippi, he concluded to emigrate thither. He accordingly started via canal to Portsmouth, and thence on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Ft. Madison, which journey consumed one month's time. He arrived here in the fall of the year before mentioned, first opened a furniture store, and after a few years engaged in the dry-goods business. In 1859 Mr. Marcey went into Davis County, Iowa, and, in company with Mr. Deake, laid out the town of Deakesville, and removing his stock of goods thither, added to it such articles as were necessary, and established a store, which he operated for about eight years continuously. Then, on account of failing health, he returned to Ft. Madison and lived in retirement until his death.

Pendleton Burton Marcey and Mrs. Jane Jones were united in marriage March 7, 1833. Mrs. Marcey was born in Belmont County, W. Va. Her father, John Jamieson, was of Irish birth and parentage, and came to America when a youth, settling in Virginia, and was engaged in farming pursuits until his death. He was married in early manhood to Miss Ann Overtush, a lady whose birthplace was Holland, and who came over to this country when a small child.

Mrs. Marcey, when a maiden of sixteen years, was united in marriage with John Jones, a native of Bristol, Wales, who died of yellow fever a short time after their marriage. Of this union there was born one child, Mary, who is now the wife of John Beard, and lives in Carthage, Mo. Mrs. Marcey is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Ft. Madison, and owns and occupies a pleasant home on Fifth street. She is a lady of many excellent traits of character, and is highly esteemed in the community where she has so long been a resident.

* * *

JAMES KENNEDY, a highly respected citizen of Cedar Township, occupies the position of Assessor, and in this, as well as other duties pertaining to a good citizen, is fulfilling his obligations with credit and fidelity. Mr. K. was born in Marion Township, Lee Co., Iowa, April 12, 1844, and is the son of Josiah and Julia Kennedy. He was but two weeks old when his parents came to Cedar Township, and he has been a resident here since that time. He received careful home training and a fair education in the subscription schools. The youthful students of those days perused their books and recited their lessons under the instruction of a teacher in a private house, and our subject, in common with most of the boys of that period and section of country, was carefully trained to habits of industry and economy, and when not engaged at his lessons, assisted his parents in the duties around the homestead. At the close of his primary course of study he entered Howe's Seminary at Mt. Pleasant, and emerged from this institution prepared to take up the duties of a pedagogue.

At this period, the Civil War being in progress, our subject only taught a few terms, and then enlisted as a soldier in Co. E, 45th Iowa Vol. Inf., and was soon thereafter made Orderly Sergeant. He then received a recruiting commission from Gen. Baher, and raised a company of thirty-one men, himself enlisting as a private with them. They were attached to the 16th Army Corps and operated mostly in the Southwest. The regiment was discharged at Keokuk in September, 1864, Mr. Kennedy returning home in ill-health, and was unfitted for active labor for several months afterward. In the spring of the following year he engaged in farming, and in 1870 located upon the homestead which he now owns and occupies, on section 29, adjoining his father's farm in Cedar Township.

The marriage of James Kennedy and Miss Eliza E. Dawson was celebrated on July 4, 1872. Mrs. K. is a native of Lee County, born at Summitville, and the daughter of Peyton and Ellen (Stoddard) Dawson, who settled in Lee County at an early day. Of this union there have been born seven children—May, Bessie, Jessie, Viola, Willie, James and Dwight. Mr. Kennedy is Republican in politics, has served fifteen years as Assessor of his township, is President of the District School Board, and for long years has been a prominent man in the affairs of his community.

* * *

JOSEPH DOANE, a resident of Cedar Township, has contributed his full quota toward the development of the resources of the Hawkeye State. He was born in Orange County, Ind., March 27, 1820, and is a descendant of Joseph Doane, a native of England, who came to America with the Penn Colony, settling in Pennsylvania in the colonial days. David Doane, the father of our subject, grew to manhood in his native State, North Carolina, whither his parents had removed before his birth, and at the age of twenty-one years apprenticed himself to learn the trade of fuller. He served for two years, and when his parents removed to Indiana he accompanied them. He had no means of his own, and engaged at whatever employment he could procure, sometimes as a carpenter, and at other times at his former trade. He saved whatever he could of his earnings, so that in the course of time he was enabled to put up a small fulling-mill, which he operated for a few years, and then built another and a larger one at Paoli, the county seat of Orange County, which he operated two seasons, and then sold out and purchased a tract of timber land at White Lick. Here he erected a hewed-log house, and was alternately employed at the carpenter's trade, millwrighting and the improvement of his land. He built a number of carding-mills in that county, and in the course of time, with the assistance of his sons, had 120 acres of his land under good cultivation.

David Doane remained in possession of the above property until 1849, in the meantime having visited the Territory of Iowa, and decided upon locating in that State. His first visit was in 1848, when he came into Lee County, and entered 160 acres of land in Cedar Township, on section 15, where, in 1850, he permanently settled, and remained until his death in 1862. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Atkinson, who remained his faithful companion through all his labors, and survived him for a period of thirteen years, departing this life in Iowa, in 1875. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the first-born.

Joseph Doane was reared in Morgan County, Ind., remaining under the parental roof until he had attained to years of manhood. He received careful training at the hands of his parents, and a good education in the district schools, from which he graduated at an early age, and began to assist his parents in the duties on the farm. He remained with them until his marriage, and then took a part of the farm which was unimproved and began to clear and cultivate it. He subsequently purchased ten acres of his father, upon which stood a hewed-log house, which he occupied for a number of years, and then resolved to cross the Mississippi and seek his fortunes further westward. He came into Iowa in 1848, the journey being made overland with three horses and a wagon. They were equipped with their household goods and cooking utensils, and camped by the wayside. After coming into Lee County he moved his family into a rented cabin. He was soon afterward taken ill, and remained disabled during all that winter. In the meantime his funds were nearly exhausted, and he was forced to abandon his plans for the purchase and improvement of a farm. He cultivated rented land for five years thereafter, in the meantime working at his trade as a carpenter and for his neighbors at harvesting. His first purchase was the north one-half of section 15, which he improved and still owns. In 1873 he removed to his father's old home, which he has occupied since that time, having purchased the interest of the other heirs.

The marriage of Joseph Doane and Miss Rebecca Hammer took place Dec. 3, 1840. Mrs. D. is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born Jan. 15, 1821. Her father, Jonathan Hammer, was a native of Tennessee, and removed from his native State to Ohio at an early day. He afterward went to Hamilton County, Ind., where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days.

Mr. and Mrs. Doane have become the parents of the following-named children: Matilda is the wife of Jeremiah Oyler, and lives in Gentry County, Mo.; Susanna, Mrs. Collins, lives in Grundy County, Mo.; J. Franklin was the next in order of birth; Jane became the wife of Thomas Henry, of Gentry County, Mo., and Joseph is a resident of Cedar Township; Lydia married David Hixon, and is now deceased; Levi died at the age of twenty-four years; Thomas at eighteen, and Amos at twenty-one. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Doane are connected with the Society of Friends, and in politics Mr. D. is a stanch Republican. He is a supporter of temperance and good order, and is fulfilling his various obligations in life as becomes a wise father, a judicious friend and a good citizen.

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SAMUEL DOYLE, Jr., a native of the Prairie State, is one of the prominent representatives of the Ft. Madison lumber interests, and is successfully engaged in a prosperous and increasing business. Mr. Doyle was born in Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill., Aug. 25, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, as his parents resided in these cities during his boyhood. In 1857 he came with the family to Ft. Madison, and soon became engaged as clerk in a grocery store. He was an ambitious and enterprising young man, strictly honest, and made friends among the best class of people wherever he went.

In 1861 Mr. Doyle enlisted as a soldier of the Union in Co. K, 19th Iowa Vol. Inf., but was rejected by the examining board of physicians. He was determined, however, to serve his country in some capacity during the war, and accordingly entered the employ of the Government as carpenter, working several months at Nashville, Tenn. His health failed, however, and physicians advised him to return North. There was no other course for him to pursue, so he returned to Iowa, and becoming a member of the firm of George L. Coleman & Co., engaged with them in the grain business. They were also agents for steamboat lines and railroad companies, and the firm continued their operations until 1869, when they disolved partnership, and Samuel Doyle became book-keeper for the firm of Soule, Davis & Co., with whom he remained one yeas. He then returned to the grain trade, and three years later engaged with a lumber company as book-keeper and traveling salesman, for the firm of John Wilson and S. & J. C. Atlee, with whom he continued until 1875. He then became book-keeper for Weston & Co., and in 1878 was appointed Superintendent of the business.

In 1881 the Ft. Madison Lumber Company was incorporated, Mr. Doyle taking $10,000 stock therein. He was also chosen Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and has been General Superintendent of the business since that time. The company now has a capital stock of $130,000. In 1883 Mr. Doyle purchased the sawmill property on the levee, which he rebuilt at a cost of $22,000, and equipped with all necessary machinery, its capacity being 40,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 shingles and 20,000 lath daily.

The marriage of Samuel Doyle and Miss Jennie B. Bates took place in January, 1867. She lived only two and a half years after her marriage, her death occurring July 23, 1869. Mr. Doyle was married a second time, to Miss Sierra Nevada, daughter of John Wilson, Oct. 2, 1872. This lady died Oct. 7, 1885, leaving one son, Charles S. She was an earnest Christian, and from the date of her marriage to the Sabbath prior to her death sang in the choir of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Doyle is also a member of the same church, having been connected with it for over twenty years. He has been a teacher in the prison Sabbath-school since its organization, and was for ten years its Assistant Superintendent.

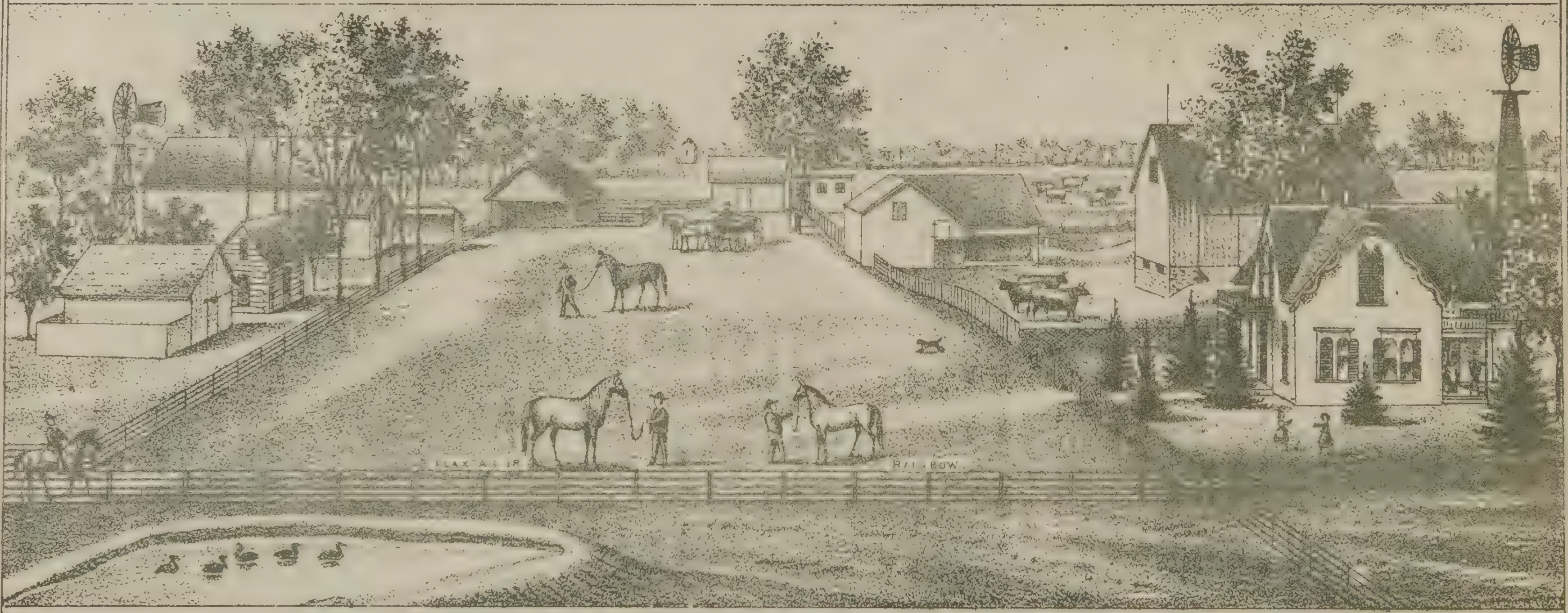
Mr. D. has contributed liberally and cheerfully to every good work and purpose in his community, and is one of its most highly esteemed citizens. Especially has he materially aided the industrial interests of Lee County by the erection of his mills and the giving of employment to those who needed it. In this respect he has been one of the most valued factors in the business circles of Ft. Madison.

* * *

CHARLES STAHL, a respected citizen of Keokuk, is successfully conducting the business of a meat-market at No. 1026 Main street, and is a fine representative of that enterprising German element which has so largely entered into the industrial interests of the West. Mr. Stahl was born in Germany Feb. 3, 1842, and is the son of Peter and Catharine (Schumacher) Stahl, of German ancestry and nativity. Peter Stahl was a farmer by occupation, and also engaged largely in the manufacture and sale of fine wines. He was a prominent man in his native country, and for a period of years was an official of the Empire and collector for the King. He spent his entire life in his native land, and died in 1880, aged seventy-nine years. His faithful wife and the mother of his children preceded him to the unknown country thirty-four years, her death occurring in 1846. They were the parents of four children, of whom the record is as follows: Barbara, Mrs. Dull, lives in Germany; Joseph also remains in his native land; our subject and Catharine came to the United States, and she is a Sister in the Convent of Syracuse, N. Y.

Charles Stahl, conforming to the customs and laws of his native country, commenced to attend the public schools at the early age of six years, and remained as a pupil continuously for eight years afterward. He was an ambitious and studious boy, and for four years after leaving the day schools, pursued his studies evenings and Sundays, and was employed by his father on the homestead until he attained his majority. He then went into the army, serving as a soldier for six years, and was promoted Corporal.

After leaving the army, in 1868, Mr. Stahl de-



RESIDENCE OF A. B. NEWBERRY, SEC. 5, DES-MOINES TOWNSHIP.

termined to seek his fortunes in the New World. He accordingly set sail from Bremen, and after a prosperous voyage, landed in New York City, whence he went to Williamsburg, and soon afterward proceeded westward, crossed the Mississippi, and came into Keokuk. He worked for a short time as a butcher, and in the fall of 1871 went into business for himself, and has continued until the present time. He is skillful in his operations as a butcher, and transacts his business in a straightforward manner. He is Democratic in politics, and is held in high respect by his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Stahl was married in 1869 to Miss Helena Korz, a native of the Fatherland, who came to the United States in 1868. Of their union have been born five children—George, Albert, Louisa, Josie and Pauline. They occupy a comfortable home, and have gathered around them a large circle of friends.

* * *

A. B. NEWBERRY is a fine representative of the pioneer element of the Hawkeye State, who came here at an early day and assisted, with others, in opening the way for a grand civilization. He has seen great changes in his time, and his experiences would fill a volume. He has contributed largely to the growth and development of this section of country, and is regarded with that peculiar veneration and respect which is accorded the little band of pioneers who are now fast passing away.

Mr. Newberry settled in Des Moines Township in 1838, making his first location on section 5, upon which he has remained since that time. He is a native of Orange County, N. Y., born March 1, 1816. His father, James A. Newberry, was a native of the same State and county, and engaged all his life in agricultural pursuits. He was married in early manhood to Miss Mary Smith, who, like her husband, was born and reared in New York State. Both families came of excellent stock, and were early settlers of the Empire State. Their marriage was celebrated in Orange County, and they became the parents of four children, the subject of our sketch being the third in order of birth.

A. B. Newberry was a child of only five years of age when his parents left their native State and county, and went into Pennsylvania. There another child was born, and subsequently the family removed to Lorain County, Ohio, where they lived for a few years, thence turned their faces westward, crossed the Mississippi, went into Missouri, and located in Clay County, on a tract of new and unimproved land. They remained there for only two years, removing to Caldwell County, the same State, where they located upon another new farm, and from there removed into Iowa, and located upon the land which now constitutes the family homestead. Here the children were reared to years of maturity, and the father afterward went to Mills County, Iowa, where he died in 1883, at the age of ninety years. In 1838 the family made their home in Hancock County, Ill., and there the mother departed this life at an advanced age, in 1842.

After becoming of age, the subject of our sketch began farming operations on his own account. He was married in this township, on New Year's Day, 1842, to Miss Eliza Duty, a native of Newbury, Vt., who was born Oct. 24, 1824. She came with her parents to Iowa in about 1839, and they located in Des Moines Township. The name of her father was Israel Duty, and the name of her mother, Mehitable Sawyer. They were both natives of Vermont, and became very successful in their farming operations in the West. The father died in Missouri, near Peaksville, and the mother is still living at the age of ninety years.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Newberry have been born three children, one of whom is deceased; Orson O. married Miss V. H. Gray, a native of Missouri, and they occupy part of the Newberry homestead, and have three children—Rosa, Bessie and Ollie; Charles is married and lives at Montrose; he is owner and manager of the steamboat Hope, on the Mississippi River; his wife's maiden name was Miss Jennie Bellany, and they have one child, Eula. Rosaline is deceased.

Mr. Newberry is the proprietor of 1,800 acres of land, lying in what is known as String Prairie, and belonging to the old "half-breed" tract. A part of this land is under good cultivation, and besides his agricultural interests, Mr. Newberry is largely engaged in stock-raising, in which he has been uniformly successful. He makes a specialty of mules and horses. He is a man of prominence in his community, has held the minor offices of his township, and in politics is a reliable Republican.

A view of the fine farm residence and surroundings of Mr. Newberry is shown in connection with this sketch.

* * *

JAMES W. FROW, a highly respected resident of Ft. Madison, is a native of Juniata County, Pa., and was born Jan. 20, 1828. His father was James Frow, a native of the same State, and our subject remained under the parental roof during his earlier years, receiving careful training from his parents and the first rudiments of his education in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced teaching, following this profession during the winter months for twelve years, and in summer was variously occupied, much of the time as a mechanic. In 1857 he started for the West, and coming into the Hawkeye State, located at West Point in Lee County, and has been a resident of the county since that time.

From the time of Mr. Frow's coming, his qualifications as a leader obtained ready recognition. He was soon made Secretary of the Lee County Agricultural Association, and in 1864 was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the county, which position he held for four years, and was then elected first Recorder of Deeds under the present law, which office he held for two years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he has been occupied until the present time. He was appointed Postmaster of Ft. Madison in 1876, by President Grant, which office he held for a period of eight years, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all. He was for eighteen years agent of the American Express Company, the only company represented in this city during that time.

Mr. Frow was married on the 15th of March, 1852, to Miss Susan Davis, of Miami County, Ohio. Of this marriage there were born three children: Elizabeth, the wife of G. W. Bonnell, who lives in Lincoln County, Neb.; Emma L. and Otto H. Mr. and Mrs. Frow are prominently connected with the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Frow has been Clerk and Trustee, and is at present Treasurer.

* * *

JOHN DOWNEY, of Charleston Township, is finely located on section 21, and has a good farm, consisting of 280 acres, supplied with a good residence, barns and out-buildings, and everything necessary for comfort and convenience. Mr. Downey has been a resident of Lee County since the spring of 1857, and in a residence of thirty years has built up for himself a reputation as an honest man and a good citizen.

The subject of this history comes of excellent Irish ancestry and parentage, and possesses all the warm and generous qualities of the Celtic race. He was born near Belfast, in 1834, and at the age of twenty years set sail for the New World. After reaching the United States, he lived in the State of New York for about two years, then went to Ohio, and soon afterward crossed the Mississippi into the Hawkeye State, settling in Lee County, of which he has since been a resident, and continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits. After first coming to Lee County he located in Montrose Township, of which he was a resident for ten years, and in 1867 came into Charleston Township, and established a permanent home.

In early manhood Mr. Downey was married in Montrose Township, in March, 1859, to Miss Ann J. Tate, of Belmont County, Ohio. Of this union there were born four children: Isabella is the wife of Edward McManus, of Charleston Township; William T. resides at home; the others were Elizabeth and Jane. Mrs. Ann J. Downey departed this life in the fall of 1869, in Charleston Township. Mr. Downey was married the second time, in Jackson Township, Oct. 16, 1873, to Miss Ruhamah Chenoweth of Jackson Township, born Oct. 4, 1845. Of this union there have been born five children—Albertie, Webster J., Mary M., Robert R. and Bessie M.

Mr. Downey was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, which office he has held until the present time. He has been Township Trustee, and in 1886 was Chairman of the Lee County Democratic Central Committee, being identified, politically, with the members of this party. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his county and community, and in all respects is one of its best citizens.

PAUL M. MATHEWS, a well-to-do farmer of Lee County, occupies a fine estate in Van Buren Township, located on section 2. He comes of stanch old Pennsylvania stock, and is himself a native of the Keystone State, the date of his birth being March 29, 1842. His parents were Paul and Nancy (Spear) Mathews. Paul Mathews was born March 16, 1811, came to Iowa when in the prime of life, was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died in this State July 15, 1884. Mrs. Nancy S. Mathews was born May 18, 1816, and preceded her husband to the land beyond, dying July 17, 1873. They were both earnest, active members of the United Presbyterian Church, and in politics Paul Mathews was strongly Republican. The parental household included eleven children, whose record is as follows: Jane became the wife of Thomas Moore; James was a soldier in the late Civil War, and was killed at the battle of Polk's Plantation, Arkansas, May 25, 1863; Boyd died in Missouri about fifteen years ago; Paul M., the subject of our sketch, was the fourth child; John was a soldier and died in the army; Isabelle and Eliza died at the ages of two and five years respectively; William P. married Miss Martha J. Herron; Albert L. married Miss Carrie DeLamater; Edward C. married Miss Pauline McCord; Cora E. became the wife of G. T. Powell.

Paul M. Mathews and Miss Aurilla Powell were united in marriage Feb. 4, 1870. Mrs. Mathews was born Nov. 18, 1846, in Franklin County, Ohio, and is the daughter of George W. and Nancy (McCracken) Powell, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. George W. Powell was born in 1815, and departed this life May 5, 1883. Mrs. Nancy Powell was born in 1819, and is still living. They became the parents of eleven children, ten of whom survive, the record being as follows: Clarissa is now Mrs. Gesse; Martha S. is Mrs. Newby; Joseph T. married Miss Clara Miller; David L. married Miss Ara L. Overton; Aurilla J. is the wife of our subject; John W. was married to Miss Sarah Overton; William L. married Miss Julia Courtwright; George T. married Miss Cora Mathews; Nancy O. died when a little over two years old; Oliver married Miss Hattie Beeler; Laura A. became the wife of Dr. Todd.

Of the marriage of Paul M. and Mrs. Aurelia P. Mathews eight children were born, one deceased. The living are Charles B., born in 1872; Floyd M., in 1873; Jessie P., in 1874; Nancy L., in 1876; Emma and Paul E., twins, were born July 9, 1880, the latter died in 1883; Mary A. was born June 17, 1883, and George W., June 13, 1885.

The second year after the outbreak of the late war Mr. Mathews enlisted as a soldier in Co. B, 3d Iowa Vol. Cav., at Keokuk, as private, and served three years. He participated in several general engagements, among them the seige of Vicksburg. He was never wounded, but his health was seriously impaired by exposure and hardships. His regiment went to Little Rock, Ark., and while at Memphis it participated in several engagements. He performed all the duties of a soldier in a faithful manner, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, being mustered out at Davenport on the 21st of August, 1865.

Paul M. Mathews first arrived in Iowa in 1851, and has since been, with the exception of his military service, prosperously engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has 200 acres of finely cultivated land, all in one body, and is giving considerable attention to the breeding of high-grade cattle and sheep. He has been a man of influence in his community, and has been honored with the various offices in his township. He is a member in good standing of G. A. R. Post No. 152, at Farmington. In politics he is a Democrat, and his wife is connected in membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. JOHN D. M. HAMILTON, of Ft. Madison, junior member of the law firm of Van Valkenburg & Hamilton, and an old and highly respected citizen, having lived here nearly all his lifetime, is one of those persevering and energetic characters, who, commencing at the foot of the ladder, has risen to eminence. He has been a close student and an extensive reader, and takes first rank among the members of the profession in the Hawkeye State. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Pittsburgh, July 18, 1851, and is the son of Hon. John S. Hamilton, who was also born in the Smoky City and was there reared to manhood. He was a lawyer by profession and became a prominent Democratic politician, at one time representing Allegheny County in the State Legislature, and was a man prominent in all public matters in his locality. He came to Iowa in 1851, and settled at Ft. Madison, where he was at once recognized as one fitted by nature to become a leader among his fellow-men. Four years after coming here he was elected a member of the Iowa State Legislature, and introduced some of the most important measures of that session. He was accidentally killed while making a speech at a Democratic rally, by the premature explosion of a cannon. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his death was deeply lamented by all who knew him. His wife, Sarah (Miller) Hamilton, was also a native of Pittsburgh, and a daughter of John D. Miller, a pioneer of Lee County. By her marriage with Mr. Hamilton she became the mother of four children, of whom our subject was the eldest; James M. is a practicing attorney at Oxford, Neb.; Lizzie, now Mrs. Harrison, is a resident of Ft. Madison, and William S. is practicing law at Lincoln, Neb. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Hamilton was united in marriage with Isaiah Hale, of Ft. Madison.

The subject of this history was but an infant when his parents emigrated to Lee County. He received his primary education in the schools of Ft. Madison, and took a literary course in Knox College at Galesburg. He afterward entered the law department of the Washington University of St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1875, soon afterward becoming associated with his present partner, and has since given his close attention to the practice of his profession. He commenced life without means, but by close attention to business and a straightforward course, secured a large patronage, and is now the possessor of some property.

Mr. Hamilton, following in the footsteps of his honored father, is Democratic in politics, and during the various campaigns has materially assisted the cause by making stump speeches. For four years he was City Attorney of Ft. Madison, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1878. He was Presidential Elector for the First District of Iowa in 1880, and was appointed by Gov. Sherman, a member of the commission to locate and build the Southwestern Hospital for the Insane. They selected a site at Clarinda, Iowa, and the building is now in process of construction.

In 1886 Mr. Hamilton was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the State Democratic Convention, and at the convention of his Senatorial District was tendered the nomination for State Senator almost unanimously, but respectfully declined to accept. On the 7th of March, 1887, Mr. Hamilton was elected Mayor of Ft. Madison, for the term of two years, by a large majority. Socially, he became connected with the Knights of Pythias in 1874, as a member of the Gem City Lodge No. 21, in which he has passed all the Chairs, and in 1884 was Grand Chancellor of the State. During his term of office, 1,500 members were added to the order, and in connection with this, he made the most brilliant record known to the order at this point. He is also a member of Emporia Lodge No. 31, I. O. O. F., of which he is at present Noble Grand.

Mr. Hamilton was married in 1878, to Miss Mary M. Rice, of Keokuk, and daughter of J. M. and Katie Rice. Of this marriage has been born one son—Hale Rice. They occupy a beautiful home in Ft. Madison and are the center of a large circle of warm friends, numbering among their acquaintances the most highly cultivated people of the city.

* * *

JOHN RIX, D. S., of Ft. Madison, is not only a skillful practitioner of dental surgery, but a highly esteemed and prominent citizen, and has been a resident of this city since July, 1874. Our subject is a native of Quebec, Canada, and was born in Compton, Jan. 4, 1859. His parents were Guy Carleton and Martha Rebecca

(Gates) Rix, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont respectively. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Rix, was one of the most prominent citizens of the Old Granite State. For fourteen years he was an honored member of the State Legislature.

Guy Carleton Rix, the father of our subject, was finely educated, and a man of extensive reading and retentive memory, and only a short time before his death delivered a series of lectures on Self-Culture, which were afterward published and widely circulated. The companion of his early youth still survives, making her home at Dowagiac, Mich., whither they had removed. She retains her mental faculties to a remarkable degree, clings to her early habits of industry, and is never so happy as when engaged in some useful employment.

The subject of this biography remained with his parents until he had attained to years of manhood, receiving a good common-school education, and assisting in the lighter duties of the homestead. Aug. 28, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 4th Mich. Vol. Cav., and was at once appointed Lieutenant. This regiment was engaged in the capture of Jefferson Davis, and Mr. Rix has now in his possession a revolver taken from Gen. Johnson, a staff officer of the Confederate leader. Our subject served with his regiment until the close of the war, and with his comrades was mustered out at Nashville, July 1, 1865.

Mr. Rix returned to Michigan at the close of his military career and decided upon becoming a dentist. For a time he conducted his studies unaided, and then took a course at the University of Michigan, receiving the necessary instruction which enabled him to commence practice. His first location was in Dowagiac, but in 1874 he removed to Ft. Madison, where he has since remained. Here he has carried on the practice of his profession with great credit to himself and satisfaction to a large number of patrons. He is scientific and skillful in his calling, and stands high in the profession in Lee County.

John Rix was married to Miss Marie E. Hazlit, in 1867, and of this union there has been born a daughter, Lottie. Mr. Rix is a charter member of Stella Lodge No. 440, A. F. & A. M., of which he is Master, and he is acknowledged to be one of the ablest men in the State filling this position. He is also a member of Potowonok Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., of which he has been High Priest, and he is also a member of Damascus Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar.

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JAMES EWING, a wealthy and prosperous farmer of Montrose Township, is finely located on section 6, the home of his father before him. Mr. Ewing is unmarried, and is enjoying the latter days of his life retired from active labor, in the companionship of his sister, Miss M. J. Ewing. Our subject is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Beaver County, Sept. 22, 1840. His parents were William and Frances (Johnson) Ewing, natives of the same county and State. William Ewing was born July 4, 1802, removed from his native State in early manhood to Iowa, and died at or near Keokuk in 1848. His wife was his junior by three years, born in July, 1805, and was the daughter of Robert and Jennie (Reed) Johnson. She survived her husband thirty-four years, dying in Montrose Township, March 31, 1882. These excellent people were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and carefully trained their family of seven children, giving them all a good education and leaving them comfortably settled in life. The record of the family is as follows: Malinda was drowned in her twentieth year; Robert was unmarried, and died in 1854; Margaret Jane is living with her brother, the subject of our sketch; Ann Eliza became the wife of Robert Hamilton, and lives in this county; James, of this notice, was the youngest son.

The homestead of James Ewing and his sister consists of 197 acres of land, all under fence, the greater part of which is highly improved and cultivated. Besides his agricultural pursuits he is largely interested in the breeding of fine cattle, of which he has a herd of thirty head of as fine animals as are to be found in Lee County. He also makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs, which he disposes of to the farmers of this locality for breeding purposes.

George W. Ewing died of consumption in 1864, in the nineteenth year of his age. A younger brother, Walter L., became a Union soldier in 1863, enlisting in Co. H, 3d Iowa Vol. Cav. Through fatigue and privation, and the other hardships incident to the life of a soldier, his health failed, and he came home to die, passing away in March, 1866, in the twentieth year of his age. Miss Margaret J. Ewing is an intelligent and cultivated lady, and a member in good standing of the United Presbyterian Church. She is highly respected in the community, and with her brother James, by their upright and useful lives are doing honor to the memory of their excellent parents. Mr. Ewing in politics is a conscientious Republican, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party.

* * *

HENRY GARVERICH, a highly respected farmer and stock-raiser, is operating successfully on his fine estate on section 17, Des Moines Township. Mr. Garverich is a native of Dauphin County, Pa., and was born April 16, 1834. His father, George Garverich, was a native of the same State and county, and pursued the occupation of farming; he is still living and a resident of his native county. His wife, the mother of our subject, died in about 1840, at the age of forty-seven years. She had become the mother of eight children, of whom Henry was the youngest. Three sons and two daughters are yet living. The eldest son after he had attained the age of forty-seven years was thrown from a wagon and killed.

Henry Garverich remained under the parental roof until he had attained to years of manhood, receiving careful home training and an excellent education in the public schools. Before the breaking out of the late Civil War he had been living upon land belonging to his father which was being cultivated by an elder brother, but during the war he determined to become a soldier of the Union, and accordingly enlisted Aug. 20, 1864, in Co. H, 201st Pa. Vol. Inf., commanded by Capt. B. F. Ashenfelter, of Dauphin County. The regiment was detailed to special duty around Alexandria, Orange, and along the railroad—in fact our subject was upon special duty the most of the time, and did not receive any wounds during his service. He was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1865, and immediately returned to his old home, soon thereafter setting his face westward with the view of establishing a permanent home beyond the Mississippi. He came into Lee County, Iowa, and decided to make his final location here. He purchased land some time afterward, and was prospered in his undertaking. He is now the owner of 320 broad acres, 240 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and has a fine dwelling, good barns and outhouses, and all the appliances of a first-class farmer and stock-grower. He is held in high respect by his neighbors and acquaintances, and has abundant reason to feel that he has made a success of life.

The marriage of Mr. Garverich was celebrated at his present home, which had been the birthplace of his bride, Miss Janetta Sargent, and at that time belonged to her maternal grandfather, Leonard Starkweather. Their wedding took place April 29, 1869. The birth of Mrs. Garverich occurred Oct. 8, 1850, and her parents were John A. and Ursula Sargent (see sketch). She was reared and educated in her native township and well fitted for the future duties of life. Mr. and Mrs. Garverich have become the parents of six children, namely, Minnie J., George H., Nellie I., F. E., Ola M. and Cecil Ray, all at home. The family are highly respected in the community and are stanch friends of education and morality.

Mr. G. enjoys in a marked degree the esteem and confidence of his townsmen, and for six years has been Justice of the Peace, and has occupied other important offices in the local concerns of the township. He affiliates with the Republican party, and uniformly casts his vote in support of its principles. He is in all respects an honest man and a good citizen, and is fulfilling the obligations of life with credit and fidelity.

The father of our subject, George Garverich, more familiarly known as "Grandpap Garverich," recently reached his eighty-ninth birthday. The occasion was made one of general rejoicing, and from the *Morning Call*, a daily paper published in Hamburg, Pa., we glean the following facts in regard to the festivities: Early in the evening his house at 1223 Derry-street, was entered by a large number of his old friends, together with his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and he was made the victim of a genuine surprise party. He was notified that a "few visitors" wished to see him, and on going down to the parlor found scores of guests who had come to congratulate him upon his accession of nearly fourscore years and ten. In their effort to make "grandpap" young again, they succeeded admirably, and many a pleasant jest went around as the company refreshed themselves at a table groaning with all the delicacies of the season. It was an occasion long to be remembered, and illustrates in a marked manner the esteem in which this worthy old gentleman is held by the friends who have known him, some of them for half a century.

In connection with this sketch is a well executed view of the fine homestead of Henry Garverich, which invariably attracts the attention of the passing traveler.

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JOSEPH B. ATLEE, foreman of the S. & J. C. Atlee Lumber Company, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Dauphin County, Sept. 1, 1837. When he was but four years old, the family removed to Lancaster County, and there Joseph B. was educated in the common school, and afterward served an apprenticeship to the trade of house carpenter, at which he worked for a short time in his own neighborhood, and then entered the employ of Marsh Bros., manufacturers of the Marsh Harvester, and assisted in making the first pattern for the iron work of that machine, which has become so celebrated throughout the United States. Mr. Atlee remained with the Marsh Harvester Company until 1866, and then entered the employ of the Harrisburg Cotton Company, remaining for a period of ten years as foreman of their repair shops.

Mr. Atlee, now considering that he was entitled to a vacation, concluded to make a visit to the West. Its broad fields and generous promises to the man of enterprise and perseverance proved an irresistible attraction, and he was desirous of trying his fortune there. So, bidding adieu to old friends and associates, he set his face toward the Mississippi River, and soon found himself in the Hawkeye State. He was provided with excellent recommendations, and was personally known to some of the residents of this section, and at once entered the employ of the S. & J. C. Atlee Company, and has now been with the firm for ten years. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Atlee is a man highly skilled in his calling, as the position which he occupies could be filled satisfactorily by none other. As a superintendent, having large numbers of men under his charge, he is a success, possessing that wise judgment without which no man in authority can succeed.

In early manhood the subject of our sketch was married to Miss Susan Waltman, the wedding being celebrated in 1860. Of this union there was one son, Walter S., and the mother departed this life in 1880. Mr. Atlee was a second time married, to Mrs. Lucy Hawley, a native of Lee County, Iowa, and the daughter of Col. William Stewart, a resident of Ft. Madison. By her first marriage Mrs. Atlee had become the mother of two children, Estella and Hosea.

Mr. Atlee takes an intelligent interest in the general welfare of his community, and fulfills all the obligations of an honest man and good citizen. In politics he is strongly Republican, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party. While generally interested in the success of those principles which will result in the best good to his country and community, he takes no active part in politics. He cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Socially Mr. Atlee stands high in his community, and is a member in good standing of the A. F. & A. M.

* * *

SHAPLEY MOORE, a pioneer settler of the Hawkeye State, crossed the Mississippi while Iowa was still a Territory, and has been a resident of this section the greater part of the time since. He owns and occupies a fine homestead in Charleston Township, on section 22, and is passing the later years of his life in the enjoyment of the fruits of early industry. Mr. Moore is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Lincoln County, May 10, 1829. He is the son of George and Rhoda (Ellmore) Moore, natives of the same State as their son, and who, in 1836, emigrated from their native State to Iowa, locating in Charleston Township, Lee County, where they lived the remainder of their days. They were among the earliest settlers of this region, and bore with courage and patience the privations and difficulties of a pioneer life. They were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom the subject of our sketch was the fourth in order of birth.

Shapley Moore was a lad of seven years old when his parents removed from Kentucky to the Territory of Iowa, arriving here in June, 1836. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-three years of age, and then, in 1852, embarked on a sailing-vessel from New Orleans, via the Nicaragua route, to California. After passing the Golden Gate he entered the mines, and for twenty years was employed in digging for the yellow ore. He was successful in his venture, and when he returned to Lee County purchased the old homestead of his father in Charleston Township, upon which he settled and has since remained. It consists of 120 acres of valuable land, eighty of which are in good, tillable condition. It is supplied with a comfortable frame dwelling, good barn and outhouses, and everything which pertains to a first-class farm estate.

Mr. Moore was married in Charleston Township, Nov. 5, 1871, to Mrs. Malvina Frikle, the daughter of George and Katie (Hauk) Hiler, natives of Ohio. They came to Iowa in 1858, and settled in Charleston Township, this county, where they have since resided. They had a family of nine children, two sons and seven daughters, of whom Mrs. Moore was the eldest. She was born in Brown County, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1841, and when a young lady was married to William Frikle, who died in Charleston, Iowa, June 28, 1867. By this marriage she became the mother of four children, the brief history of whom is as follows: Frank married Miss Ada Bety, and resides in Guthrie County, Iowa; Minnie is the wife of William Allen, of Charleston, Iowa; Chris W. and Clara are with their mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore are connected with the Baptist Church, and in politics Mr. M. is a stanch Republican. Their union has been blest by the birth of two children—Lula and George A. Their pleasant home is replete with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, and they enjoy in a marked degree the esteem and friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

* * *

JAMES M. CALE, a highly respected citizen, is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 2, West Point Township. He has been a resident of the county for a period of thirty-eight years, and in that time has established for himself a reputation as an honest man and a good citizen. He has been successful in his business enterprises, and has borne an important part in the development and progress of this locality.

Mr. Cale was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 1, 1836. His father, George Cale, was a native of Virginia, a farmer by occupation, and came to Ohio before his marriage. His wife was Miss Henrietta McCabe, of Preble County, Ohio, and they remained in that locality until the death of George Cale, after which the mother, with her children, crossed the Mississippi and settled in West Point Township, removing to Pleasant Ridge Township in about 1848. The household included six children, four of whom are now deceased.

The subject of this history was the eldest of his parents' family, and was a lad of nine years when his mother came to Iowa with her five sons, one child having died in Ohio. He grew to years of maturity on the farm in Pleasant Ridge Township. During the progress of the late war three of the sons enlisted in the army, one for five years and the others three years each. William died of camp fever shortly after his return home on a furlough; Erastus is a farmer in Pottawattamie County, Iowa; Freeling H. returned from the army, and died two years later of consumption contracted through exposure while in the service; John, the eldest, a farmer by occupation, was married, and died in West Point Township in 1861.

James M. Cale was educated in the public schools, and lived at home with his mother until his marriage with Miss Clarinda Vanhyning, which took place April 19, 1860. Mrs. Cale is a native of Ohio, born in Summit County, June 31, 1832, and is the daughter of Thomas Vanhyning, who came to Iowa in 1845, and with his family settled in Lee County. He only lived three years thereafter, dying of cholera. The mother, Mrs. Affa (Miller) Vanhyning, was a native of Connecticut. She came with her parents to Iowa, and survived her husband until Jan. 16, 1881, her death occurring in West Point Township at the advanced age of nearly eighty-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Cale are the parents of one child, William, who resides at home. The homestead consists of 150 acres, and is all improved. Mr. Cale has been a successful farmer and business man, and enjoys a handsome income from his various transactions as a farmer and stock-grower. He and his wife are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Cale is now Steward, and has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school for a number of years. He is a first-class Republican in politics, and has held the minor offices of the township.

* * *

COL. JAMES BLAINE SAMPLE, whose life ended nearly twenty years ago, and whose remains were laid to rest with military honors by the G. A. R. in the cemetery at Ft. Madison, on the 30th of March, 1868, was the son of William and Jane (Blaine) Sample, and was born in Washington, Pa., Nov. 13, 1834. He came to Iowa with his father's family in 1840. He received a liberal education, and upon the completion of his studies, when nearly seventeen years of age, up to the time of his enlistment in the army, had been engaged in mercantile business in the Des Moines Valley, in company with Hon. Edwin Manning, of Keosauqua.

In personal characteristics our subject was amiable and above reproach, and by his upright and Christian deportment won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In private life he endeared himself, not only to his own family, but to all by whom he was known. When the war broke out, in April, 1861, he was among the first to signify his intention of enlisting in the volunteer service, and was largely instrumental in the organization of Co. D, 7th Iowa Vol. Inf., by whom he was esteemed as a model officer and noble man. In their engagement at the battle of Belmont, Mo., Lieut. Sample had command of his company, and with his own hands captured a beautiful rebel flag, in doing which it was said he went up the flag-staff to the halyards like a cat. When in the act of pulling it down there were not less than 100 guns pointed at him, and in order to secure the flag as a trophy he wrapped it around his body, thus making a target of himself while running a gauntlet of rebel fire for a distance of nearly half a mile. In mentioning this circumstance afterward he remarked, "How one man got through there without a shot is more than I can understand." This flag is preserved by his family as a precious memento, being now in possession of his sister, Mrs. Malcolm.

Col. Sample was successively the honored and trusted staff officer of some of the most efficient Generals commanding, and served as Adjutant General with rank of Major, displaying upon various occasions a degree of patriotism seldom surpassed by any of the brave men who have made the military annals of Iowa immortal. He participated in the strife of twenty-one ensanguined battle-fields, from that of Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861, to that of Blakely, near Mobile, April 9, 1865. He was twice wounded severely, once at the taking of Ft. Donelson, and once at Henderson Hill on the Red River. Gen. Mower in his official reports of this expedition speaks of Lieut. Sample in most complimentary terms. In succession his commissions ranked from Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel. After a protracted illness, accompanied by much suffering, at Montgomery, Ala., he died on board the steamer "Jewess," March 24, 1868, while passing down the Alabama River.

Though comparatively a young man, the life of Col. Sample, measured by experience and by historical record, was a long and eventful one, and he has left as a precious legacy to those who mourned his loss, an unsullied name, both as a soldier and a gentleman. He was prompt, reticent, brave and modest, reluctant to speak of his personal experiences and the dangers he had passed through, even to his most intimate friends.

A full, rich nature, free to trust,
Truthful, and almost sternly just;
Impulsive, earnest, prompt to act,
And make his generous thought a fact.

His comrades in Ft. Madison have honored his name by giving that of James B. Sample to their Post of the G. A. R.

Frank Malcolm, brother-in-law of Col. Sample, went into the late war as a recruit, in January, 1864, joining Company D, of the 7th Iowa Regiment, with which he continued until the close of the war, having passed through all the hardships and perils of Sherman's famous march from Atlanta to the sea. He had been a merchant the greater part of his life, was a good accountant and book-keeper, and made a faithful soldier in every position of trust in which he was placed in the service, only returning home when the war was over and all mustered out of service. Mrs. Malcolm, a highly respected lady of Ft. Madison, and sister of Col. Sample, is the possessor of Grandfather Blaine's clock, a majestic piece of furniture, at least 100 years old, which still keeps as good time as ever. It stands about eight feet high, and is a valuable relic of days gone by. This estimable lady is to be commended for her devotion to the memory of her loved ones who have already finished life's labors. Accompanying this sketch is a fine lithographic portrait of Col. Sample, which we know will be recognized with pleasure by the old-time friends and acquaintances of this brave defender of his country's honor and integrity.

* * *

MRS. ELIZA EWING MALCOLM, a highly esteemed resident of Ft. Madison, is well known in this vicinity as a lady of rare musical talent, and somewhat of an artist, combined with literary tastes and kindly Christian character. She is descended on both sides of her house from famous and talented families, and is own cousin to Hon. James G. Blaine, the late Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Mrs. Malcolm was born Feb. 3, 1833, and came to Iowa with her parents when seven years of age. She received her primary education in the public schools, and afterward attended Washington Seminary. At the age of nineteen years she commenced teaching in Ft. Madison, and was thus occupied until 1856, in which year she was united in marriage with Mr. Frank Malcolm, a native of Rush County, Ind., but of Virginia parentage. He was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits and departed this life Jan. 18, 1884. With his wife he was connected with the Presbyterian Church, and was a gentleman highly respected in the community, both on acccount of his straightforward business methods and his high personal character.

Mrs. Malcolm of our sketch is a native of Little Washington, Washington Co., Pa., and the daughter of Capt. William and Jane (Blaine) Sample (see sketch of William Sample elsewhere in this book). She has inherited the talents of her ancestors to a large degree, is finely educated, an extensive reader, and possesses the command of language and the use of the pen to an extraordinary degree. For many years she has been one of the brightest lights in the social circles of this city, and is the favorite of both young and old among the people who have known her so long and so well. She occupies a prominent position as a literary genius of the West, and her written thoughts have been perused by hundreds of readers with both profit and delight.

Mrs. Malcolm occupies a pleasant homestead in Ft. Madison, and is the center of a circle of the most cultured people in this vicinity.

* * *

CHARLES MARTIN, a successful general merchant of West Point Township, is one of the leading business men of Lee County, and is doing an extensive and steadily increasing trade. He became established in his present quarters in 1865, and started out with a moderate stock of goods. This he has steadily added to, as his trade extended, and his establishment is now equipped with all the necessaries of ordinary domestic life. He commenced near the foot of the ladder, and by persevering industry and economy, assisted by his natural good judgment, has slowly but surely climbed up to success. In 1875 he erected a new store building, which is built of brick, and as a business house is handsome and commodious. He carries a stock of general merchandise, and his annual receipts bear a flattering comparison with those of other houses in this line and locality.

Mr. Martin was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, Oct. 20, 1839. His father, Henry Martin, a surgeon, was descended from pure German ancestry, and in early manhood was married to Miss Anna Geib, a native of his own Province. After the birth of nine children, they emigrated to the United States, and proceeding directly westward, crossed the Father of Waters and came into Lee County, locating not far from the village of West Point, where the father died, and was followed by the mother a few weeks later, in 1855. The mother's death was soon followed by that of her eldest son, all being the victims of typhoid fever. The remaining members of the family were now obliged to look out for themselves, and most of them settled down in West Point Township.

Charles Martin was the youngest child in the family, and received a good education in the public schools of his native country. After the death of his parents he was employed as a clerk by W. R. Stewart, of West Point Village, who was then extensively engaged as a dry-goods merchant. He remained with Mr. Stewart for ten years and made for himself a good record. He then established himself in business on his own account, and presents a striking example of what may be accomplished by persevering energy and an upright course.

Mr. Martin was married, Nov. 1, 1860, at the home of the bride's parents in Marion Township, to Miss E. L. Jarrett, a native of North Carolina, who was born Aug. 10, 1837. She was of Southern parentage, and her father and mother came to Iowa in 1850. Her father died in 1883, at the advanced age of eighty-four years; the mother is yet living and is over eighty.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of seven children, two of whom are deceased: Nettie is the wife of E. T. Alter, a farmer of West Point Township; Hattie married W. H. Smith, a stenographer for an iron and ore firm of Chicago; Edward is a clerk in his father's store; William is attending school at the Business College in Ft. Madison; Emma is with her parents at home. The deceased are Ina and George. The children of Mr. Martin are well educated, and have received careful home training. The family are highly respected and are connected by membership with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Martin enjoys the confidence of his townsmen to a marked degree, and has held the various offices of the township. He is interested in all matters connected with the public welfare, and has served as Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Lee County.

SAMUEL DOYLE, Sr., deceased, formerly an honored resident of Ft. Madison, was a native of Kentucky, born near Covington, July 4, 1803. His parents died when he was a lad of eight or ten years, and he was then bound out to learn the tailor's trade, and on becoming a young man, crossed the Ohio River to Cincinnati and engaged in the business of a merchant tailor. In 1826 he was united in marriage with Miss Abigail Burt, who was born in Cincinnati in 1812.

Samuel Doyle turned his face toward the farther West in 1839, and sought the prairies of Illinois. His first location was in Plymouth, Hancock County, where he purchased 400 acres of land and also a saw and grist mill. He disposed of the product of his mill to the Mormons, who at that time were established at Nauvoo, and were a flourishing and wealthy community. The county at large was generally settled by the followers of the Mormon Prophet. Several years later, in 1842, while still a resident of Plymouth, Mr. Doyle purchased lots in Ft. Madison, and in this manner became one of the founders of the city. He eventually sold his property in Illinois, sojourned for one year in St. Louis, and then returned to the old camping-ground in

Cincinnati. This proved an unfortunate move, as about that time Cincinnati was visited by that dreaded disease, the cholera, and Mr. Doyle was attacked by the plague, which so affected his eyesight as in after years to cause total blindness.

In 1849 Mr. Doyle removed to Dayton, Ohio, and later to Winnetka, Ill. Thence after four years he proceeded to Ft. Madison. He was now in feeble health and his finances were greatly reduced. He still had, however, about $2,000 cash, beside some property, and retired from active business. He was an earnest Christian, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and departed this life July 27, 1884. Mrs. Doyle survives her husband, and continues to reside in Ft. Madison. She is a Christian lady of high character, greatly respected by all who know her. She and her husband became the parents of eight children, three of whom are deceased; the survivers are, John V. B., Julia A., Samuel, Jr., James E. and Nancy.

* * *

RICHARD SHADWELL, a highly respected citizen of West Point Township, is a dealer in fine wines, liquors, etc., and established his present business July 3, 1880. He has built up a prosperous and thriving trade, and is considered an honorable and straightforward business man. Mr. Shadwell is of English birth and parentage, and was born in Wiltshire, England, Jan. 20, 1850. His father, John Shadwell, is still living in Great Cheverell, Wiltshire, and is a blacksmith by occupation.

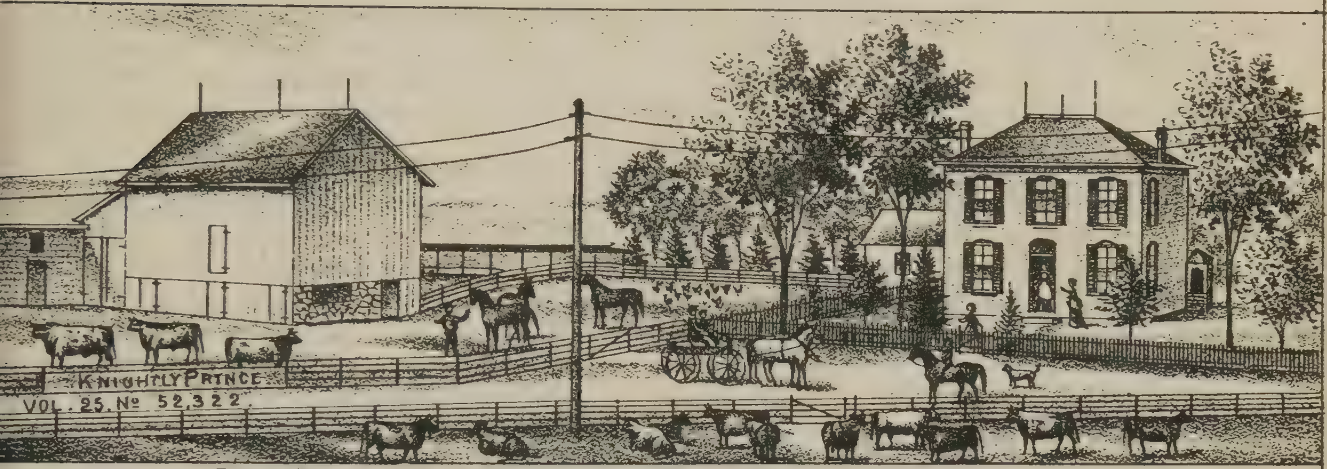
The subject of this history was the second of a family of four children born to his parents. The eldest is in Australia; the third is in New Zealand, and the youngest is at home in England. Richard was educated in the schools of his native country, and was about twenty-one years of age when he came to the United States. He located in Ohio for a short time, and afterward went to Kansas, and traveled over nearly every portion of the State. He finally returned eastward to Iowa, and deciding that this was about as fine a location as any which he could secure, he concluded to settle here. He first became engaged in running a gristmill at this point, where he remained for one year, and then established his present business. He owns property in Kansas, which yields him a handsome income. He is still unmarried, and in politics is a conscientious Democrat.

* * *

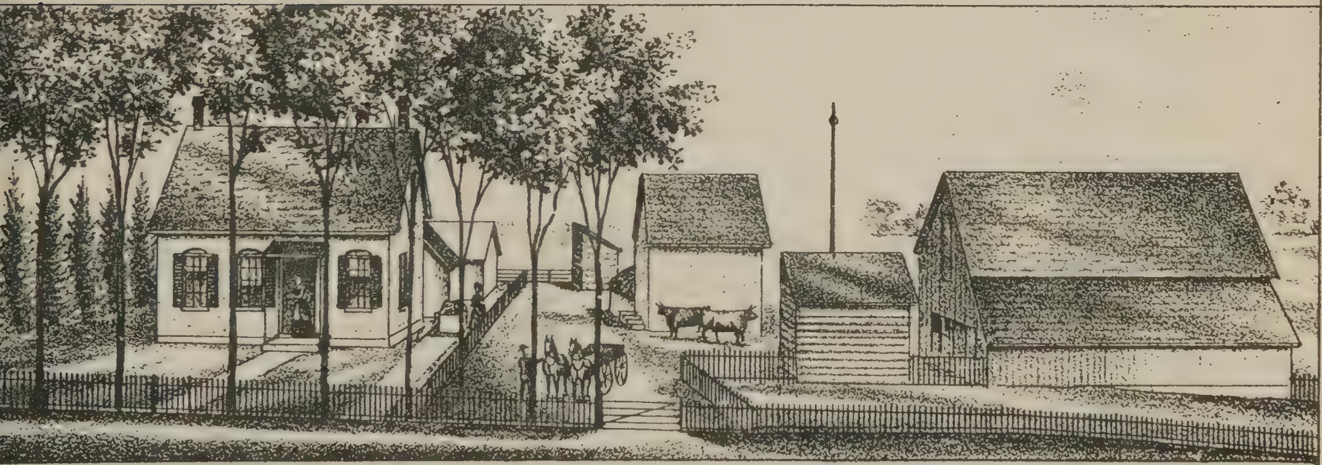
DR. PASCHAL DAVIS, an honored citizen and esteemed physician of Keokuk, has been a resident of the Gate City since 1860. He is a native of Virginia, and was born on the 28th of July, 1837, his parents being Paschal and Mary (Carlisle) Davis, also natives of the Old Dominion, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He subsequently removed from his native State, and is now living in retirement in Shelby County, Mo. The partner and companion of his married life died in 1876. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters, of whom the record is as follows: Paschal is the subject of this sketch; John E. is a resident of Shelby County, Mo.; Phoebe A., now Mrs. Broughton, resides in Paris, Mo.; James C. is a resident of California, and Christopher L., in Henry County, Mo. Frances F., who married John Turner, is deceased.

The younger years of Dr. Davis were passed upon the farm of his father and in receiving instruction at the common schools. The family came to Missouri in 1854 or 1855, remaining one year on the farm, and our subject was then sent to the Shelby High School, thence to Palmyra, and attended a course of study at St. Paul's College one year. He then came to Keokuk, and after two courses of instruction in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, under D. L. McGugin, graduated on the 10th of February, and received his diploma. About this time the Government Hospital was established at Keokuk, and Dr. Davis received the appointment as Medical Cadet, which position he occupied for eighteen months, and since that time has been engaged in general practice. He officiated as City and Township Physician for the county poor from 1863 to the present time, with the exception of two years. He stands high in his profession and belongs to the Keokuk Medical Association. He has charge of the small-pox hospital of

S. F. Richardson



STOCK-FARM OF S. F. RICHARDSON, SEC. 8., GREEN BAY TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY SCHINSTOCK, SEC. 9, MARION TOWNSHIP.

the city when necessity requires; was a member of the Board of Health for a number of years, and in 1876 President of the same. In 1865 he established a quarantine cholera hospital south of the city on what is called the Nassau Slough. He has been identified with all public matters tending to the welfare of the community, and has contributed generously of his time and means for the promotion of every good object.

The marriage of Dr. Davis and Miss Catharine Shepherd, of Keokuk, was celebrated Oct. 3, 1861, and of this union there have been born two children, daughters—Annie Belle, who died at the age of fifteen years, and Lizzie F., who is finely educated and a graduate of the class of '83, in the Keokuk High School. They occupy a handsome residence at No. 1003 Blondeau street, which is the resort of the cultured and educated people of the city.

Politically Dr. Davis is an uncompromising Democrat, and deeply interested in local and general matters. He is an extensive reader and a man of decided views, and his endorsement of anything affecting the welfare of his community is usually safe to follow.

* * *

SAMUEL F. RICHARDSON, a prosperous farmer of Green Bay Township, and whose portrait is given on the opposite page, is pleasantly located on section 8, and conducting the affairs of his farm estate intelligently and in a straightforward business manner. He is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and was born Feb. 6, 1833. His parents, David and Jemime (Foster) Richardson, were born in New Jersey and Maryland respectively, and when single removed to Ohio with their parents, and settled in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati, where they became acquainted and married. They then removed to Hancock County, Ind., and lived until 1846, when they crossed the Mississippi and located in Lee County, upon a farm near Ft. Madison, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. There they remained the balance of their lives, faithfully performing all the duties devolving upon them and enjoying the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. Their family consisted of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom our subject, Samuel F., was the fifth in order of birth. Two sons and two daughters are still living.

Mr. Richardson of this biography was a lad of four years old when his parents removed from Ohio to Indiana, and thirteen years old when they crossed the Father of Waters and came into this county in 1846. He received careful home training and a fair education in the common schools, and remained under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age, when, wishing to see something more of the Western country, he contracted to go across the plains, having in charge a large drove of cattle. He was absent about one year, and being satisfied with his experience among the farther western wilds, returned to Lee County, and settling upon a tract of land engaged in farming and stock-raising. He had been trained to habits of industry and economy, and became very successful in his agricultural pursuits and business transactions. Besides his farming operations Mr. Richardson is engaged in breeding thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and high-grade Clydesdale and Hambletonian horses. He is now the possessor of 200 acres of valuable land, has a fine brick farm residence, excellent barns and out-buildings, and is enjoying in a large measure the good things of this life.

Mr. Richardson was married in Green Bay Township, Sept. 21, 1856, to Miss Caroline Hyter, daughter of Abraham and Nancy A. (Phares) Hyter, natives of Maryland and New Jersey respectively. They settled in Green Bay Township in 1845, and remained there until the close of their lives. The parental family included eight children, of whom Mrs. Richardson was the youngest. She was born in Dearborn County, Ind., Oct. 1, 1833, and remained with her parents until her marriage to our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Richardson became the parents of nine children, of whom five are living, and residing with their parents, viz., Roscoe A., Alice, Ida, Caroline and Samuel C. The deceased are Angeline, Clara, William F. and Clement C.

Mr. Richardson enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and has held the offices of Trustee and School Director. He is Democratic in politics, and always takes an interest in the affairs of his community and the country at large. Mrs. Richardson is prominently connected with the Christian Church at "Lost Creek," and is a lady held in the highest respect by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. A lithographic view of the handsome residence, farm buildings, and fine stock of Mr. Richardson, is shown elsewhere in this work.

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D. A. MORRISON, of the firm of Morrison Bros., one of the most popular and prosperous business houses of Ft. Madison, is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born in New Holland, Ross County, Oct. 5, 1839. His father, Samuel D. Morrison, was a native of New York, born in Orange County, and when quite young removed from his native State with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing at Chillicothe, and worked as a journeyman in Cincinnati, and other important Ohio towns. He finally located in Frankfort, Ross County, where he established business for himself, and was thus occupied until 1848, when he came to Ft. Madison, making the trip by canal from Chillicothe to Portsmouth, thence by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to St. Louis, thence to Alton, where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1849 came to Ft. Madison. Here he worked at his trade for a year, and then went to Augusta, Des Moines County, and opened a shop. In the spring of 1855 he returned to Ft. Madison, and commenced the manufacture of plows. His business was inaugurated on a small scale in a one-story brick building, and he had one man only as his assistant. He was occupied in this manner until the breaking out of the late Civil War, and in 1862 the shop was closed until the Union army came out victorious and peace was restored.

After the close of the war and the return home of the soldiers, Mr. Morrison again opened his shop, and his first plows were shipped in 1866. From that time the business gradually increased, Mr. Morrison taking an active part in its management until within a few years before his death, which occured in August, 1881. When a young man he had become united in marriage with Miss Maria Blacker, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, and of this union there were born four children: William W. was a member of Co. I, 2d Iowa Vol. Inf., and died in the service at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, in the fall of 1861, at the age of twenty-four years; the subject of our sketch is the second son; the next was Joseph B.; Samuel D. died at Portland, Ore., in December, 1883, when thirty-four years of age.

D. A. Morrison at an early age engaged with his father at work in the blacksmith-shop, and was thus employed until 1862. The war was then in progress, and he determined to become a soldier of the Union. Accordingly, in that year he enlisted in Co. D, 7th Iowa Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He received the appointment of Acting Quartermaster Sergeant, and participated with his regiment in the march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, thence to the sea, through the Carolinas, and via Richmond to Washington, and was there at the final grand review. He received his discharge in June, 1865, returned home, and engaged in partnership with his father, under the firm name of S. D. Morrison & Sons, and commenced the manufacture of plows. The work was done by the father, two sons and three other men, and the business increased rapidly, becoming very profitable. It is now one of the important industries of Lee County, and gives employment to 100 men. The shops cover an area of 150 to 250 feet, and in connection with these they have a commodious storehouse. The principal articles of manufacture are walking sulkies, gang plows and cultivators. These goods now obtain a ready market in all the Western and Southwestern States.

The marriage of D. A. Morrison and Miss Emma Kennedy was celebrated Oct. 29, 1868. Mrs. Morrison was born at Ft. Madison, and is the daughter of John G. and Mary (Vance) Kennedy. Of this union have been born three children—Maude E., Ed. K. and Don D. Politically Mr. Morrison uniformly casts his vote with the Republican party, and socially he is a member in good standing of James Sample Post, G. A. R. The family occupy one of the handsomest homes within the city limits of Ft. Madison. They are highly respected within their community and are valued citizens, not only as having added largely to the industrial interests of Ft. Madison, but as intelligent and cultivated members of society.

* * *

WILLIAM BEARD. This gentleman ranks among the honored pioneers of Cedar Township, and is held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this section, where he has lived for the greater part of forty years. He came here when the country was comparatively wild and unbroken and, putting his shoulder to the wheel, in common with his brother pioneers, aided materially in the development of the soil and in the onward march of civilization. He has watched with unabated interest the remarkable changes along the Mississippi Valley since he first viewed with admiration the majesty of the Father of Waters, and the undoubted resources of the country along its valley. He has rejoiced in its prosperity as a father rejoices over the health and strength of a favorite child.

Mr. Beard is of English birth and parentage, a native of Parish Lambeth, Surrey County, England, and was born on the 29th of July, 1819. He is the son of William and Mary (Wilson) Beard, who spent their lives in their native England. Their son William was but one year old when he was bereft of the tender care of his mother, and five years later he was fully orphaned by the death of his father. He then went to live with his paternal grandmother, and two years later she also died. He was then placed in the care of his uncle, Thomas Beard, who provided a good home for the lonely boy, and exercised over him a father's care. With his uncle he remained until he was seventeen years of age. He was now desirous of starting out to battle for himself, and going to London boarded a whaling-vessel, the "Folkstone," owned by Majorah Banks and commanded by Capt. Andrew Bliss. His first trip occupied thirty-three months, and the next was made on the vessel "Fawn," and embraced a cruise of forty months. Young Beard now became satisfied with his experience as a sailor, and after reaching terra firma decided to change his occupation. He was first engaged as a clerk in an establishment for the manufacture of enameled leather, which position he occupied until 1845, and then embarked for America. He set sail from London in April, and landed at New Orleans in May. From the Crescent City he proceeded directly to St. Louis, thence to Keokuk, and soon afterward came into Cedar Township, Lee County, rented land and engaged in farming. He was thus occupied for one season, then went to St. Louis and engaged in steamboating for the following two years. He then became engaged in that city with the firm of Gatz & McCune, as a workman in their machine-shops remaining two years, and then clerked for Wilson & Robertson, dealers in and manufacturers of hydraulic presses and patent lead pipe.

In 1848 Mr. Beard returned to Cedar Township and resolved to settle down permanently to agricultural pursuits. He purchased fifty acres of land on section 29, which forms a part of his present homestead. Twenty acres of this were broken and fenced, and there was a log cabin upon it, which was covered with clapboards. Into this he removed with his family, where they made themselves as comfortable as possible. He industriously set himself to work to improve and cultivate his little farm, and as time passed by added to his acreage until he is now the possessor of 150 acres, all under a good state of cultivation. The log cabin has been replaced by a substantial frame residence, and the homestead is beautified by ornamental shade trees. He has a good barn, valuable farm implements and machinery, and everything necessary for the carrying on of agriculture after the latest and most improved methods.

William Beard was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bristow, Oct. 23, 1847. She is a native of London, England, born in Thames street on the 1st of March, 1829. Her father, James Bristow, was of English birth and parentage, and was engaged as a wholesale fish merchant with the firm of Linn, Gibson & Co., of London. He died when his daughter, the wife of our subject, was a babe of ten months old. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Beard was Jane Arnold, and she was a native of Oxfordshire, England. In due time after the death of her first husband she was married to William Bateman. They came to America in 1844, and settled in Cedar Township, where Mr. Bateman purchased an improved farm on section 32. They afterward removed to Van Buren County, thence to Farmington, where he spent the last years of his life. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Beard, died in Cedar Township in 1867.

Mr. and Mrs. Beard have become the parents of twelve children, as follows: Mary J., William S., Elizabeth, Emma, Jessie, Charles and Henry (twins), Fremont L., Annie, Arnold, Thomas B. and Rosa Belle. This fine family of children are all living, have received careful home training and good educations, and are an honor to their proud parents. Mr. and Mrs. Beard are members in good standing of the Christian Church, and politically Mr. Beard affiliates with the Republican party.

* * *

AMZI MORRISON, the subject of this history, occupies a prominent position among the business interests of Ft. Madison as a dealer in coal, wood and flour. He is an energetic and straightforward business man, upright in his dealings, and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. Our subject comes of excellent Pennsylvania stock, and was born in Beaver, Pa., Aug. 29, 1843. His father, Joseph Morrison, was a native of the same town and county, and was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native place. He was married there in early manhood and remained a citizen of that locality until 1848, when, accompanied by his family, he started for the State of Iowa, via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Pittsburgh. He first located in Summitville, Lee County, and then moved upon a farm which he rented for one year. From there he removed to Charleston, where he rented land for a time, and afterward purchased a farm, upon which he lived until 1868, thence removed to Scotland County, Mo., where he remained until his retirement from active labor. He now lives with his daughter, Mrs. M. J. Spencer, in Warren County, Iowa. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza McClure, a native of his own State. She accompanied him on his journey West, and departed this life while they were in Charleston.

Amzi Morrison was a lad of five years old when he came to Lee County with his parents. Here he grew to manhood on the farm, and received a fair education in the district schools. He remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age, and in 1866 came to Ft. Madison and has been a resident of this city since that time. He was an enterprising and energetic young man, anxious to "hoe his own row," and took pride in accomplishing, unaided, what many others failed to do with the assistance of friends and relatives. For many years he was engaged in draying, and in 1885 established his present business. He has been prominent in the local affairs of the vicinity, and has served as City Marshal and Constable.

The marriage of Mr. Morrison and Miss Margaret J. Huffman took place in 1865. Mrs. M. is a Virginian lady, and of her marriage with our subject there have been born five children, as follows: Nancy J., Enoch A., Minerva J., Cora B. and Burdie A. They occupy a pleasant home, and are surrounded by all the comforts of life. Mr. and Mrs. M. are connected with the Baptist Church. Mr. Morrison is a member of Ft. Madison Lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F., and Gem City Lodge No. 21, K. of P., also of Camp No. 6, Triple Alliance. He is Democratic in politics, and conscientiously casts his vote in support of the principles of that party.

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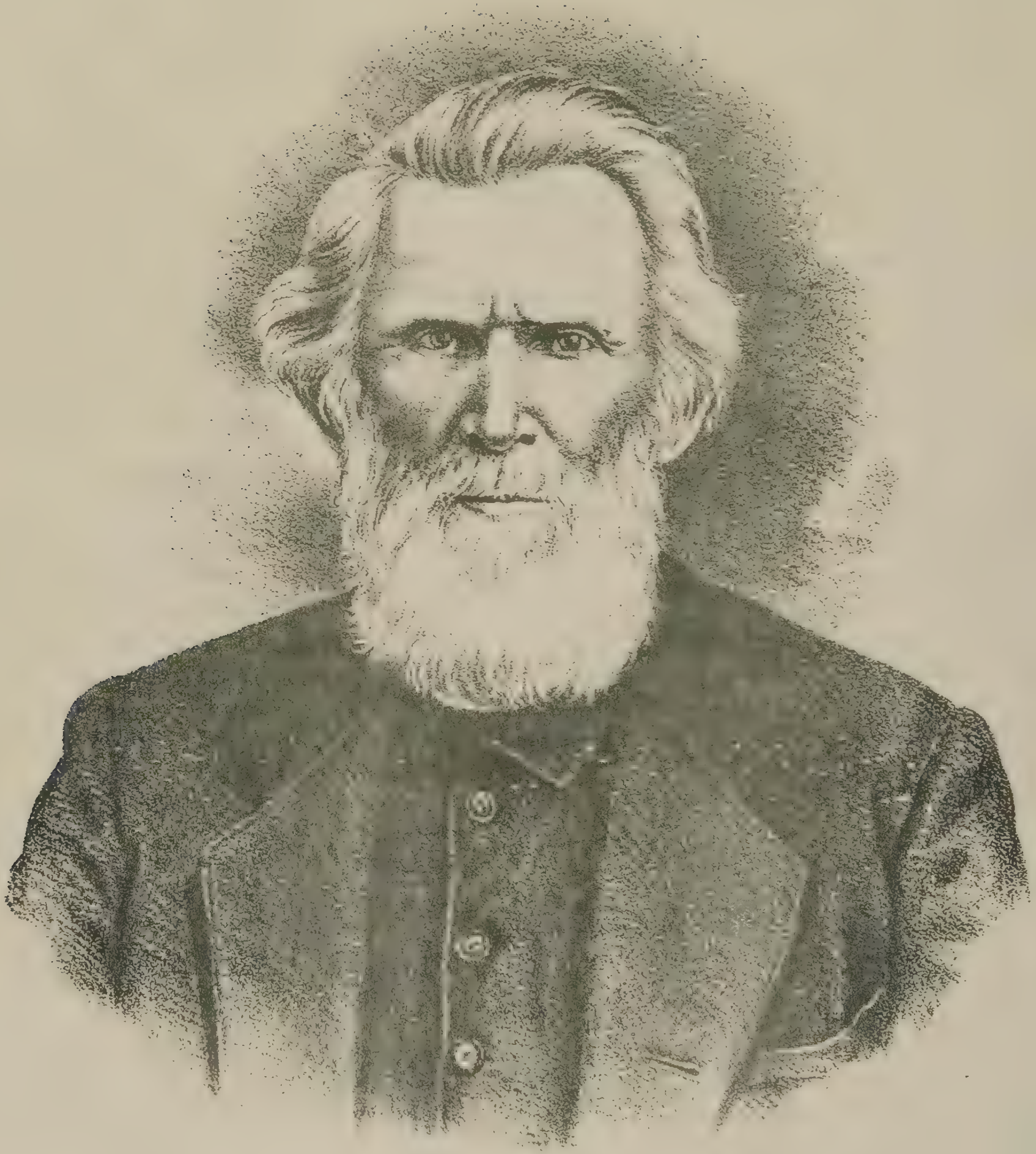
ROBERT E. SMITH (deceased), late of Ft. Madison, and occupying the position of head book-keeper for Knapp, Stout & Company, departed this life Jan. 13, 1887, in that city. Mr. Smith was a native of Rounds, England, and was born Oct. 6, 1838. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Ekins) Smith, both natives of the same country, who came to th United States in 1848, and settled at Ft. Madison, Iowa. Their son received a fair education in the common schools, and in 1860 commenced business for himself as clerk on river boats, following this for about ten years. He then became associated with E. A. Gibbs in the lumber trade, remaining with him until July, 1885, when he entered upon the duties of the position he occupied until his death.



E. Williamson

The marriage of Robert E. Smith and Miss Julia S., daughter of Edward A. and Emeline Gibbs, was celebrated Sept. 30, 1866. Mrs. Smith was born in Lee County, Oct. 27, 1844, and by her marriage with our subject became the mother of one daughter, Vallie M.

Mr. Smith was of a pleasant and genial disposition, and highly esteemed among his friends and acquaintances. He was Treasurer of the Episcopal Church, with which he was connected for a number of years, and Secretary of Stella Lodge No. 440, A. F. & A. M.; also a member of Potowonok Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and Damascus Commandery No. 5, K. T.

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REV. ELIJAH WILLIAMSON, one of the most honored residents of Montrose Township, owning and occupying a comfortable homestead on section 36, has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1856. He made his first location in Van Buren County, where he purchased 200 acres of land, and in 1859 removed from there to Lee County. Here he is the proprietor of forty-seven acres, finely improved, upon which he is spending his later days, practically retired from active labor, though he officiates as a minister of the Gospel every Sabbath.

The subject of our sketch is a native of Hertford County, N. C., and was born May 2, 1804. His parents, Francis and Elizabeth (Worrell) Williamson, were natives respectively of Southampton County, Va., and Hertford County, N. C. Their household consisted of seven children, namely, Elijah, James, Francis, John, Benjamin, Daniel and Mary E. Our subject and his sister Mary E., who became the wife of Orman Bryant, are the only ones living. Elijah remained with his parents during his earlier years, receiving careful home training, and a good education in the subscription schools, which was supplemented by attendance several terms at a select school in the city of Murfreesboro, N. C.

After reaching manhood Mr. Williamson was united in marriage, June 15, 1823, with Miss Charlotte Keene, who was a native of Nansemond County, Va., and was born Feb. 15, 1796. She remained the faithful and affectionate companion of her husband thirty-one years, and departed this life Jan. 3, 1854, deeply lamented by her family and a large circle of friends. She was an amiable and worthy lady, and a member of the New-Light Christian Church. Of the four children born of this union, two died in childhood. Those surviving are, Elisha T., a druggist in Montrose, and Mary E., who became the wife of John A. Hiller, a farmer of Van Buren County. Mr. Williamson contracted a second marriage, Nov. 14, 1854, with Miss Susannah Sample, a native of Frederick County, Va., the date of her birth being May 11, 1813. Of this marriage there have been no children.

The greater part of the life of our subject has been spent in the Christian ministry. He commenced his ministerial labors when but eighteen years of age, was ordained in 1832, and has occupied the pulpit for the last fifty-six years, his labors having been mostly confined to the Christian Church. During the war he was a stanch Union man, and no prayers were more fervent than his in behalf of the success of the Union troops and the abolition of slavery. The existence of the latter in his native State was the chief cause of his removal from there, together with the law which had recently been passed and which infringed upon the right of free speech wherever it conflicted with the institution of slavery, cutting him off from the safe expression of views antagonistic to the peculiar institution. In politics he was early identified with the Whig party, his first Presidential vote being cast for Henry Clay. Since the organization of the Republican party he has cordially endorsed its principles, voting twice for the immortal Lincoln, and probably no man or Christian minister in all this broad country was better pleased than Mr. Williamson when Lincoln with his Emancipation Proclamation struck the shackles from 4,000,000 slaves.

After leaving his native State Mr. Williamson first located in Darke County, Ohio, where he served as a Christian minister for twenty-three years without compensation, in the meantime laboring with his hands for his subsistence. In 1856 he came into this State, settling in Van Buren County, whence he removed, in 1859, to Lee County. Although, as before stated, he has declined receiving remuneration for his pious services, he states in his quaint way, "That Providence has amply provided" for him. He has always been industrious and frugal, and from his earnings has secured a comfortable home. To each of his two children he has presented $1,700, and still has quite a generous sum at his disposal.

In early manhood Mr. Williamson was strong and robust, but in 1859 was attacked with a chronic ailment, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. He has taught and preached in this locality for twenty-seven years, and aided by every means in his power the progress of religion, morality and temperance, and now in his closing days, surrounded by his grandchildren and his great-grandchildren, who tender him the most affectionate attention, he is slowly and happily descending the sunset hill of life. His grandson, with the amiable and loving wife of the latter, carefully look after his every want, and he in turn regards them with the paternal love of the old patriarch who realizes that the sands of life are nearly run out. They together constitute a happy household, and now at the advanced age of eighty-three years, with his mental faculties unimpaired, and happy in the companionship of his aged wife, he is quietly awaiting the summons which shall transplant his soul to realms of eternal happiness.

The accompanying portrait of Mr. Williamson we know will be looked upon with pleasure by the scores of friends among whom he has walked for the last half century, and whose familiar lines they have always been pleased to gaze upon.

* * *

GEORGE SCHAEFER, residing at Keokuk, is Deputy Treasurer of Lee County, and has his office in that city. He is a native of Germany, and was born Oct. 9, 1833, in the village of Seckbach, near Frankfort on the Main. He entered the common schools of his native country when six years of age, and continued his studies there until he was twelve years old, when he set sail for the United States, in company with his father and mother. Arriving in New York City in June of the same year, they went immediately to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1856, when in his twenty-third year, our subject came to Keokuk, this county, and located. Soon afterward he engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, and was thus occupied for some years, meeting with signal success.

In April, 1861, Mr. Schaefer enlisted in the 1st Regiment, Iowa Vol. Inf., with the rank of Sergeant. He was City Collector for the years of 1877–78–79, and also served as a member of the City Council of Keokuk for six years. He was also on the Board of School Directors one year. Mr. Schaefer was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Lee County, Jan. 1, 1886, and has filled that office with honor to himself and entire satisfaction to all.

In 1857 Mr. S. was united in marriage with Miss Mary Venthur, of Keokuk. She died in 1885, leaving five children: Emma, Mrs. William Heller; Amelia, George, Albert and Herman. Our subject was married the second time, in October, 1886, at which time Mrs. W. Laehm became his wife. Mr. Schaefer is a member of St. Paul's Church, German Lutheran, and is one of the well-known and respected citizens of the city of his adoption.

* * *

HENRY REITZ, who is located on a fine homestead on section 15, in Van Buren Township, is carrying on farming operations in a highly creditable and successful manner, and is one of the highly respected citizens of Lee County. Mr. Reitz was born in Williamsburg, L. I., in November, 1854, and is the son of Conrad and Frances (Gurmer) Reitz, both natives of Germany, who came to America before their marriage, the father in 1846, and the mother in 1852. They are both living and are residents of Franklin Township, Lee County. The parental household consisted of eleven children, of whom the subject of our sketch is the eldest; Katie is deceased; Sophy R. became the wife of A. C. Bucholz; the others are Fred M., Conrad J., Mary A., Charlie, Adam, Magdalena, Wilhelmina and Matilda.

Mr. Reitz came to Iowa in 1867, and located at Ft. Madison, where he remained one month, and then came to Franklin. Here he lived for several years, and in 1876 was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Vornkahl, the wedding taking place on the 6th of August. Mrs. Reitz is a native of Lee County, and was born in Harrison Township Aug. 21, 1854. She is the daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina Vornkahl, her mother having been Miss Graves before her marriage. The parents of Mrs. Reitz were natives of Hanover, Germany, and their family consisted of ten children, as follows: Louise, Sophia, Emma and Julia (twins), Frederick, Matilda, Eleanor, Martha and Magdalena (twins), and Wilhelmina.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reitz have become the parents of five children, of whom one died in infancy; those living are Eleanor W., Fred William, Emma M. and Oliver L. C. Mr. Reitz has 260 acres of finely cultivated land, all in one body. In 1880 he erected a beautiful farm dwelling at a cost of $3,000, and his barns and out-buildings correspond in every respect with the residence. He is a man of influence in his community, and has held the offices of Road Supervisor and Treasurer of the School Board. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member in good standing of the Evangelical Church.

* * *

J. F. SMITH, attorney at law, Keokuk, and also connected with the firm of J. F. & N. M. Smith, dealers in real estate and abstractors of titles, is one of the promising young professional men of Keokuk. Mr. Smith was born on a farm near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 7, 1848. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, was M. D. Smith, a native of New Jersey; his death took place in Ohio. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Minerva A. James, was born near Cannonsburg, Pa., and is still living. She became the mother of two sons and one daughter—E. A., a resident of Washington Territory, J. F. and Nannie M.

J. F. Smith came to Keokuk in the spring of 1857, and located on a farm near Charleston, this county. There he lived with his grandfather until 1864, engaged the while in farm labor, and during that year removed to Keokuk. It was in that city that our subject began to do for himself as an errand boy, and was occupied in clerical work for about eight years, gaining quite a knowledge of mercantile business.

In 1872 Mr. Smith became interested in real-estate business. While thus engaged he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1876, since which time he has given considerable attention to that profession. In 1875 he formed a partnership with N. M. Smith in the real-estate business, which connection still exists.

Our subject was married in the fall of 1879 to Margaret, the daughter of L. W. Buell, an early settler of this county. Mrs. Smith was born in this county, and by her marriage with our subject three children have been born—Ralph B., Margaret A. and Ruth R.

* * *

MAJ. WILLIAM B. COLLINS, of Keokuk, is one of the leading members of the Lee County bar, and has built up an extensive practice, having been located here for a period of forty-five years. He has also established a reputation as a man of fine talent and great business energy, and as a citizen his value cannot be over-estimated. His birth occurred Aug. 22, 1841, and he was only two years of age when his parents, Dr. F. M. and Harriet E. (Sullivan) Collins, removed from their native State, Indiana, across the Mississippi. Dr. Collins was a physician and surgeon, and an eminent member of his profession. He was born in Chester County, Ind., his parents being natives of Kentucky. He was married to the mother of our subject in 1838, and they became the parents of two children, both sons, William B. of our sketch, and J. A. M. They came to Keokuk in 1843, while Iowa was yet a Territory, and Dr. Collins engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in February, 1880. The wife and mother had preceded her husband to the better land in 1855. They occupied a high position among the best residents of the Gate City.

Maj. Collins of our sketch passed his youth in the city of Keokuk, and received his primary education in the public schools. He subsequently attended the Academy of Charlotteville and took a college course of two years in New York, where he prosecuted his studies vigorously, having in view the profession of law. Upon his return to Keokuk, the late Civil War being then in progress, he enlisted as a soldier in Co. F, 7th Mo. Vol. Inf., serving in the army over three years. His regiment belonged to the 3d Division, 17th Army Corps, commanded by Gen. McPherson, and our subject took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Gen. Grant being in command of the forces which concentrated at that point. Upon the retreat to Memphis he engaged with his comrades in the battle of Thompson Hills, and was afterward at the battle of Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the various other engagements of the campaign, and finally at St. Louis, Mo., was mustered out with his regiment, retiring with the rank of Major, after having served as Orderly Sergeant, First Lieutenant and Captain.

Maj. Collins, at the close of his military career, returned to Keokuk, and entered the law office of the firm of Rankin & McCrary, the members of the firm being John W. Rankin and Hon. George W. McCrary, where he read law for two and one-half years, after which he was admitted to the bar, opened an office of his own, and began the practice of his profession in February, 1867. He was elected City Attorney in 1872, and soon became a leader in the public affairs of the young and rapidly growing city. In addition to his profession he has been largely interested in the various business enterprises of the city. He was one of the four men who established and is President of the Pickle Factory Company, and also a large stockholder of the Keokuk Canning Company. He has been the supporter of every worthy enterprise in this vicinity since he became identified with the interests of Lee County.

Mr. Collins was married, Oct. 4, 1870, to Miss C. E. Copelin, a lady of fine education and rare accomplishments, and the third daughter of John R. Copelin, Esq., of Keokuk. Their union has been blest by the birth of six children, five sons and one daughter—William C., John M., Joseph S., Harry R., Carrie L. and Arthur W. The family occupy a handsome residence, and are surrounded by all the appliances of refined and cultivated tastes. They enjoy the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, composed of the best society of the Gate City. The Major is a prominent member of St. John's Episcopal Church, to the support of which he contributes cheerfully and liberally.

* * *

ALVIN S. HIATT, a prosperous and successful agriculturist of Harrison Township, owns and occupies a fine homestead on section 2. Mr. Hiatt is a native of Indiana and was born on the 6th of January, 1843. His father, Daniel W. Hiatt, was from Guilford County, N. C., which was also the birthplace of his grandfather, Isaac Hiatt. There the latter was reared and educated, and was there also married in early manhood. He removed from his native State to Ohio, where he was an early pioneer, and locating at Dayton, engaged in teaching, which became his lifelong occupation. In 1843 he crossed the Mississippi, and coming into Iowa, located in Henry County, where he followed his profession and where his life terminated. His remains were laid to rest in the cemetery of the Society of Friends.

Daniel W. Hiatt, the father of our subject, was but a child when his parents removed from North Carolina to Ohio. Under the instruction of his father he obtained a good education, and before his marriage was occupied as a teacher. After this event he engaged in farming upon rented land until the fall of 1843, when, with his wife and one child, he started overland for the Territory of Iowa. Their outfit consisted of a team of horses and a wagon, which contained their household goods, and they camped and cooked by the wayside. After reaching the western bank of the Mississippi, he located upon a tract of rented land in Henry County, where he remained for two or three years, and then entered a claim on section 2 of what is now Harrison Township. He built a board house, into which the family removed, and which remained his home until his death, which occurred Jan. 24, 1859. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Mary Hampton, and she was the

Rice W. Bell.

daughter of Abraham and Rebecca Hampton (see sketch of Abraham Hampton). She is still living, and resides in Birmingham, Van Buren Co., Iowa. The parental household consisted of seven children, three of whom died in early youth. Alvin S., our subject, was the eldest child; Caroline L. is deceased; Margaret is the wife of J. W. Wolf, of Birmingham, Iowa; Laura E. is the wife of James Corry, of Birmingham.

Alvin S. Hiatt was but an infant when his parents came to Iowa. He was reared on the farm, and educated in the pioneer schools, and was but sixteen years old when his father died. Being the eldest son, the care of the farm devolved upon him, and with the exception of one year, he has remained upon the homestead since that time. He was married on the 18th of October, 1876, to Miss Catharine A. Dawson, a native of Wolf Island, Canada, and daughter of John and Rachel (Knight) Dawson, who were born in the Dominion. Of this union there are four children—Orlando L., Harold D., Blanche O. and Mabel I. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. Hiatt is strongly Republican.

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RICE H. BELL, a well-known and respected citizen of Keokuk, Iowa, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, is an attorney and Justice of the Peace, having been elected to this office in the fall of 1884, and re-elected in 1886. Mr. Bell came to Keokuk in 1880, and commenced the study of law under the instruction of John H. Craig, being admitted to the bar two years later, in 1882. He is yet young in the profession, and there is every prospect that he will succeed and become a bright light among his professional brethren.

Mr. Bell is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Marshall County, Sept. 7, 1859. His father, James R. Bell, is a native of Washington County, Pa., and removed from his native State when a young man to West Virginia. He was there united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Williams, who was a native of Frederick County, Md. After the death of his father, in 1865, James R. Bell returned to Pennsylvania, purchased the old homestead, and resided in the place of his birth until his demise, which occurred Nov. 30, 1886. The parental family consisted of five children: Samuel M. is a station agent and telegraph operator at West Alexandria, Pa.; the second son is the subject of our sketch; William B. was brakeman on a railroad train, and was killed Jan. 15, 1884, at the age of twenty-one years; John G. is station agent and telegraph operator in Pennsylvania; Mary M. resides at West Alexandria, the same State.

Rice H. Bell remained with his parents on the farm during his youth and received his primary education in the public schools. He then entered the West Alexandria Academy, where he took a full course, and subsequently attended Washington and Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1880. Mr. Bell has made steady progress since he first entered upon the practice of his profession. He is strongly Republican in politics and is ready and willing at all times to labor for the welfare of his party and its principles. He is at present Chairman of the County Central Committee and is becoming prominent in the local politics of this section. He is one of the Directors of the Central Stove Works. Socially he is a member of the K. of P.

Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Culbertson, in August, 1883. Mrs. Bell is the daughter of James and Emily B. Culbertson, of Stark County, Ill., and was born in that county in August, 1859. By her union with Mr. Bell she has become the mother of two children, James Rice and Plessie B.

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ALOIS WEBER, of Keokuk, is senior member of the firm of A. Weber & Co., one of the substantial hardware houses of the Gate City. Mr. Weber has been a resident of Keokuk for a period of nearly thirty years. His mercantile experience began in early life, when he entered the hardware store of H. Buel & Co., with whom he remained as clerk for about seven years. In 1868 he associated himself in partnership with James Neill, and under the style of A. Weber & Co. they engaged in the hardware trade, and by the exercise of energy, industry and close application to business, built up a large and flourishing patronage. At the expiration of two years Mr. Weber purchased the interest of his partner, and after continuing the business for four months, took in as partner Mr. C. N. Primean, the firm name being then Weber & Primean, and they conducted the business jointly for two years following.

The firm of Weber & Primean did not prosper, and the financial crisis of 1873 aided its downfall. Mr. Weber believed that by purchasing the interest of his partner and with the financial assistance of his wife, he would be able to weather the coming storm, and this he could have accomplished had not some over-anxious creditors thrown him into bankruptcy. He made a satisfactory compromise with the majority of them, and resumed his business with an honest purpose to amend his fortunes and regain his former standing in the business community. His credit had remained unimpaired among those who knew him best, and he was freely proffered any assistance which he might need. He recovered from his disaster in due time and paid the portion of the debt which had been remitted and canceled in the court of bankruptcy. The manner in which the trade received this action on the part of Mr. Weber is shown by the many letters he received, a few of which we give below.

St. Louis, April 20, 1885.

Alois Weber, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa:

Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 16th inclosing us a draft for $ received in settlement of old account. It is indeed refreshing to receive such a letter as yours in this, the nineteenth century, and leads us to believe the world is not quite so bad as some people endeavor to make us believe. To tell you the truth we have not language at our command to express our opinion in regard to this transaction. We feel like having your letter published in every paper in St. Louis, as most assuredly it goes to show there is one honest man at least in America. If we can serve you in any way, command us.

Yours truly,
L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co.
Per Rumsey, Sec.

New York, April 20, 1885.

Mr. Alois Weber, Keokuk, Iowa:

Dear Sir—We are duly in receipt of your valued favor of 16th inst. endorsing draft, for which we beg to extend to you our best thanks. We certainly very much appreciate your obedience to the higher law which has influenced your actions, and to convey to you our estimate of worth of character we beg leave to say that we shall esteem it a pleasure if we can in any way contribute to your worthy success in life, and as the only way that now presents itself, we beg to advise that your credit is A 1 with our house.

Very truly yours,
Alfred Field & Co.

Riverton, Conn., May 5, 1885.

Alois Weber, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa:

Dear Sir—In acknowledging the receipt of your check for $ we wish to congratulate the world on its possession of an honest man. Your example will be to us an incentive to do always the square thing in our dealings with our fellow-men. We desire to congratulate you on your success in business and also upon the real satisfaction you must have in doing the almost unheard-of thing that you have done, viz., paying a debt from which you were legally free. The God of heaven and earth has blest you with a good and honest heart, and your reward is certain.

Yours truly,
Eagle Scythe Co.
L. A. Cook, Sec'y.

Goshen, N. Y., May 1, 1885.

Alois Weber, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa:

Dear Sir—Yours of 23d ult. was duly received and draft applied as specified. Localities, of course, differ, and yours may be filled with just such men as you have shown yourself to be in this transaction, but out here you would be decidedly lonesome. Please accept our congratulations on your improved circumstances, which we doubt not, have been largely brought about by the application of the principles you have exhibited in this matter in all your business affairs.

Thanking you for the draft, we are,
Very truly yours,
Rider Engine Co.

Mr. Weber has built up a business extending throughout the States of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. He has associated with himself John Cosgrove, as partner, also his nephew, Carl Weber, and these constitute a strong and active firm. The business is now well established and widely known as one of the most reliable houses of its kind in this section of the Hawkeye State.

Mr. Weber was married in 1866, to Miss Anna King, of Keokuk, Iowa, who was reared and educated in St. Louis. Of this union there has been born one child—a son, Frank J.

Mr. Weber is a native of Germany, and was born Feb. 12, 1834. He came to America at the age of twenty years, and his business successes have been the result of his own perseverance amid difficulties which would have dismayed most men. Although taking a general and intelligent interest in the affairs of his community, he has been so absorbed in attending to his own business that he has never had time for office-seeking or its emoluments, and has lived the unostentatious life of a private citizen, doing kind acts as he had opportunity and casting his influence in favor of temperance, sobriety, law and order, and has thus fulfilled all the obligations of a good citizen. In national politics Mr. W. votes the Democratic ticket; in local politics he votes for the man. Mr. Weber is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

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PROF. CHANDLER H. PEIRCE, Superintendent of the Penmanship Department of the Keokuk City Schools, is a prominent man in his profession, and the author of several valuable works, among which are "Peirce's Progressive System of Practical Penmanship, with Methods of Instruction," and "Peirce's Philosophical Treatise of Penmanship," Vols. 1 and 2; also "Peirce's Celebrated Tracing Exercises." He is also proprietor of Pierce's Business College at Keokuk.

Prof. Peirce is a native of South Charleston, Ohio, and the date of his birth was June 13, 1847. He is the son of Jacob and Miriam (Chandler) Peirce, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. His grandfather, Jonathan Peirce, came from Westchester, Pa., to Ohio in the pioneer days, and became the owner of 3,000 acres of land located in Clarke County. Upon a portion of this he carried on an extensive farming business and was a man of great prominence in his county. His three sons were finely educated, and after completing their studies returned to the farm. There the father departed this life in 1848.

Jacob Peirce became a dealer in fine stock, and was thus engaged until 1886, when he removed with his wife to Denver, Col., to escape her annual attacks of asthma. During the war he served as a soldier of the Union, enlisting in the 4th Ohio Cavalry, of which he was a commissioned officer. He was an efficient soldier and never swerved from duty. His whole life has been devoted to good works and he has taken an active interest in churches, schools, and the upbuilding of every institution calculated for the good of the community, morally, intellectually or socially. Both he and his wife were reared in the Quaker faith, and remained loyal to their church until they were separated from it by removal to a locality where it had no organization, when they united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their family consisted of seven children, of whom only four are living: Susan D., now Mrs. Blessing, of South Charleston, Ohio; Prof. C. H. of our sketch; Frank, of San Diego, Cal., who is engaged in real estate and insurance, and William, of Denver, Col., who has been Assistant State Auditor since 1878.

The subject of our sketch remained under the parental roof until fourteen years of age. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native town and assisted in the lighter labors of the farm. He then started out to do for himself, first proceeding to Camp Nelson, where he was engaged in Government work, driving a team and hauling supplies from Camp Nelson to Cumberland Gap, Tenn. The novelty of this employment soon wore off and he returned home and re-entered school. At this time the Rebellion began to assume alarming proportions, and our subject, although only sixteen years of age, determined to enlist as a soldier. After seven unsuccessful efforts he was finally admitted into Co. D., the old 44th Ohio Vol. Inf., re-enlisted as the 8th Ohio Cavalry, and remained in the service three years. He was taken prisoner at Beverly, W. Va., and confined in Libby Prison at Richmond, where he remained two months, and during this time was book-keeper for the rebel government. He was finally paroled and received a furlough of sixty days, after which he rejoined his regiment and was commissioned Clerk of the company in the service of the Colonel and Adjutant-

General. Young Peirce participated in the Lynchburg campaign and in the fighting along the Shenandoah Valley, where daily skirmishing became the pastime. During his service he was detailed as clerk at Charleston, W. Va., for Maj. Gen. Meigs, with whom he remained four months, or until nearly the close of the war, finally rejoining his regiment at Beverly, W. Va., and with his comrades was mustered out of service at Clarksburg, W. Va., in July, 1865.

At the close of his military career, Prof. Peirce returned home and entered the Southwestern Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, remained there four years, and graduated in 1869, after which he attended a three months' course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduating in the Penmanship Department, and developing a remarkable aptitude in this branch of instruction. He also taught penmanship in the National Normal School for four years, in the meantime also having charge of a set of books for the wholesale book establishment of Messrs. Holbrook & Co. During intervals of his early school life he employed his time teaching in the district schools. In 1871 Prof. Peirce decided to change the scene of his operations, and crossing the Father of Waters, came to Keokuk, which has remained his permanent home since that time. His evident talents obtained ready recognition, and he was soon engaged as Superintendent of Penmanship in the Keokuk City Schools and also established a Normal Penmanship Institute. In 1882 he purchased the business college previously conducted by William H. Miller, now deceased. This he has established upon a sure footing, and its friends and patrons represent many of the States both east and west of the Mississippi.

Prof. Peirce was the first person to introduce penmanship as a science in the public schools of the Gate City, and thousands of young men and women now hold lucrative positions as graduates and experts in this fine art, under his instruction. The business college of which he is proprietor aggregates an attendance of 5,000 students. The Professor possesses fine literary tastes and is an author of no ordinary ability. He contributes to various journals and has been a writer for the city press for ten years past. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

The marriage of Prof. C. H. Peirce and Miss Ada C., daughter of the late David Crawford, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was celebrated in 1871. Mrs. Peirce is a refined and accomplished lady, and in every way the fit companion of her husband in his educational and literary pursuits. They are connected with the Episcopal Church, and the center of a large circle of admiring friends. They have become the parents of three sons—C. Harry, Don E. and Allyn Burrell. They occupy the residence at No. 416 High street, and move among the highest social circles of the Gate City.

* * *

CHRISTIAN PETERS, an enterprising and successful German farmer, owns and occupies a valuable homestead on section 28, Jackson Township. He has been a resident of Lee County since 1853, and during a period of over thirty years has established for himself a reputation as a straightforward business man and a valued citizen.

The subject of our sketch was born in Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 15, 1815, and is the son of Henry Peters, of German ancestry and parentage. Henry Peters died when our subject was fifteen; his mother departed this life when he was seven years of age. Christian Peters was reared and educated in his native country, and came to the United States in 1845, landing at Galveston, Tex., Jan. 1, 1846. After coming here he served as a soldier in a German company of Texas Volunteers in the Mexican War, and after this was ended located in New Orleans for a short time, subsequently going to St. Louis, and from there to Quincy, Ill. After living there a few years, until 1853, he came into Lee County, Iowa, and became engaged in teaming in the city of Keokuk for the following twelve years. He then settled upon a tract of land in Jackson Township, on section 28, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was industrious and economical, and in due time became the owner of 195 acres, which he has improved and cultivated, and supplied with a good set of farm buildings.

J. W. Moorman M. D

Mr. Peters was married in Quincy, Ill., Oct., 23, 1852, to Miss Hannah Reuter, a native of Germany, born Oct. 3, 1830. She is the daughter of Arthur and Mary Reuter. They emigrated to Quincy, Ill., in 1856, where the father died. The mother died in Denver, Col. Mrs. P. came to the United States at the age of eighteen, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., and afterward went to Quincy, Ill., where she met and married Mr. Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters have become the parents of ten children, six of whom are living, as follows: Henry married Kate Wende, and resides in Jackson Township; Louisa is the wife of George O. Bleness; Charley, Katie, Willie and Hannah are at home with their parents. Our subject and wife are connected with the Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. P. uniformly casts his vote with the Republican party.

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JESSE WATSON MOORMAN, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession of Ft. Madison, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, is one of the most extensive practitioners of Lee County, a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the details and the intricacies of his calling. He has been an extensive reader, and besides having faithfully pursued his regular medical studies, he has not wholly been confined to books, but has been the originator of many excellent theories and ideas, and has successfully introduced them into his practice.

Dr. Moorman is a native of Greene County, Ohio, the date of his birth being April 10, 1828. His father, Charles Moorman, was born in Campbell County, Va., and his grandfather, Thomas Moorman, was a native of the same county. His great-grandfather, Micajah Moorman, was a native of either Virginia or North Carolina, a member of the Society of Friends, and a descendant from pure Scotch ancestry. He spent the last days of his life in Virginia. Thomas Moorman was a large landed proprietor, and a slave-holder until the time when the Friends established themselves in his vicinity and his attention was called to the theories which they advanced. He was thus induced to liberate his slaves, and in 1809 he removed from that locality to Ohio, making his first location in Highland County, whence he removed to Greene County, and was among the pioneer settlers there. He purchased 1,000 acres of land in the wilderness, built a log cabin, and in due time cleared a good sized tract of land. He was an expert hunter and was engaged in trade, which he followed with success. Both he and his wife lived to a good old age, his decease occurring at the age of ninety-two, and that of his wife at ninety-nine years.

Charles Moorman, the father of our subject, was twelve years old when his parents removed from Virginia to Ohio. He assisted his father in clearing the farm, remained under the parental roof until he attained to years of manhood, and was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Watson, a native of Virginia. He purchased the old homestead, which was located in Silver Creek Township, and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1880. The faithful wife and mother had preceded him to the better land ten years, her decease occurring in 1870. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to become men and women.

Jesse Watson Moorman was the sixth child of his parents. As soon as old enough to be of assistance he engaged in the lighter labors of the farm, receiving careful parental training and a very limited school education. The nearest school-house was one and a half miles distant, and was built of logs, light being admitted by means of greased paper instead of glass window-panes. The school was carried on by subscription, and the subject of our sketch only attended there occasionally. He was naturally studious, however, having inherited the love of learning from his mother, who was finely educated and a lady of more than ordinary intelligence. He was fond of reading and obtained all the books that he could. At the age of sixteen he commenced reading medicine at home. Various things, however, hindered him from launching out upon a professional career, and two years later he commenced to serve an aprenticeship at the plasterer's trade, and followed that trade until he was twenty-three years old. There seemed now to be a partial opening for gratifying his early ambition, and he was admitted to study in the office of Dr. Rush, at Washington, Fayette County. He studied with him for two and a half years, in the meantime working at intervals at his trade in order to obtain money to pay his expenses. At the expiration of this time he returned home and pursued his studies alone. He commenced to practice in 1855 at Brookville, in what is now Newton County, Ind. He remained there for two and one-half years, when his health began to fail, and he suffered total blindness for six weeks, with the gravest apprehensions for the future. He went to an eye and ear infirmary, first at Xenia, Ohio, from there to Wilmington, thence to Cincinnati, where his eyesight was partially restored by the treatment of Prof. Howe, of that city.

In 1858 Dr. Moorman located at Port William, Clinton Co., Ohio, where he remained three years. He then removed to Leesburg, and from there to South Bend, where he remained a year, then returned to Leesburg, thence, in 1870, to Washington County, Iowa. After three years spent in that county he came to West Point, Lee County, and in 1878 to Ft. Madison, where he permanently located, and has built up a prosperous and popular practice.

Dr. Moorman's first wife was Miss Lucy Yeoman, a native of Ohio, who was born in Fayette County. She went with her husband to Newton County, Ind., and died there in 1857. He married his present wife at West Point in 1864. The maiden name of Mrs. Moorman was Anna Trevitt. She is an English lady, and was born in Birmingham, of English parentage. Dr. Moorman has three daughters: Elizabeth A. M., now the wife of John Hynes, of Fayette County, Ohio; Genevra, a resident of Florida, and Kittie, wife of George Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Moorman was reared to principles of the Society of Friends, but is not connected in membership with any church. He is, however, in all respects, the friend of morality, reform and good order, and the supporter of every good work and purpose tending to elevate the social and intellectual condition of his community and county. He has not identified himself with either of the great political parties, but casts his vote and influence for the men whom he considers have the best record.

After he had first entered upon the practice of his profession Dr. Moorman entered the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he graduated with honors in 1859. He received there a thorough course of instruction, and this, supplemented by his naturally studious habits and thorough application and practice, has constituted him one of the most reliable physicians of Lee County. He takes genuine pride in his profession, and his aim has always been to excel. Dr. and Mrs. Moorman occupy one of the pleasantest homes in Ft. Madison, and, socially as well as professionally, Dr. Moorman holds an enviable position in his community.

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EDWARD C. MATHEWS, a young and enterprising farmer of Franklin Township, is pleasantly located on the homestead of his father, which consists of 328 acres, of which our subject possesses a one-seventh interest, and also an undivided interest in property in the village of Lacrew. He was reared on a farm in Franklin Township, where he was born July 16, 1857. His father, Paul A. Mathews, was a Pennsylvania farmer, born and reared in Washington County. He was there married to Miss Nancy Spears, of his own locality, and after the birth of six children, they started to Iowa in 1851, via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. They located in Lee County, and secured the half section of land which their son, our subject, is now in possession of. Very little of the land was improved, and Paul Mathews gave his entire attention to the cultivation of his farm and the establishment of a comfortable home for his family. He was successful in his undertaking and accumulated a competency. Besides the growing of grain he was considerably interested in stock-raising, and the farm was always supplied with a herd of fine cattle. The companion of his early years and the mother of his children departed this life on the 17th of July, 1873. He survived his wife for eleven years, dying in 1884.

Edward C. Mathews was the youngest but one of twelve children. His earlier years were occupied in attendance at the common schools during the winters and assisting in the lighter labors around the farm in the summer season until he became of age. On the 22d of March, 1883, he was married at the home of the bride in Marion Township, to Miss Paulina, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Wolf) McCord. The parents of Mrs. M. settled in Marion Township in 1856, where the father died in 1874, and the mother twelve years later, in 1886. They were highly respected in their community, the father having been for many years engaged as a local preacher. Mrs. M. was born in Marion Township, Aug. 3, 1861. She was reared at home and educated in the common schools, and received careful training by wise and judicious parents. Of her union with our subject there have been born two children, one of whom is deceased. The homestead of Mr. Mathews is a model one in every respect, and replete with everything tending to secure enjoyment and happiness.

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ANDREW HAMPTON, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Harrison Township, is the possessor of a fine homestead pleasantly located on section 1. He is a native of Warren County, Ohio, and was born near Waynesville, July 17, 1823. His father, Abraham Hampton, was a native of Pennsylvania, and born Oct. 26, 1789. His grandfather, Jacob Hampton, was a New Jersey farmer, who emigrated to Ohio before the War of 1812, and became one of the early pioneers of Warren County. He purchased a tract of timber land, and with the assistance of his sons, cleared a farm from the wilderness. After a number of years he disposed of this property and removed to Indiana, being somewhat like Daniel Boone, opposed to the too close proximity of neighbors. He was also a pioneer of the Hoosier State while it was a Territory, and purchased a tract of wild land, which he improved and cultivated, and upon which he remained until his death.

Abraham Hampton, the father of our subject, was but a mere child when his parents removed from New Jersey to West Virginia, where his childhood days were passed. He went with the family to Ohio and thereafter to Indiana. In the meantime, however, he had grown to manhood, married, and become the father of five children. The trip was made overland with horses and wagons, and a carriage for the more delicate members of the train. They carried their household goods and camped and cooked by the wayside. Abraham also purchased a tract of timber, cleared a farm, and established a homestead, which in due time was found to be located in New Garden Township, Wayne County. He subsequently sold his first purchase and bought another in the same locality, where he lived until 1847, and then decided to make the country west of the Mississippi the scene of his future operations. Accordingly, in 1847, he disposed of his Indiana farm, and started for Iowa, this journey, like the previous one, being made overland with teams.

After crossing the Father of Waters, the father of our subject located in Marion Township, purchasing for the third time, a tract of unimproved land, and here he immediately made preparations to establish a home. He was possessed of considerable means, and at once erected a frame house for the comfort and accommodation of his family. They remained here for many years, and after his children were married and established in homes of their own he still spent his summers upon the old homestead, but at the approach of cold weather retired to some one of the homes of his children, and died at the residence of his son-in-law, Lewis Taylor, in Cedar Township, on the 23d of March, 1876, a good old man full of years and honors.

Abraham Hampton, in early manhood, was married to Miss Rebecca Harlan, the wedding taking place on the 24th of December, 1818. The wife of his youth survives him, and is in the enjoyment of good health, retaining her mental faculties to a remarkable degree, and often recalling incidents of the early days when, as the wife of a pioneer, she was obliged to exercise great ingenuity in order to keep the family machinery in motion. She is a native of Rowan County, N. C., born Aug. 30, 1792, and is consequently (1886) in the ninety-fifth year of her age. She became the mother of nine children, of whom the record is as follows: John, the first-born, died in Marion Township, April 11, 1850; Mary became the wife of Daniel W. Hiatt, and lives in Van Buren, Iowa; Elwood is a resident of Henry County, this State; Andrew, our subject, was the next in order of birth; Hannah was married to Samuel Stephenson, and lives in Harrison Township; Margaret became the wife of Lewis Taylor, of Cedar Township; Elizabeth is the widow of Abijah Lupton, and lives in Richmond, Ind.; Jonathan and Rebecca J. are residents of Pilot Grove, Marion Township.

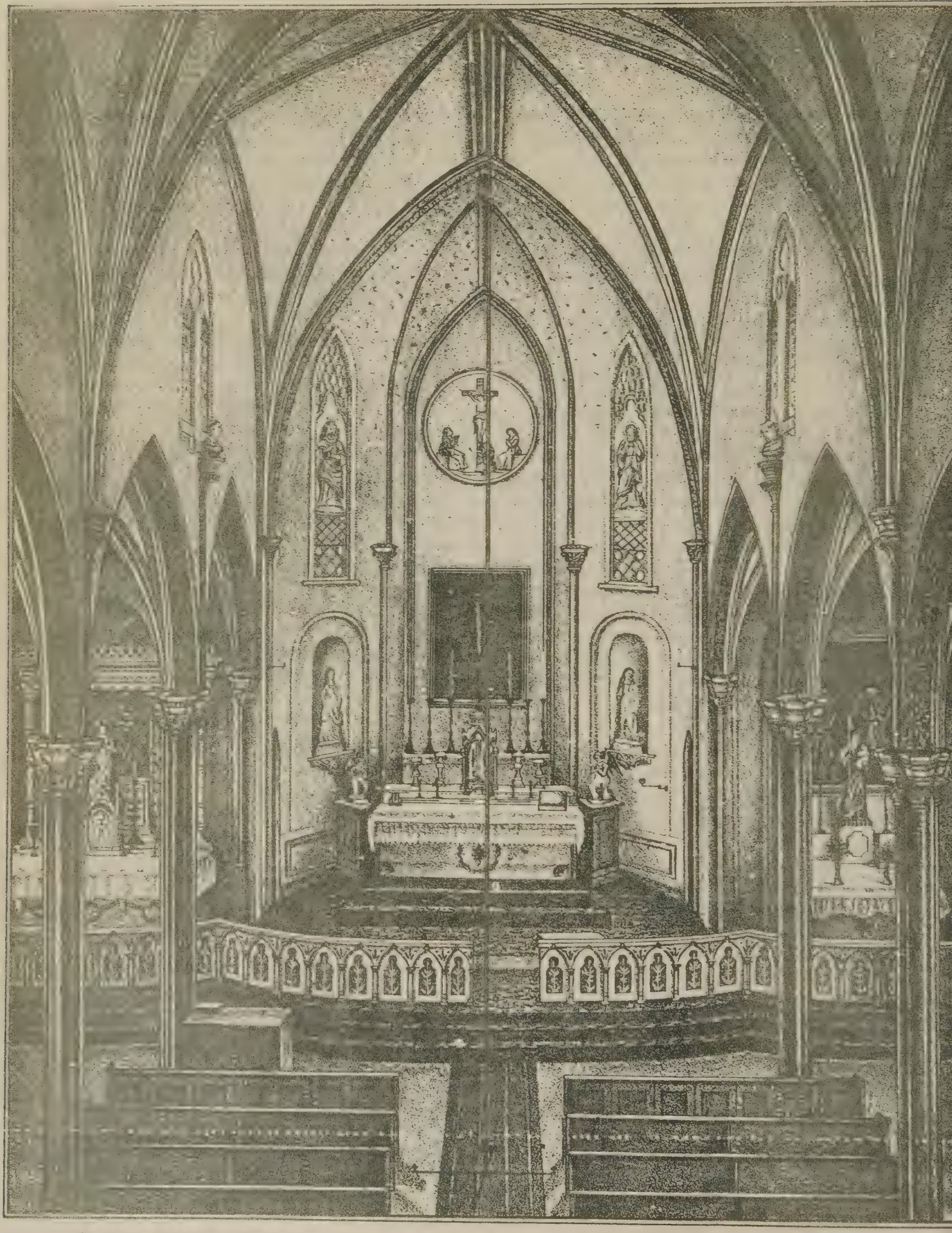
Andrew Hampton of our sketch came to Iowa in 1845, and entered eighty acres of land in Harrison Township, then returned to Indiana for four months, after which he returned to the Hawkeye State permanently. His early years were passed upon his father's farm, and he received a fair education in the district schools. After attaining to years of manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel M. Rich, on the 20th of May, 1847. Mrs. Hampton was born in Indiana Sept. 28, 1826, and was the daughter of Nathan and Mary (Crampton) Rich, natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia. Her father was born June 6, 1800, and died in the prime of life on the 24th of July, 1838. The mother, born Feb. 2, 1806, departed this life Oct. 11, 1833, in Indiana. They were the parents of five children, and the record is as follows: The eldest son, Samuel, lived to the age of manhood, and was married to Miss Deadem Emerson; Rachel M., the wife of our subject, was second in order of birth; Merrick died when five years old; Judith A., born Dec. 22, 1830, died at the age of twenty years; Susanna, now Mrs. W. B. Williams, lives in Richmond, Ind. It will be seen that the children of this family were deprived of both father and mother at an early age.

Of the union of Andrew Hampton and his wife, Rachel, there have been born six children, whose history we briefly sketch as follows: Abraham Lee married Miss Flora F. Lee, and both are deceased, his death occurring Nov. 26, 1878, and that of his wife two years before, on the 8th of September, 1876. This son was a practical printer and teacher of the public schools at Bonaparte. He founded the *Gentry County Chronicle* at Albany, Mo. After the death of his wife he merged the stock in the Brookfield *Gazette*, which he was soon obliged to abandon on account of failing health, and returned to his father's house, where his life soon terminated. He was highly esteemed for his upright character and honorable conduct in all the relations of life, and his death was felt to be an irreparable loss to the entire community. Appropriate resolutions were passed by the different lodges with which he was connected.

Though called home in man's early prime,
  In the springtime of life's brightest joy,
Thou hast gained a far lovelier clime,
  Ne'er ending bliss time cannot destroy.
Let us ever remember thee, then,
  As clothed in perennial youth,
In mansions not builded by men,
  But eternal and lasting as truth.

Mary D. Hampton became the wife of A. H. Jeffrey. Dorrence, born Jan. 22, 1853, died in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., Oct. 28, 1876. He was educated at Mt. Pleasant, was a bright and promising boy, and commenced teaching at the age of eighteen years. Two years later he entered the office of the Denison *Review*, in Crawford County, Iowa, where, after an apprenticeship of one year at the printer's trade, he obtained a situation in the *Sentinel* office at Iowa Falls, Hardin County, at journeyman's wages. He subsequently purchased a half interest in this office, which he sold in the spring of 1875, and removed to Jackson, Mo., and assumed control of the *Cash Book* which, under his management, became a journal of great influence and popularity, and was considered one of the leading papers of Southeastern Missouri. He was married at Iowa Falls to Miss Leah A. Jones, who still survives. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Samuel R. Hampton married Miss Flora Gill, of Cedar Township; Annie E. died at the age of seventeen months; the youngest child was named Anna D.

Andrew Hampton is the possessor of 182 acres of finely cultivated land, upon which he erected a handsome dwelling-house in 1873. His barns, outhouses and farming implements are of first-class description, and everything around the homestead indicates the exercise of a wise judgment and ample means. He has been a prominent man in his township since his first arrival here, having been Assessor and Justice of the Peace for four



INTERIOR VIEW, ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, FORT MADISON. FATHER DE CAILLY, PRIEST.

years, and has gained much distinction in the latter office, his decisions never being reversed by a higher court. He was a member of the Union League during the war, is Republican in politics, and a member in good standing of the Congregational Church, in which he was a teacher of the Sabbath-school for a number of years. Mrs. Hampton was reared in the Society of Friends, and adheres to her early faith.

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REV. FATHER LOUIS DeCAILLY is pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Ft. Madison, and is a prominent light in the church of his choice in Lee County, and in this section of the Hawkeye State. He is a gentleman of extensive reading, well educated, and has served faithfully and well the charge over which he has been appointed by his Bishop. Father DeCailly is a native of Lyons, France, born March 3, 1832, and resided in his native country until 1847. He then came to the United States, and proceeded at once westward, making his first location at Dubuque, Iowa. He had already been studying for the priesthood, and was ordained as priest in his native city three years thereafter by Right Rev. Franzonie, the exiled Archbishop of Turin.

The newly appointed priest at once returned to the United States, first visiting Iowa City, which was about the time of the passage of the bill for removing the capital of the State to Des Moines. Father DeCailly then went to Des Moines a little after New Year's, 1855. There he found but two Catholic families, but emigration was then rapidly increasing the population of the towns, and before long several families of the Catholic faith had arrived, so that in a few months Father DeCailly was enabled to purchase a small area of ground, which now constitutes the property of St. Ambrose Church in that city. For this he paid $600, and it has increased in value until it is now estimated to be worth $50,000. Father DeCailly remained in Des Moines but six months, and was then employed as a teacher in the Theological Seminary near Dubuque, where at that time the present Bishop Cosgrove was then a student. The seminary was discontinued, however, after a time, and Father DeCailly went to Northern Iowa, being placed in charge of nearly all the territory from McGregor north to the State line and west to Ft. Dodge. He was instrumental in the erection of at least five churches in that vicinity, both for English and Germans, and often engaged in carpenter work himself. Upon the present site of Forest City he baptised at one time thirty-two children, the people not having seen a priest for sixteen years. In 1858 he returned to Dubuque, and was appointed pastor of St. Anthony's Church at Davenport, where he officiated for six months, and was then located at St. Peter's, Keokuk, for ten years, in the meantime establishing schools and erecting buildings and accomplishing great good among his people.

In 1868, on account of failing health, Father DeCailly went to Ohio, and was appointed by Bishop S. H. Roscranz, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lancaster, Ohio. Six years afterward he was placed in charge of the large Catholic congregation of Newark, Ohio, and after ten years of hard labor he sought a smaller congregation in the State of his first choice. He then came to Iowa, in 1884, being most kindly held in remembrance by the citizens of Lee County. He was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Ft. Madison, and is held in the highest respect by not only the members of his parish, but the community at large. He is genial and kind hearted, and is interested in all movements tending to the welfare of the city and Lee County. He has become identified with the interests of this section, and was appointed Chaplain in 1885 for that year of the Tri-State Old Settlers' Association. The St. Joseph's Church at Ft. Madison has connected with it a parochial school numbering about 100 children, taught by the Sisters of Mary, and a lay teacher for large boys. A view of the interior of the church is shown in connection with this sketch.

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JUDGE J. M. LOVE, Judge of the United States Southern District Court, of Iowa, who first took up his residence at Keokuk in 1850, and who has constantly been identified with the best interests, not only of his county, but of the entire State since that time, is well and prominently known everywhere within its boundary. Judge Love was born in Virginia, March 4, 1819. His parents were John S. and Mary (Vermillion) Love, also natives of Virginia; the father was a mail contractor, and continued to reside in his native State until his death.

The subject of this notice remained at home and attended school until eighteen years of age. When thirteen years old he moved with his mother and the other children to Ohio, and in that State, after leaving school, he engaged in civil engineering. He followed that business about four years, and then going to Zanesville, Ohio, entered the law office of Judge Richard Stillwell, and under his instruction continued his studies until he graduated, in 1840. The young lawyer then went to Coshocton County, Ohio, and there hung out his shingle and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued with ordinary success until 1846. During that year he raised a company for the Mexican War. The company joined the 3d Ohio Regiment, under Col. Samuel R. Curtis, and our subject was elected Captain of the company and served in that capacity for two years. Returning from the field of conflict he, in 1848, again resumed the practice of his profession in Ohio, and there continued a resident until 1850.

During the year last named our subject, hoping to find broader fields for the display of his legal ability, and with an eye to financial success, left Ohio and came to seek a home west of the mighty Father of Waters. Arriving in this State he settled in Keokuk and immediately began the practice of law. He had constantly, ever since he was admitted to the bar, in 1840, been a hard student, and the consequence was that after he settled at Keokuk he soon became one of the leading members of the Lee County bar. In 1853 he was elected to the State Senate, and two years later, in 1855, was appointed Judge of the United States Court for the District of Iowa. Continuing in that position until the division in 1883, he then became Judge for the Southern District, comprising Council Bluffs and Des Moines.

Judge Love was married, in 1846, to Miss Mary Thomasson, and by this union had four children—William, George, Mary and Henry. Mrs. Love departed this life in 1861, and the Judge was a second time married, Miss Mary Millburn being the other contracting party. Of this latter union there have also been born four children—Milburn, Elizabeth, Sidney and James.

Politically Judge Love is a Democrat, but politics never interfere with him in the faithful discharge of his duties as a conscientious, straightforward and honorable gentleman, and one well versed in jurisprudence. It is said of Judge Love that when he gives a decision upon a question in controversy it is hardly necessary for the one against whom the decision may be given to ever take an appeal, for he is one of the most careful, as well as learned Judges in the State. This is not simply the assertion of a biographical writer, but can be substantiated by any who choose to examine the record of Judge Love's decisions since he has held the position of which he is now the incumbent.

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JOSIAH WHITE, deceased, was well known in this section of country as a philanthropist, and was the founder of White's Iowa Institute for Manual Labor, one of the best institutions ever devised for the benefit of homeless children. Our subject was a native of New Jersey, and was born at Mt. Holly, Burlington County, March 4, 1781. He was a direct descendant of Thomas White, of Cumberlandshire, England, whence his son, Christopher, and wife, Elizabeth, came to America in 1677, locating near Salem, N. J. These were the great-great-grandparents of our subject.

Josiah White was quite young when his father died, and he was left to the care of his mother, from whom he received careful home training, and who kept him at school almost continuously until he was fifteen years of age. He was then apprenticed to a hardware merchant in Philadelphia, and for his services was to receive $20 per year. He attended to his duties diligently, and in less than two years' time had the principal charge of the books. He had been trained to habits of industry and economy, and after he had begun to work for himself, saved what he could of his earnings, and at the age of twenty-one had accumulated sufficient means to commence business for himself. He purchased a stock of hardware, opened a store in Philadelphia, and there laid the basis for his future fortune.

In 1810 Mr. White purchased the water-power of the Schuylkill River at the falls, and constructed a dam and locks which were a vast improvement to the navigation of that river. He attempted to lease the power, but the custom so general now was then practically unknown in the United States, and there seemed to be a prejudice against it, so Mr. White erected a large mill for the manufacture of wire and a smaller one for that of nails. He was one of the first men who succeeded in introducing anthracite coal for general use, and was the foremost in building canals to open up the vast fields of coal and iron to the markets of the world. His biographer, Richard Richardson, says of him: "As the name of DeWitt Clinton stands prominent in New York in connection with the canal system of that State, so will the name of Josiah White stand conspicuous in the same direction in Pennsylvania."

Josiah White departed this life in Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1850. In his will he bequeathed $20,000 to found a school for manual labor in Indiana, which is now established and doing good work. It is located near Treaty, in Wabash County. This good and benevolent man also bequeathed a like sum to establish a similar institution in Iowa. This is also in active operation, and stands as a noble monument to one of the best men which the present age has produced. (See history of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute on another page in this volume).

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SAMUEL G. YOUNKIN, an honored pioneer of the Hawkeye State, is a prominent and successful farmer and stock-breeder, and occupies a fine homestead on section 4, Montrose Township. He came to the State of Iowa when it was in its infancy, and has marked its development and progress with gratified interest. He has also aided materially in the opening up of this section, having been one of its most energetic and enterprising settlers. His own early example of industry and economy not only stimulated his neighbors to their best exertions, but he has given cheerfully and liberally of his time and means for the encouragement of every good work and purpose whose object has been to advance the interests of his county and township. He has met with difficulties and discouragements like most other men, but has suffered nothing to move him from his purpose of becoming a man among men and a useful and worthy citizen. That he has succeeded in this is clearly indicated by the esteem in which he is held among his fellow-citizens.

The birthplace of our subject was Muskingum County, Ohio, where he first opened his eyes to the light Sept. 11, 1839. His parents were Joseph and Susan (Meek) Younkin, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. He remained at home during his childhood and youth, assisting in the duties around the homestead, and receiving a fair education in the common schools.

Our subject was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Curtis, Nov. 29, 1866. His bride was a native of Genesee County, Mich., and was born July 12, 1840. Her parents, Daniel and Emily (Woodford) Curtis, were natives of Vermont and New York respectively. Daniel Curtis was born in 1804, removed to Iowa in early manhood, and died in this State in 1859. His wife, Mrs. Emily Curtis, was born in 1806, came to Iowa with her husband, and departed this life also in November, 1859, within a few days of her husband's decease. The parental household consisted of the following children: George D., who married Miss Mary Wollfitt; Charles H., who chose for his life partner, Miss Mary Irvine; she died, and he subsequently married Miss Mary Rankin; Charlotte W. became the wife of Lewis Adams, who is deceased, and she contracted a second marriage with James Reed, and both are now deceased; the next child was Lucretia, now Mrs. Younkin.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Younkin have been born four children, as follows: Henry A., born Sept. 8, 1871, died March 16, 1872; Cora B. was born Oct. 5, 1876; Samuel C., Sept. 11, 1878, and Willia, March 28, 1880. The family homestead is one of the attractive spots of Lee County. Mr. Younkin is quite extensively engaged in the breeding of high-grade stock, consisting of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. He occupies a fine farm dwelling, has a good barn, and everything necessary for the convenient storing of grain, and the shelter of stock. The family are held in high respect in their community. In politics Mr. Younkin is strongly Republican, and has been honored with the various township offices. Mrs. Younkin is an earnest and active member of the Presbyterian Church. Her brother, Edward R. Curtis, married Miss Nancy Reed, and Reuben M., now deceased, was married to Miss Mary Bertz. He died Sept. 16, 1880, in Lee County.

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MRS. JOHANNA MANG, of Keokuk, is a native of the German Empire, and came with her parents to the United States in 1848. They proceeded directly to Iowa, and settled near Franklin, Jasper County, upon a farm, and the father followed agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1863.

The subject of this biography is a daughter of George and Caroline (Cramer) Cramer, whose household circle included three children, one of whom is deceased, and besides Mrs. Mang, there is a brother who is now residing in Wisconsin. Mrs. M. resided with her parents until she was nineteen years of age, and was then married to Jacob Kraft, a native of Germany, and son of John and Christina Kraft. They came to the United States in 1848, and at once proceeded westward, crossed the Mississippi, and settled in Keokuk, where they remained until his death, which occurred in 1881. The parental family consisted of six children, of whom Jacob was the youngest but one. He learned the boot-and-shoe trade, and followed this in Keokuk until his decease, which occurred in 1880, one year before the death of his father. Of this union there were born four children, three now living, viz.: Caroline, now Mrs. Belten, of Des Moines, who has two children—William and Johanna; George married Miss Milda Mentz, and they have one child, Alvin, and are residing in Keokuk; Lou is also a resident of Keokuk.

In due time after the death of her first husband, Mrs. Kraft contracted a second marriage, with Mr. Gus Mang, also a native of the Fatherland, who came to America in 1881, and is by trade a butcher. He is the proprietor of a saloon at No. 27 South Fourth street, Keokuk. Mrs. Mang owns and occupies a comfortable residence at No. 414 Johnson street.

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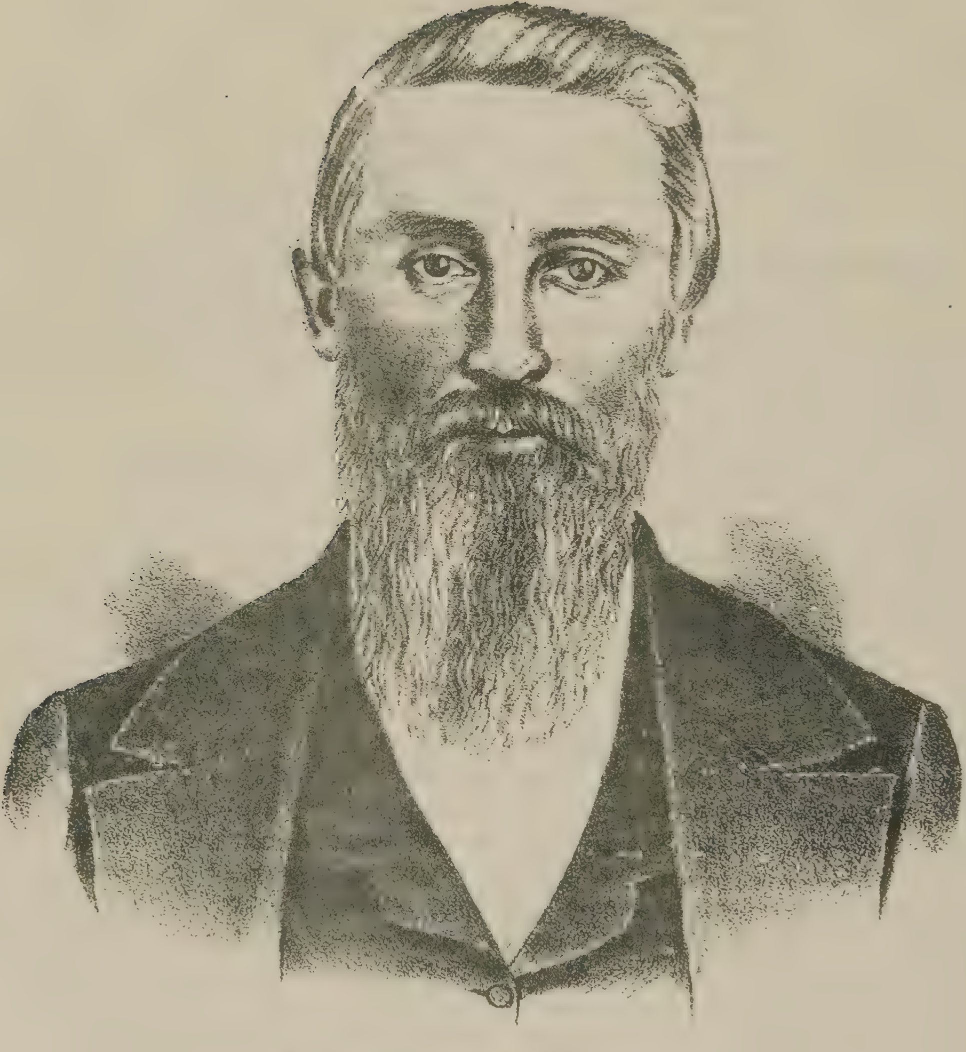
JUDGE JAMES B. HOWELL, founder of the *Gate City* of Keokuk, and one of the most prominent citizens known in the history of Iowa, was born near Morristown, N. J., July 4, 1816, and died in Keokuk, Lee County, on the morning of June 17, 1880. The public life of Judge Howell presented a bright example of integrity of purpose, sound judgment, and an upright and honorable course. He was one of the foremost men in kindling patriotism in the hearts of his fellow-men to preserve a Union, and was bitterly opposed to slavery in every form. He took an active part in political affairs during the late Rebellion, and cast the whole weight of his influence upon the side of union and liberty. His entire life, socially and politically, was a bright example of what may be accomplished by the influence of a spotless character and an upright life.

The father of our subject, Elias Howell, settled in Licking County, Ohio, in 1819, and became one of the most prominent and influential men in that county, being Sheriff in 1826, State Senator in 1830, and Representative to Congress in 1834. The boyhood of his son, James B., was spent upon the farm, but after the removal to Newark he attended the High School and afterward entered Miami University, from which he graduated in 1837, and selected the profession of law, and after studying two years was admitted to practice. He first located in Newark, but two years later, on account of failing health, determined to come to the Great West, with the hope that a change of climate would be beneficial. In 1841 he came into Iowa, and in due time became one of the Whig leaders of the Territory. He finally drifted from the practice



J. V. Church

of law into politics, and in 1845 purchased the *Des Moines Valley Whig*, which he transferred to Keokuk four years later and changed its name to *Gate City*, through which he endeavored to unite the elements of opposition to the pro-slavery party. He labored faithfully and unremittingly against opposition, and employed all his time and strength working for the right, and aided in the transformation of Iowa from a Democratic to an overwhelmingly Republican State. In 1870, his long and able services to the Republican cause were recognized by the Legislature of Iowa, which elected him to the United States Senate, and after the expiration of his term the President selected him as one of the three commissioners to examine and report upon claims for stores and supplies taken or furnished for the use of the army in insurrectionary districts. Judge Howell filled that place after successive re-appointments by Presidents Grant and Hayes, until the commission expired by limitation of law, on the 10th of March, 1880, a few months before the death of Judge Howell.

The marriage of James B. Howell and Miss Isabella Richards took place at Granville, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1842. After the birth of three children, Mrs. Isabella R. Howell departed this life in Keosauqua. Their daughter, Mary, who was the wife of Frank E. Wright, was a noble and intelligent lady, whose memory is still held sacred by a wide circle of friends in Keokuk and elsewhere. She died Dec. 23, 1874, not long after her husband. Her two children, James Howell and Lena Belle, were regarded by their grandfather, Judge Howell, with devoted tenderness and affection.

On the 23d of October, 1850, Judge Howell was married to his second wife, Miss Mary Ann Bowen, who still survives and mourns him. Of this union there were born—Jesse B., business manager of the *Gate City*; D. L., now a Lieutenant of the Regular Army; Frederick, and one daughter, Lida.

The following estimate of his character was written by one who knew him well:

"His life was strong and serviceable, yet through the greater part of it what he did gave little indication of his real power to do. Like all able men he was more than he ever did. He was a strong editor—the ablest in the State—yet he did not care all the time to prove it by his work, and men of far less ability could have challenged a rivalry of reputation with him in public estimation as a journalist. Devoted to his editorial work when in it, he was always more than a journalist. A political leader by native force, by acquirements and by sagacity, he cared nothing for the place of leader, and was often only the associate and ally of men and causes which he really led. He was ambitious and desired office, yet through all his active life, when the pinch came, he was constantly disposed to see in another rather than himself, the person he would force himself and his party to take. His devotion to the party he thought right was his dominant political impulse and ambition, and made himself abnegatory in his relations, not to party work, but to party rewards."

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JAMES V. CHURCH, who departed this life on the 12th of December, 1880, became a resident of the Hawkeye State in 1857, and lived here until his death. During a period of nearly thirty years passed within the environs of this county he built up for himself a reputation as an honest man and a good citizen, prompt to meet his obligations, and careful to cast his influence upon the side of truth and justice.

Mr. Church, a native of New England, was born among the hills of Berkshire County, Mass., in 1820. His parents were Arnold and Diantha (Pelton) Church, natives respectively of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The parental household included four children, one of whom died in infancy; Irene became the wife of William Hall, of San Francisco, Cal.; James V., of our sketch, was the eldest of the family, and never married; Nancy is the widow of Asher Miller, who was born in Connecticut in 1811, and followed farming pursuits; they were married in Hampden County, Mass., came to Illinois in 1858, settling in La Salle County, where they lived four years, and then, crossing the Mississippi came into Lee County, where Mr. Miller purchased 123 acres of land in Pleasant Ridge Township. They remained here until the death of Mr. M., which occurred in 1873. He left a wife and two children, James and William, who reside with their mother. Mrs. Miller, after the death of her husband, sold her homestead, and now resides on the estate of her deceased brother, the subject of this sketch. She is a most estimable lady, and is honored with the good-will and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances.

James V. Church was bred to farm life, and resided in his native State until the time of the California gold excitement, when he went to the Pacific Slope via the Isthmus, where he remained four years, meeting with fair success in his operations there. He then returned eastward, and settling in Iowa engaged in the loaning of money. Subsequently, by foreclosing a mortgage, he became possessor of a tract of land in Pleasant Ridge Township, to which he added by purchase until he became the possessor of nearly 600 acres. He was thrifty and energetic in his business life, a quiet, unobtrusive man, and greatly respected for his excellent personal character. In politics he was Republican, casting his vote thoughtfully and conscientiously, and is pleasantly remembered by those who knew him for his genial and kindly disposition, which was slow to anger, and careful in censuring the acts of men whose motives he could not fully understand.

The portrait of Mr. Church, shown on an accompanying page, will be at once recognized by the friends who valued him, as the features of the man who for so many years went in and out among the people of Pleasant Ridge as one of their most valued citizens.

* * *

FRANK J. SCHENK, Jr., of Keokuk, is prosperously engaged as a dealer in dry-goods and notions, having established his present business in 1886. He was formerly of the firm of Brinkman & Schenk. Our subject is a native of Keokuk, his birth having occurred on the 1st of May, 1858, and is the eldest son of F. J. and Louisa (Kamuf) Schenk, who became residents of the Gate City over thirty years ago and a sketch of whom will be found on the following page of this Album.

Our subject received his education in the Catholic schools of Keokuk, and began his mercantile life as a clerk for Thomas Gregg, with whom he remained eighteen months, and after occupying various positions with other firms, during which time he gained a valuable experience, he formed a partnership with F. Brinkman, which continued four years under the style of Brinkman and Schenk, and then our subject established his present prosperous and lucrative trade.

Mr. Schenk was married, July 10, 1884, to Miss Katie Spieng, of Keokuk, the daughter of Jacob Spieng, who was among the pioneer residents of the Gate City. Of this union there has been born one child, a daughter—Mamie. Mr. and Mrs. Schenk are members in good standing of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and number among their friends and associates the best people of the city.

* * *

ALBERT H. GARRETSON is a member of the firm of Garretson & Garretson, of Keokuk, attorneys at law and dealers in real estate. Our subject is a native of the Hawkeye State, and was born near Salem, Henry County, Sept. 19, 1847. His father, Joel C. Garretson, was one of the early pioneers of Henry County, who settled there in 1837, nine years before Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by occupation, and early in life removed from his native State to Highland County, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Goodson. Mrs. G. was a native of Ohio, and the daughter of George Goodson. Of this union there were born six children, all of whom are living.

Albert H. Garretson passed his boyhood on his father's farm, and entered upon his primary studies in the district school. After becoming sufficiently advanced he entered Whittier College at Salem, Iowa, and after a year's course returned to the farm and engaged with his father in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. Being ambitious and inclined to literary tastes he commenced the study of law in 1878, and afterward took a full course in the law department of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated in 1879. He then disposed of his interests on the farm, and opening a law office in Keokuk began the practice of his profession, being joined the year following by his brother, John G., and they have operated together since that time. They are wide-awake, enterprising men, and in addition to other interests are sole owners of the street sprinkling contracts in the city. Their real-estate transactions include abstracting and conveyancing, and they also buy and sell on their own account.

Albert H. Garretson was married in October, 1871, to Miss Emma L. Smith, of Henry County, Iowa. Of this union there were born four children, of whom Arthur G. and Earle died in infancy; those surviving are Henry H. and Daisy G. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. G. moved to the northern part of Lee County, where our subject engaged in farming and stock-raising. He finally became connected with the Grange movement, and was prominently identified with the order in this county. He is now Secretary and stockholder of the Keokuk Auction, a commission association of the city, banded together for mutual benefit and protection, and has been identified with the various movements of the city calculated to increase its standing and popularity among other important towns of this and other States.

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FRANK SCHENK, Sr., of Keokuk, is one of the pioneer shoemakers of the Gate City, and although advanced in years, still plies his knife and hammer with the diligence and energy which were characteristic of his earlier days. He is a native of the Empire of Germany, his birth occurring in Baden on the 9th of March, 1827, and received a good education in the schools of his native country. He also served his apprenticeship there, and worked as a "jour" for some years afterward. He then emigrated to the United States, reaching Keokuk in 1850. Five years later he was united in marriage, in St. Louis, Mo., with Miss Louisa Kamuf, who was of German nativity, and they became the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, seven of whom still survive.

Mr. Schenk has worked faithfully at his trade for a period of forty-two years, and during his long residence in the Gate City has established himself in the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He has been strictly upright and honorable in all his dealings, and has built up for himself an enviable record as an honest man and a good citizen. He and his family are devoted members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

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CAPT. SAMUEL SPEAKE, a resident of Nauvoo, but making his home mostly in Montrose Village, is one of the most skillful pilots of the Mississippi River, and has traversed the "Father of Waters" since 1854. At that time he entered upon his responsible duties as pilot through the rapids between Montrose and Keokuk, and four years later was placed in charge of a valuable raft which he floated from Stillwater to St. Louis. He worked for four months in the pineries of Minnesota, and was on the St. Croix Lake with Joseph Hall, the commander of a raft from Stillwater to New Boston Bay, where they were obliged to lay up on account of high water. In the year 1881 he purchased a one-third interest with R. S. Owen and others, in the packet steamers "Prescott" and "Park Bluff." The "Prescott" is one of the finest steamers on the Father of Waters, and Capt. Speake is considered one of the foremost pilots now following the rapids. He has been a thorough business man, owns property in Montrose and Nauvoo, and is a general favorite among river men, and among his fellow-citizens when he is on terra firma.

Capt. Speake is a native of Marion County, Ky., and the date of his birth was Oct. 29, 1829. When he was a lad of six years, his parents moved from Kentucky to Illinois, and he received a very limited education in the schools of the Prairie State, where he attended one week. He was a bright and ambitious boy, however, keenly observant of what was going on around him, and made the most of his opportunities. At the early age of eleven years he started out for himself and decided upon his future course, which was to follow the river. He was first engaged as cabin boy, and climbed up, step by step, to his present responsible position.

Nov. 27, 1860, Capt. Speake was united in marriage with Miss Minerva M. DeLisle, and of this union there are three children: Lucia A., who married William Worthington, of Lincoln, Neb.; Annie E. and Frank; the latter is a bright little boy of eight years.

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ABEL C. ROBERTS, M. D., editor of the Ft. Madison *Democrat*, is a native of the Empire State, born in Queensbury Township, Warren County, Jan. 15, 1830. His father, Jonathan Roberts, was a native of Columbia County, N. Y., and his grandfather, Philip Roberts, was a native of the same State, but born in Dutchess County, and removed with his parents to Columbia County before the Revolutionary War. He there grew to manhood, married, and reared his family there, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Jonathan Roberts, the father of our subject, removed to Warren County when a young man, and purchased a farm in Queensbury Township. He lived there until 1832, and then traded his land for a farm in Rensselaer County, upon which he remained some years, then returned to Columbia County and established himself upon his father's homestead. After a few years he was seized with a desire to see something of the western country. He first proceeded to Michigan, settling in Lenawee County in 1839. The trip was made via the Erie Canal to Buffalo, thence by lake to Toledo, and then by rail to Adrain, Mich. He purchased a farm in Lenawee County, established a home, and remained there until the close of his life. In early manhood he was married to Miss Melita Commins, a native of New York, born in Nassau, Rensselaer County. The parental family consisted of twelve children, all of whom grew to become men and women, the subject of our sketch being the fourth in order of birth. He assisted his father on the farm during the summer seasons and in the winters attended the public schools.

Dr. Roberts commenced the study of medicine in 1849, in the office of Dr. John Cadman, at Adrian, Mich. He then entered the medical department of the Michigan University, at Ann Harbor, from which he graduated in 1853, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at Otsego, Allegan County, remaining there until 1859. In the spring of that year he crossed the Mississippi and came to Ft. Madison, and has been continuously engaged in practice here since that time. He became editor of the *Plaindealer* that same year, and in 1862 was appointed Contract Surgeon at the United States Hospital at Keokuk, and held this position until 1863. In the spring of this year he received an appointment by the Governor of Missouri as Surgeon of the 21st Missouri Infantry, and went to the field with the regiment, remaining with them until 1866, through the various campaigns. He was present at the battles of Tupelo, Miss., the two days' fight at Nashville, the seige and capture of Mobile, and many other minor engagements, remaining with his regiment until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge.

At the close of his military career Dr. Roberts returned to Ft. Madison and resumed the practice of his profession. He was afflicted with rheumatism, which unfitted him for hard labor connected with his professional duties, and he accordingly entered the field of politics and was placed in nomination for Treasurer of Lee County. He was triumphantly elected and served in this capacity for six years. He has been editor of the Ft. Madison *Democrat* since the paper was first established, and has conducted his department in a highly creditable and successful manner. While Contract Surgeon at Keokuk, he delivered two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, his subject being the principles and practice of medicine. These lectures were considered of more than ordinary merit and very instructive.

Dr. Roberts has also been quite an extensive traveler. In 1880, on account of his health he crossed the ocean, and spent six months traveling through England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Two years later he made a trip around the world, starting from New York in the spring of 1882, and landing at San Francisco the following September, and during this trip saw many strange

Peter Klopfenstein

E. Klopfenstein

sights and encountered people from almost all parts of the world.

Abel C. Roberts and Miss Emily A. Cole were united in marriage March 29, 1853. Mrs. Roberts is a native of Seneca County, N. Y., where she was reared and received an excellent education. Of her marriage with our subject have been born three children—Frances C., Nelson C. and Edward M. The family occupy a fine residence in Ft. Madison, and are highly respected members of the community.

Dr. Roberts is a member in good standing of Claypole Lodge No. 13, K. of P., he is also connected with the K. T. and I. O. O. F. He is a prominent member of his profession, and belongs to the Keokuk Medical Society, the Rocky Mountain and the American Medical Associations.

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PETER KLOPFENSTEIN, deceased, late of Pleasant Ridge Township, during the period of nearly thirty years spent in this locality, was known as a valuable and highly respected citizen. He became the owner of a fine farm estate on section 13, comprising 370 acres, the larger part of which is improved and under a good state of cultivation. It is provided with two farm dwellings and all the necessary barns and out-buildings for the storing of grain and the shelter of stock and farm machinery. The accumulations of Mr. K. were the result of his own energy and industry, and as a man and citizen he occupied a prominent place among the leading residents of Lee County.

On the 30th day of December, 1886, Mr. Klopfenstein met with an accident in Burlington, Iowa, being thrown from the railroad track by an engine on the C., B. & Q. R. R., and suffered injuries from which he died on the 2d of January, 1887, aged sixty-five years, six months and twenty-seven days. He was a native of "fair France," and was born in the Province of Alsaac, June 5, 1821. He was the son of Christian and Barbara Klopfenstein, and was deprived of a father's care when a little lad of six years old. Five years afterward the mother, accompanied by the subject of this sketch and an only daughter, Mary, emigrated to the United States and settled in Wayne County, Ohio. Eleven years afterward they came to Iowa, and established a home in Jefferson County, where the life of the mother terminated in 1867, at the age of seventy-two years. Mary, the only sister of our subject, became the wife of Joseph Roth, and is now deceased. Another son, Nicholas, came to the United States two years after the arrival of those above mentioned, and is now a resident of Washington Territory.

The subject of this biography came to Iowa with his mother and sister, but subsequently returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1846, and was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Baughman, of Wayne County. Mrs. K. was born Dec. 15, 1823, and is the daughter of David and Anna (Garber) Baughman, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. K. and his wife came to Iowa in 1850, settling first in Jefferson County, where they remained for five years. They then came into Lee County, locating near West Point, and soon afterward Mr. Klopfenstein purchased 240 acres of the present homestead, upon which they settled and have since remained. Very little of the land was improved at that time, but with characteristic industry and energy Mr. K. set himself to work to increase the value of his possessions. He was prospered in his undertakings, and subsequently added 130 acres to his first purchase, and it now constitutes one of the finest farms in the Hawkeye State.

Mr. and Mrs. K. became the parents of eight children, three of whom, two sons and one daughter, died in infancy. The five remaining are Anna, the wife of William Plank, of Davis County; David, of Denmark Township; Jonathan, of Pleasant Ridge Township; Katie is the wife of Joseph Melcher, of Burlington, Iowa, and Lizzie M., at home.

Mr. K. became prominent in the counsels of his fellow-townsmen, relating to matters of public interest, and occupied the office of Township Trustee for two years. Religiously he was a Mennonite, and in politics affiliated with the Democratic party.

In the portrait of Mr. Klopfenstein, which is shown in connection with this sketch, the artist has striven to faithfully copy the lines of a face so long familiar to a large number of the residents of Lee County, as that of a man universally esteemed for his strong and upright character, and the intelligence which constituted him a valued member of the community. As an appropriate accompanying portrait, that of his wife is also presented, she who remained his faithful and affectionate companion until they were separated by death.

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REV. ROBERT C. McILWAIN, Rector of St. John's Church, Keokuk, is one of the oldest resident ministers of the city, and is widely and favorably known among the cultured people of Lee County. He possesses fine abilities, is of commanding presence and noble bearing, and both mentally and physically is one of the brightest ornaments of the clerical profession in the West.

Mr. McIlwain is a native of New York, and was born in Delaware County in January, 1844. In early years he was destined for the ministry, being carefully educated to this end, and took a full course at Harvard College and also at the General Theological Seminary of New York City. His first charge was over Trinity Church at Woodbridge, N. J., where he remained two years, and in May, 1871, came to Keokuk as pastor of St. John's. The average term of his predecessors at this point had been about two years, and when Mr. McIlwain took charge of the congregation the building was very much dilapidated and the society depressed by frequent disappointments and failures. Under his ministrations both the society and the building soon began to improve. The old church was renovated and enlarged, a new organ put in, and many other improvements instituted. The society soon began to increase in numbers, and the refinement and culture of the city found this a pleasant resort for an intellectual feast. The Mission of the Holy Cross was soon established, and has grown into an independent parish. In addition to other labors in the city Mr. McIlwain has held occasional services at Montrose, Ft. Madison and Canton, Mo., and in all ways has distinguished himself by his industry, self-sacrifice and talents.

The parochial residence is an unpretentious, one-story building, comfortable, but by no means elegant, and valued at the modest sum of $250. It is situated on an alley behind two churches, with an inspiring outlook toward the sky. The rector has spent only two nights in Keokuk outside of his residence, having a remarkable affection for his home. He is warmly attached to his humble wigwam, and during the last sixteen years of his life has never had occasion to ask for a cent of salary, which proves in how high an estimation he is held by his parishioners. His frugality and economy have enabled him to secure a competency, and he has given cheerfully of his means to all worthy enterprises in connection with religious matters and those which are calculated to be of material benefit to society at large.

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WILLIAM H. KRETSINGER, Vice President and manager of the Iowa Farming Implement Company, was an early settler of Ft. Madison, and has been largely identified with the business interests of Lee County since his first arrival in this section of the country. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary business ability, genial and social in his disposition, and is one of the most valued citizens of Ft. Madison and vicinity.

The subject of our sketch is a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., born in the town of Fairfield, July 10, 1816. His father, George Kretsinger, was a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., and his grandfather, Jacob Kretsinger, who was born in Germany, was of pure German ancestry, and emigrated to America when a young man, making his first location in Schoharie County. He first engaged in agricultural pursuits, and later in trade. He spent the last years of his life in Herkimer County.

George Kretsinger, the father of our subject, went from his native county to Albany, and became a clerk there in a dry-goods store. After a time he removed to Fairfield, Herkimer County, where he established a home, and remained there the remainder of his life. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Waterman, a native of the State of Connecticut, and daughter of Gladding Waterman, who was also a native of Connecticut. Her parents' family consisted of five children, two of whom died in early youth.

The subject of our sketch is the only living member of his family. He received his early education in the district schools, and afterward took a course at Fairfield Academy. After leaving school he became engaged in mercantile pursuits at Fairfield, and was afterward occupied in the manufacture of farming implements at Clayville, Oneida Co., N. Y., and was thus employed for about seven years. He then decided to seek a location in the great West for the scenes of his future operations, and went to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in the sale of farming implements and other heavy hardware until 1871. He then came to Ft. Madison, and engaged in the manufacture of farming implements as a member of the firm of Soule, Kretsinger & Co.

In 1874 Mr. Kretsinger organized the Iowa Farming Implement Company, and was appointed its Superintendent. He is now Vice President and manager of the whole concern. The works give employment to 160 men, and they manufacture hay-forks, rakes, hoes, cradles, snaths, etc. The shops are furnished with all modern machinery, several of which are the invention of the firm. They have instituted great improvements in farm machinery, and their patterns are very popular and have been largely adopted by other manufacturers.

Mr. Kretsinger was first married to Miss Adelia Sherwood, a native of Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y. She bore him two sons, George and Fred, and passed away to join her friends upon the other shore. The second union of our subject was with Miss Martha Ramsdell, a native of Oswego County, N. Y., and this union has been blest by the birth of a daughter, M. Adelia.

Politically Mr. K. is strongly Republican and uniformly votes with that party. He is a man highly esteemed in his community, and has added materially to the industrial interests of the county. He occupies a pleasant home and the family are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. K. has identified himself with the interests of Lee County, and has contributed liberally and cheerfully to every measure calculated to advance the interests of his community, morally, socially or educationally.

* * *

MORTON BUCK, a wealthy and influential farmer of Green Bay Township, is one of the most extensive landed proprietors of this section, being the owner of 400 acres of land on sections 19, 20 and 24. He came to the Hawkeye State when it was in its infancy, and has watched with the deepest interest its growth and development, aiding materially in the building up of his township and county.

Mr. Buck was born in Seneca County, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1806. His parents were William S. and Berrentha (York) Buck, natives of Connecticut, where they were reared and married, and from which they afterward removed, first to Pennsylvania, then to New York, and subsequently to Hamilton County, Ohio. In this latter State they were the occupants of the farm of Gen. Harrison for nearly five years, in the meantime carrying on a dairy. William Buck afterward purchased a farm on the Big Miami River, in the western part of Ohio, and remained there for sixteen years. He then moved into Indiana, and located in Switzerland County, where his life terminated, in 1843, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. He was drafted to help capture Lord Cornwallis and his army near the close of the Revolutionary War, but owing to an accident could not go. He was a man of fine intelligence and decided views, and took an active part in education and politics, affiliating with the Whig party. The wife and mother departed this life in Hamilton County, Ohio, at the age of sixty-five years. Their household consisted of eleven sons and two daughters, three sons and one daughter now living.

The subject of this history was a lad of twelve years old when his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio. He went with them to Indiana, and in early manhood, Jan. 26, 1832, was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca A. Johnson, a native of his own township and county, viz., Ulysses Township, Seneca Co., Ind., and was born Feb. 6, 1812. Her parents were from New Jersey; her father, John Johnson, carrying on farming, and also working as a carpenter. The maiden name of her mother was Mary A. Gifford. Shortly after their marriage they removed to and located in Switzerland County, Ind., where they remained for about sixteen years. Mrs. Buck was reared at home, and remained with her parents until her marriage. By her union with our subject she became the mother of nine children, three of whom are deceased, viz., Warren M., Ophelia and Huldah. The living are: Amos, Cymantha E., Weltha A., Adelbert H., Halsey J. and Emma J.

Upon leaving Indiana, Mr. Buck, accompanied by his family, took passage on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and landed at Keokuk, March 23, 1848, and made a crop about two miles west of Montrose. He located upon the present homestead Dec. 2, 1848. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the improvement and cultivation of his farm, has been successful in his undertakings, and has accumulated a good property. He has been a prominent man in the community since first coming here, his rare qualities and spirit of enterprise stamping him at once as fitted for a leader among his fellows. He has held many of the local offices of the township, and taken a prominent part in the deliberations of her citizens in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. During the existence of the Whig party he was its firm adherent, and cast his first vote for John Q. Adams as President. Upon the organization of the Republican party he cheerfully endorsed its principles, and since that time has uniformly cast his vote for its candidates. During the war he was a strong Union man. In religious belief the family are Universalists.

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DANIEL McCONN, one of the honored pioneers of Ft. Madison, is one of its most prominent citizens, and has been largely identified with the business interests of the city. His name is familiar all over Lee County, and he is one of the landmarks of the Hawkeye State, coming here at a time when the country was but thinly settled, and assisting, with others, in marking out a path for the advance of a later civilization.

Mr. McConn is a native of Ireland, and possesses all the sturdy and generous attributes of the sons of Erin. He was born in County Down, in January, 1813. His parents were Neal and Ellen McCoun, and he remained with them until a lad of twelve years old, when he set sail for America in company with his uncle, the latter having command of the vessel in which they sailed. They landed at New York City, where our young emigrant made but a short stop, and then boarding the same vessel proceeded to Norfolk, Va., where they loaded with cotton and proceeded to Bremen. He followed the sea for three years, and then went to Baltimore, Md., stopping there with his brother, who was a large mill-owner and dealer in flour.

Daniel McConn remained in Baltimore for the following twelve years, then proceeded to New Orleans, and engaged in boating on the Mississippi River. He followed the river between St. Louis and New Orleans until the fall of 1836, when he was stricken down with yellow fever, from which he did not fully recover until the following spring. He then followed the advice of his physician and came up the river, his first location being at Galena. At this place there was then a hotel which was nothing more than a double log cabin. He stopped here a few days, but not being entirely pleased with the outlook, returned to St. Louis. On his way there he met a land-owner of Ft. Madison, who induced him to return with him to that town.

In May of that same year, Mr. McConn purchased a stock of merchandise, and opened a store in Ft. Madison, building up a business which continued thereafter for the space of twenty years. He was greatly prospered in his undertakings, his genial and obliging manner and straightforward transactions securing him hosts of friends and patrons. His business rapidly increased, and in due time he erected a large warehouse and purchased grain, pork, and other country produce, shipping them to St. Louis and New York. He was thus continually engaged until 1878, and then retired from active

F. T. Hughes

business, having secured a competency. He is the owner of a fine farm one mile from the town, which is carried on by a tenant.

Daniel McConn and Miss Caroline Naomi Cattermole were married in 1843. Mrs. McConn was a native of London, England, and from excellent early training and natural habits and disposition, was well calculated to become the partner of such a man as our subject. After being the faithful companion of her husband for the space of thirty-three years, she departed this life in March, 1876, deeply lamented by her family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Their family consisted of the following: Laura is the wife of A. G. Adams, and they live in Burlington, Iowa; Henry D. is Cashier of the German-American Bank of Ft. Madison (see sketch in another part of this work); Richard is a resident of Leon, this State; Lizzie married Mr. J. R. Flannigan, and lives in Ft. Madison; John D. is in Kansas, and Hugh is in Topeka, the same State.

Mr. McConn is not connected in membership with any church, but has all his lifetime endeavored to follow the precepts of the Golden Rule, and to do unto men as he would have them do unto him. His form is a familiar one upon the streets of Ft. Madison, and he enjoys the highest confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Although strongly Democratic in politics, he always votes for the best men, regardless of party.

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FELIX T. HUGHES, attorney at law, Keokuk, is a native of Illinois, and was born in St. Clair County, Nov. 10, 1838. His father, Joshua W. Hughes, is a native of Virginia, a blacksmith and farmer by occupation, and resides in Scotland County, Mo., aged seventy-nine years. In early manhood Joshua W. Hughes was united in marriage with Miss Martha Askins, a native of Kentucky. She has been the faithful companion of her husband for over fifty years, and is still living, aged seventy-eight years. The parental family consisted of five children, of whom the record is as follows. William, who is a farmer of Indianola, Iowa; John, who is carrying on agricultural pursuits in Scotland County, Mo.; the third son was F. T., our subject; Joshua, an attorney at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Martha, the only daughter, resides with her parents.

The early life of the subject of our sketch was passed upon the farm and in attendance upon the common schools. He also took a course at the Academy of Troy, Iowa, and for several years afterward studiously employed his time in the reading of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Lancaster, Mo., where he remained thirteen years. He then came to Keokuk, and after a time became associated with William T. Rankin, of that city, and they have since operated under the firm name of Hughes & Rankin.

Mr. Hughes is one of the prominent members of the profession in Lee County. He has been the attorney of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company since the time of the building of their road, in 1871, and also during the time it was operated by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, under lease. He is now the President and General Counsel of the same road, under its new name, the Keokuk & Western. Although making railroad law a specialty, Mr. Hughes has also followed the general practice of his profession, and occupies a worthy position among his legal compeers in this State. He has a clear head for business, and as an advocate and counselor ably represents the claims of his patrons.

The marriage of Felix T. Hughes and Miss Jean A. Summerlin was celebrated in the city of Memphis, Tenn, Aug. 1, 1865. They have four children living—Greta, Howard R., Rupert R. and Felix H.

Politically Mr. Hughes affiliates with the Republican party; he was one of the Greeley electors for the State of Missouri, in 1872. He has been deeply interested in educational matters, and served for four years as Superintendent of public schools for Schuyler County, Mo. He is a liberal-minded citizen, and has generously contributed of his influence and means to encourage every work and purpose calculated for the growth and advancement of his city and county. At his present residence, No. 312 North Fifth street, he, with his family, is enjoying the comforts of life, and the confidence of his townsmen and the people among whom he has built up a valuable practice in Lee County.

As a representative member of the legal profession of Lee County, the publishers of this ALBUM take pleasure in presenting the portrait of Mr. Hughes in this work.

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HON. HORACE WASHBURN. The subject of this biography is one of the honored old settlers of Des Moines Township, where he has carried on farming successfully for the last thirty-five years, and is consequently one of the familiar landmarks in this section of the Hawkeye State. He is an extensive land-owner, having at the time of coming here purchased 900 acres, which was then wild and unbroken. He has since that time been actively engaged in its cultivation and improvement, and now has 360 acres of the finest land in this part of the country, the larger part of which is under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Washburn is a native of Canada West, and was born in Leeds County, April 13, 1815. His father, Ebenezer Washburn, was a native of Vermont, and came of an old family who were prominent in the early politics of the United States. His father took him to Canada when a boy, and he remained there until he was married to Miss Hannah Sexton, also a native of Vermont, of German descent and New England parentage. They remained three years in Canada after their marriage, and until after the birth of their son, our subject, when they came back to the United States, crossed the Mississippi, and settled in Lee County, Iowa, where the decease of the father occurred in Des Moines Township. The mother died in 1845. They were most excellent and worthy people, and highly respected wherever they made their home.

Horace Washburn came into Iowa in 1842, making his first location in Charleston Township, this county, but shortly thereafter removed into Des Moines Township, which he has since made his home. He had received careful training from his excellent parents and had acquired habits of industry and economy, and after coming here set himself industriously to work to establish a home and to become a man among men. His efforts, especially as regards the latter, were attended with success. One of his first ventures was the erection of a sawmill, with a grist attachment. This he had operated only a short time when it was destroyed by fire, and involved great loss to Mr. W. He soon, however, recovered from this disaster, and then turned his attention to the pursuit of agriculture, in which he has been fairly successful.

Mr. Washburn was married at Nauvoo, Ill., to Miss Caroline Mott, a native of the Dominion, and of the same county as himself. She remained with her parents until she became a young woman, and came with them to Iowa. She became the mother of six children, four of whom survive—Lydia, George, Martha and Horace M.; the deceased are Tabor, and an infant unnamed. The faithful wife and mother departed this life at her home in this township, in about 1856, on the 10th of March. Mr. Washburn's second marriage was solemnized with Miss Lydia A. Hutchinson, a native of Ohio, and of this union have been born six children—Caroline, Sarah, Esther, Harry, Clara and Maria; one is deceased.

In politics Mr. Washburn was formerly a Republican, but considered that he had reason to change his views, and now casts his vote with the Democratic party. He has represented his county in the State Legislature for one term, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. The family occupy a fine homestead, everything in and around it giving evidence of taste, culture and ample means. Mr. Washburn is a striking example of what a young man with strong hands and habits of industry may accomplish. He has been mainly self-educated, and has made the most of his opportunities in life. All honor is due him for what he has accomplished, and for surmounting difficulties which would have dismayed many a man with less courage and determination.

* * *

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, a prosperous merchant of Primrose Village, in Harrison Township, has been a resident of this section for over twenty years, and in that time has built up for himself an enviable reputation as a good citizen and a practical business man. His stock consists of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, and everything pertaining to a general dry-goods and grocery store. He also deals largely in country produce, and has built up a prosperous trade and secured a large circle of friends and patrons.

Mr. Williamson is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Coshocton County, May 18, 1833. He is the son of John and Margaret (Cunningham) Williamson, natives respectively of Counties Antrim and Donegal, Ireland. They came to the United States when young people, and were married in Pennsylvania. John Williamson met his death by drowning, while crossing Sugar Creek, in a lumber wagon. There also perished with him at the same time, two of his nephews. The wife and mother still survives, and is living in Harrison Township. The parental household included thirteen children, as follows: Sarah J., Frank, William of our sketch, Nancy, John, Mathew, Ebenezer, Samuel, Joseph, James, Margaret, David and Lewis. Ten of these are still living.

Mr. Williamson of our sketch was married in Lee County, Aug. 5, 1873, to Miss Hattie Stinson. She was born in Linn County, Iowa, in 1854, and is the daughter of Robert Stinson, a native of New York State, who died in 1878. Of this union there has been born one child, William.

Mr. Williamson came to Iowa in 1864, and located in Lee County. Nine years later he removed to Primrose, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in company with Mr. Leazer. He subsequently purchased the interest of his partner, and has been sole proprietor since that time. They started with a capital of $1,800, and Mr. Williamson now carries a stock valued at $3,000. He is Republican in politics, and in all respects is fulfilling the duties of a good citizen.

* * *

CHARLES A. WARWICK, a proprietor of the Keokuk *Democrat*, and business manager of the firm of Warwick & Ransom, successors to Madden, Eichorn & Bechtold, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, and came to the Hawkeye State in 1855. His birth occurred on the 25th of November, 1852, his parents being A. S. and Sarah (Smith) Warwick, who settled in New Boston, Lee County.

The subject of this biography was but a child three years of age when he came with his parents to Lee County. His boyhood was passed on a farm and in attendance at the public schools, and when fifteen years old he went to Des Moines, and was employed in a grocery store for four years. He then returned to Ft. Madison, where he became shipping clerk for the prison contractors, which position he also occupied for four years. In May, 1875, he came to Keokuk, and was employed by the *Gate City* office as traveling and city solicitor, being thus occupied for a few years, and then became city editor, and later took the responsible post of business manager. On Aug. 1, 1886, he retired from the *Gate City* and purchased his present business. Under his judicious management the paper has become one of the leading journals of this section of the State.

The marriage of Charles A. Warwick and Miss Eva M. Stranahan was celebrated in Louisville, Ky., on the 5th of September, 1879. Of this union there were born two daughters—Virginia E. and Alice M. The affectionate wife and mother departed this life three short years after her marriage, her death occuring on the 23d of May, 1882.

Mr. Warwick, both socially and as a business man, is held in high esteem in the community. He is a Republican in politics, and a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F.

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HON. CONRAD SCHWEER, a successful and influential farmer of Harrison Township, is the possessor of a fine homestead located on section 27. He came here with his parents at an early day, and by the exercise of industry and perseverance, coupled with a worthy ambition to excel, has accumulated a fine property, and occupies an enviable position as one of the leading men of this locality. He is a representative of that valuable German element which has assisted so materially in the development of the Hawkeye State, and which comprises a large proportion of its most valued citizens.

The subject of this history is the son of Christopher and Dora (Hartman) Schweer, both natives of the German Empire, who emigrated to America in 1839, landing at New Orleans on the 4th of March. The ocean voyage occupied eleven weeks and three days, and they were five weeks on the journey from New Orleans to Alexandria, Mo. From there they proceeded to what was then the Territory of Iowa, and coming into Lee County made their first location in Harrison Township. Christopher Schweer, in his own country, was a skilled artisan, a worker in fine ivory, but after coming to this section, there being no demand for the products of his handiwork, he became engaged in farming pursuits, which he followed until the close of his life. His death occurred on the 7th of August, 1886, on the homestead where he first located, and where the mother of his children folded her hands for her final rest twenty-four years before, after having been a loving wife, a faithful companion and friend.

The parental family of our subject consisted of seven children, of whom Conrad is the only surviving member. He had obtained a liberal education in his native country after an uninterrupted course of seven years' study, and after coming to the United States set himself industriously at the task of acquiring the same proficiency in the English language. In this he made remarkable progress. He was fond of his books, and only spent his time over such works as were beneficial and instructive, and the result is that he is possessed of an excellent fund of knowledge, which has rendered him one of the most intelligent men in his locality.

At the age of twenty-eight years, Conrad Schweer was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Klinder, their union taking place on the 24th of June, 1852. Mrs. S. was a native of the same country as her husband, and came to America in 1849, at the age of nineteen years. After remaining the faithful companion of her husband for twenty-six years, she departed this life, leaving eight children, of whom six are now living. Charles married Miss Kate Leisy; Mary became the wife of F. Vornkahl; she was the mother of four children, and is now deceased; Louis married Miss Emma Leisy; Martha became the wife of Adolphe Leisy; Sophia is now Mrs. Scheuerman; Christopher is unmarried, as is also Conrad, the youngest child.

Mr. Schweer has performed a father's first and best duty toward his children in giving them all a liberal education, both in German and English. The homestead is one of the finest in the county, and besides a beautiful farm dwelling, comprises 760 acres of valuable land. Attached to it are good barns and outhouses, costly farm machinery, and all the implements for carrying on agriculture after the most modern and approved methods.

Mr. Schweer has represented the people of Lee County in the Iowa Legislature, being a member of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He is a Democrat in politics and a prominent member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he has served as Trustee for a number of years. As will be seen, his life has been a remarkably busy one, and in addition to his ordinary agricultural pursuits, he is extensively engaged in the breeding of high-grade Short-horn cattle, his herd containing some of the finest animals to be found in the Hawkeye State. As a farmer he has no superior, and as a factor in the industrial interests of this section, he occupies a position which could scarcely be filled by any other man.

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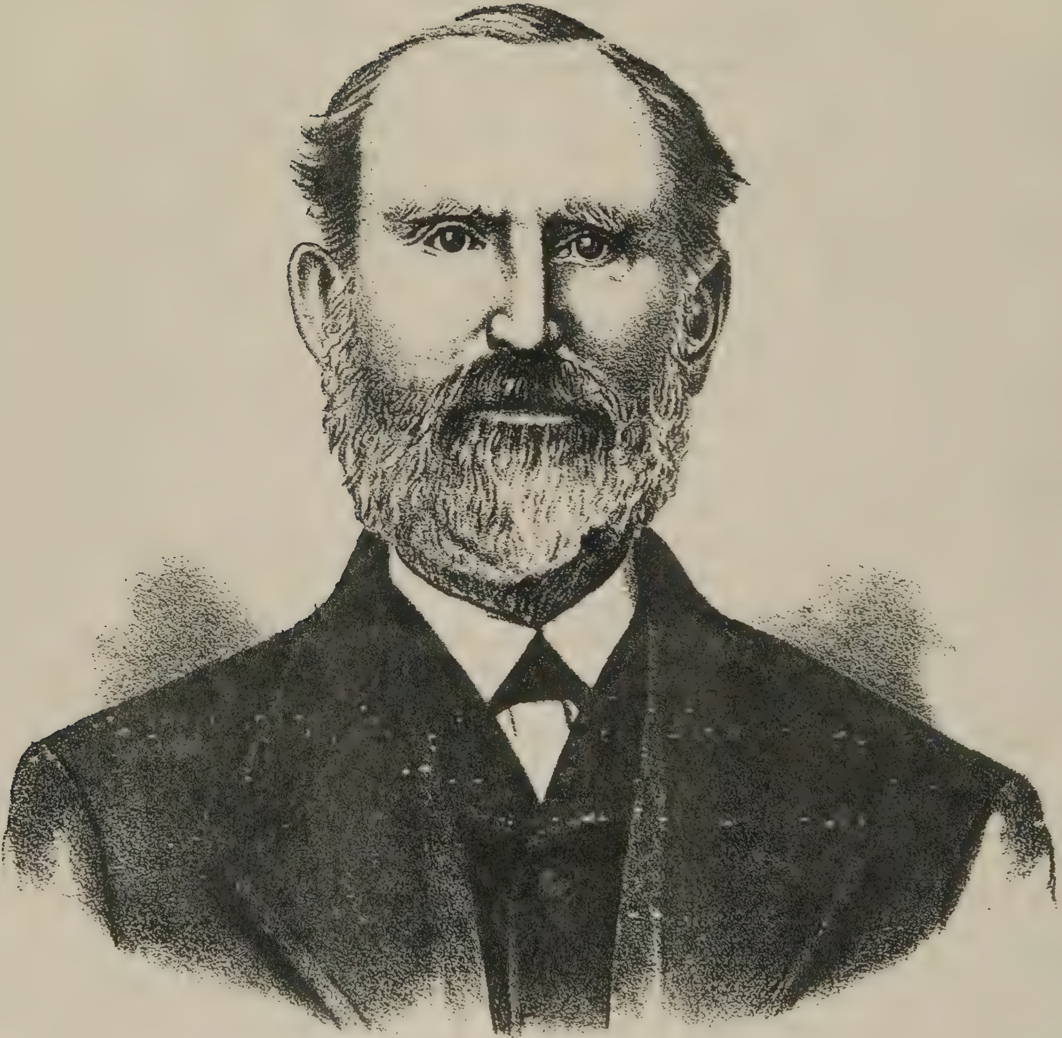
JACOB RENWALD, Postmaster of Summitville, in Montrose Township, is a large property owner, and is carrying on a general merchandising business. His stock in trade consists of dry goods, groceries and provisions, hardware, boots and shoes, etc., and he is doing a thriving and prosperous business. The history of Mr. Renwald is replete with interesting details. He is a man of culture and education, an extensive reader, and a lover of the fine arts.

Mr. Renwald is a native of Germany, born in Baden in 1831, and came to America when a young man, with his mother, in 1853, his father having departed this life ten years previously, on the 17th of May, 1843. John Renwald, the father of our subject, was born April 5, 1797, and in early man-



Isaac Vanausdall

hood was united in marriage with Miss Barbara Shaffer, who was a native of Germany. Their wedding occurred in 1822, and they became the parents of five children, three only of whom lived to maturity, two dying in infancy. Arbogast, born July 21, 1823, died Aug. 10, 1875; John was born Dec. 27, 1827.

Jacob Renwald, the subject of this biography, eleven years after his arrival in this country, took to himself a life partner in the person of Miss Elizabeth Sibert, their marriage occurring July 19, 1864. Mrs. Renwald was born on the banks of the River Rhine, in Rhenish Prussia, Feb. 12, 1843, and is the daughter of John and Catharine (Neubauer) Sibert, both natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States, making their first location in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the mother departed this life in 1856. Mr. Sibert afterward removed to Iowa, and died at Keokuk in 1867. Their family consisted of three children: Catharine became the wife of George Appelbaum, of this county, and died in 1885; Belzer was a soldier in the late war, and was never heard from afterward; Elizabeth is the wife of our subject.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Renwald have been born thirteen children, as follows: Charles F., May 19, 1865; Catharine A., May 9, 1866; Theodore F., Sept. 11, 1867; John H., Jan. 31, 1869; George W., June 4, 1870; Louisa M., Feb. 23, 1872; Mary E., May 13, 1873; Annie E., Aug. 3, 1874; Jacob A., May 11, 1876; Edward J., March 19, 1878; Elizabeth L., July 25, 1879; Paulina F., Sept. 29, 1880; Helena F., Aug. 27, 1883.

Mr. Renwald received careful home training and a fine education in the schools of Aufenburg and Freiburg, in Baden, attending continuously for eight years. After this he took up the study of medicine, but abandoned it after about three months' reading. After coming to the United States he crossed the Mississippi and located in Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in the hotel business for two years. About this time came on the financial crisis all over the country, when many men failed, and "hard times" set in in good earnest. Mr. Renwald found himself at "bed rock," but in 1857 he purchased a stock of goods, went to Summitville and engaged in trade. He soon had a prosperous business established. For some time after coming here he had hoped and expected to be able to return to the Fatherland and resume the study of medicine, but as time progressed it seemed best to abandon this idea, and instead of being a professional man, he is one of the foremost merchants of Montrose Township. His gentlemanly bearing and courteous demeanor toward those with whom he comes in contact has won for him a large circle of patrons and friends, and he is rapidly accumulating a handsome competency. He is already the possessor of valuable village property, and has a fine farm of 180 acres. Upon this is a choice vineyard, the fruit of which yields him a handsome income.

Mr. Renwald received his commission as Postmaster in 1864, and has held the office since that time, being as far as is known, the oldest Postmaster in Lee County. He was appointed Notary Public in 1877, which office he still holds. He has been interested in every question calculated to benefit his county and community, and has especially encouraged the advancement of educational interests, having served on the School Board for a number of years. Religiously he is loyal to the Catholic faith of his fathers, and in politics uniformly and conscientiously casts his vote with the Republican party.

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ISAAC VAN AUSDALL, of Jackson Township, is one of the extensive landed proprietors of Lee County, and the possessor of 477 acres on sections 2 and 35, in Jackson Township. He has been a resident of this vicinity since 1853, and for a period of thirty-three years has been an interested witness of the changes and improvements which have been going on within the boundaries of the Hawkeye State. Mr. Van Ausdall is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born July 6, 1810, his parents being Peter and Rachel (Banta) Van Ausdall, natives of Virginia, who removed to Ohio after their marriage. Their family comprised five sons and six daughters.

The subject of our sketch was reared in his native State, and when a young man engaged in farming until 1853. He then determined to make his future home in Iowa, and accordingly crossed the Mississippi, and purchased his present farm in Jackson Township, upon which he settled and has since remained. Since coming here he has been industriously engaged in the improvement and cultivation of his land. He has erected a comfortable farm dwelling, good barns and outhouses, and has all the appliances for carrying on agriculture in a first-class manner.

Mr. Van Ausdall was married in Preble County, Ohio, to Miss Eliza Grafft, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born May 7, 1818. They have become the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom survive: Peter; Martin married Hettie Marshall, and they reside in Montrose Township; Rachel A. became the wife of H. H. Smith, and lives in Clark County, Mo.; Mary F. married Luman Hawkins, and their home is in Howard County, Ind.; Maria is the wife of Burnham Carrick, and they live in Montrose Township; John married Ida Kerby, and they reside in Saxton, Mo.; Hattie is the wife of Roy Brown, and lives in Adams County, Ill.; the others are Isaac, Jr., Harvey, Lyda and Lillie; David and Caroline are deceased.

Mr. Van Ausdall is busily engaged in his chosen calling, and is the friend of good order, morality and education, and in politics sympathizes with the Greenback party. Mrs. Van Ausdall and three of her daughters are members of the Christian Church.

It is with pleasure that the publishers of this work present the portrait of Mr. Van Ausdall in connection with this sketch, as being that of a worthy and honored representative of Jackson Township.

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JOHN FRANCIS KEMPKER, formerly pastor of St. Mary's Church, Keokuk, but now having charge of Riverside Parish, Washington Co., Iowa, is the son of Gerhard H. and Theresa (Achelwilmes) Kempker, natives respectively of Kellinghausen and Swasdorf, Hanover. In the early spring of the year 1848, the parents of our subject, with their two children, Henry and Theresa, emigrated to the United States, coming directly to Iowa, via New Orleans, and settling down in Lee County. For some weeks they shared the hospitable roof of John H. Kempker, on Sugar Creek, Marion Township, and when Mr. K. had entered a homestead in Pleasant Ridge Prairie he took up his quarters with B. Hellmann, near by, until his own log cabin was set up. The family were soon comfortably established therein, and he set about the improvement and cultivation of his land, out of which he soon created a beautiful farm, and between him and his Yankee neighbors there sprang up a deep and enduring friendship, which was at first commenced with sign language between the American and the "plucky Dutchman." In 1856 Mr. K. sold his farm in Pleasant Ridge and purchased the Patterson farm adjoining West Point, in order to secure better facilities for the education of his children, whose number had now been increased by the birth of John F., Mary, Margaret and Bernard. They also wished to be nearer a Catholic Church, of which they were devoted members.

John F. Kempker first opened his eyes to the light on the 18th of May, 1848, and some weeks later was given in baptism, by Father J. G. Alleman, the name of John Francis. His first school days were entered upon after the removal of the family to West Point, when he was consigned to the care of Henry Krebs, a teacher of elementary branches in the Catholic school at that point, whose place was successively filled by J. Meyer, T. Smithurst, and finally the Sisters of Notre Dame. In the autumn of 1864 he commenced his Latin letters under the direction of the pastor, Father Mathias Michels, and in September, 1865, entered the Seminary of St. Francis near Milwaukee, Wis., as a candidate for the priesthood, continuing until 1872. But from 1868 to 1872 hemorrhage of the lungs seriously threatened his existence, twice bringing him to the brink of the grave. However, the pursuit of his studies in a more genial climate, first at Bardstown and then at Cape Girardeau, assisted his naturally strong constitution, and he rallied from this danger. On the 22d of December, 1872, he was ordained to the priesthood at St. Francis Seminary by Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee, for the Diocese of Dubuque. He said his first Mass on Christmas at home, and after a vacation of three months was appointed the assistant of Rev. B. P. McMenomy of Council Bluffs, where his visits to the out missions extended over seven counties. After he had filled his charge acceptably from March 22, 1873, till Jan. 22, 1874, he received the appointment as pastor of Mt. Carmel, Carroll City, Arcadia and Hillsdale, all in Carroll County, Iowa. In entering upon this appointment he found in the county about 125 Catholic families and one small church, without any real estate property. At his departure on the 1st of November, 1875, there were over 300 families, with four churches and church property, one Catholic school and a two-story parsonage.

At this time our subject was called to Lyons, where he gave his best care and attention to the churches at Lyons and Sugar Creek. In October, 1877, he was appointed first resident pastor of Garnavillo, Clayton Co., Iowa, where he built a parochial residence and reduced the church debt several hundred dollars. Then, in January, 1879, he was called to the Bishop's house at Dubuque, where he was treated with marked attention; but in August of the same year, at his request to be assigned a mission, was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's, at Ft. Madison.

Father Kempker found this parish discouraged, with a debt of $960. He was, however, received with such confidence and enthusiasm by the good people of old St. Joseph's, and felt so happy and strong in his own home county, that during his three years' pastorate several improvements were made, the old debt was liquidated, and a fund of nearly $2,000 on hand for the proposed building of a new church. From August, 1882, until the following April, he was the pastor of Neola, Pottawattamie County, where he built a frame addition to the church; then for six months was pastor of Brooklyn, Victor, Grinnell and Searsboro, in that time building a church at Brooklyn and another at Grinnell. In September, 1883, he came to Keokuk as pastor of St. Mary's Church. For the spiritual advancement of his charges he has preached every Sunday and labored without ceasing.

In addition to re-opening the school at Keokuk, under charge of the Dominican Sisters, and building a parochial residence, he also, actuated by the love of study and desire of gaining useful knowledge, attended the regular sessions of the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons for two complete terms, and graduated as M. D. Feb. 24, 1885. The following winter he was entrusted with the important parish of St. Mathias, at Muscatine, in the absence of the pastor and the Bishop at Rome, and upon their return was assigned to Riverside, in Washington County. His entrance here was signalized by a terrible burglary, inflicted upon himself. Sleeping for a few nights alone in his quiet country house, in the dead of night, May 22, 1886, three villains broke into his room, knocked him insensible with a club, and robbed him of his money, watch and other valuables. He recovered from the shock in time, thankful that his life also was not taken.

Father Kempker has a fine education, extending over a wide range of subjects, and comprising English, German, Latin, Greek, French, philosophy, theology, stenography, music, double-entry bookkeeping and his medical studies. His practical experience has also taught him the science of architecture and knowledge of building. He is a gentleman of fine address and polished manners, and a stranger would at once be impressed by the singularly fine character which is stamped upon his features and is indicated in all his movements.

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PHILIP SURRENA, a prosperous and enterprising farmer, is carrying on agricultural operations on section 27, Van Buren Township. There he has a fine homestead, is surrounded by all the comforts of life, and is fulfilling his obligations as an honest man and a good citizen. Our subject is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Venango County April 15, 1825. He is the son of Philip and Elizabeth (Baker) Surrena, both natives of Westmoreland County. The latter departed this life in her native State in 1859, and her husband survived her ten years, dying in March, 1869, also in Pennsylvania. The parental household consisted of eleven children—George, Joseph, William, Richard, John, Philip, Catherine, Ann, Elizabeth, Nancy and Eve.

The subject of this biography came to the Hawkeye State in 1870, making his first location in Lee County. He has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and carries on his farming operations in a methodical and systematic manner. His property consists of 100 acres of land, a fine dwelling, good barns and outhouses for the storing of grain and the shelter of stock, good farm machinery, and all the necessary appliances for carrying on agriculture in a first-class manner. He was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Gilchrist Dec. 27, 1853. Mrs. S. is also a native of Pennsylvania, born Nov. 12, 1829, and the daughter of William and Keziah (Grimes) Gilchrist, both natives of Westmoreland County, Pa. The faithful wife and mother yielded up her life in 1866; the father still survives. Of their union were born eleven children, namely, Mary A., Nancy J., Keziah, Elizabeth, Martha, Jemima, James G., William H., Robert B., and two who died in infancy unnamed.

To Mr. and Mrs. Philip Surrena have been born seven children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Mary E., wife of Warren A. Dresser; George E., who married Miss Camp; the remainder are Elmer E., Philip P. and Sylvester H. The parents are members in good standing of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. S. is strongly Republican. He has held the offices of School Treasurer and Director and Road Supervisor.

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HON. JOSEPH M. BECK, Chief Justice of Iowa, and a resident of Ft. Madison, is the oldest Judge of the Supreme Court, and one of the prominent landmarks of the Hawkeye State. He has been prominent in everything that has aided in her development and progress morally, intellectually and financially. He is a man of great force of character, and has been foremost in the important questions of the day in his locality for the last forty years, and has aided greatly in shaping the destinies of a large section of country west of the Mississippi.

The subject of our sketch is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, and was born April 21, 1823. His father, Samuel Beck, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1780, and his grandfather, Jeremiah Beck, was a native of London, England, and of an old and influential family. He emigrated to the United States when a young man, and made his first location in Pennsylvania, near the Maryland State line. He there made the acquaintance of Miss Dinah Merryfield, who became his wife. After their marriage the young people moved to Kentucky and were among the pioneer settlers of that State. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom Samuel Beck, the father of our subject, was the second in order of birth. He was reared on the farm, and in early manhood went to Clermont County, Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Morris, a native of Harrison County, Va., and daughter of Rev. Isaac Morris, a Baptist clergyman of Welsh nativity and descent. She was a sister of Thomas Morris, a United States Senator of Ohio. Mrs. Beck departed this life in Indiana, in 1844, at the age of sixty-four years. Her husband afterward came to Iowa and died in Lee County at the age of seventy-eight years. The parental family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom the following survive: Isaac M., a physician of Brown County, Ohio; Samuel H., a farmer in Kansas; Joseph M., the subject of our sketch; Ann, who became the wife of J. T. Saunders, of Bushnell, Ill.

Joseph M. Beck remained with his parents upon the farm until he was sixteen years of age. He had been a studious boy and closely applied himself to his books, and was now fitted to enter Hanover College at Hanover, Ind., from which he graduated in 1842. He then became engaged as a teacher, and taught school in Kentucky about two years, after which he returned to Indiana and entered the law office of Judge Miles C. Eggleston, of Madison, and under the instruction of that eminent jurist became qualified for admission to the bar in the summer of 1846. During the winter, however, he resumed teaching in Kentucky, and in 1847 set his face westward and came to Montrose, Iowa, where he commenced the practice of his profession.

In September, 1850, Judge Beck came to Ft. Madison, and has resided here since that time. His talents and fine education at once obtained ready recognition, and he soon became one of the leading citizens. Two years thereafter he was elected Mayor

F. W. Jaster.

of the city and Prosecuting Attorney. He advanced steadily step by step in his profession, and the various honors which had been heaped upon him culminated at last in his election in 1867 to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he has held for three terms, and is now serving the fourth. He has served more years in this capacity than any other man in the Hawkeye State, and his decisions have been published in forty-seven volumes of Iowa Reports.

Judge Beck assisted in the organization of the Republican party, and has since that time been a firm and uncompromising supporter of its principles. He was from the beginning an anti-slavery Whig, and taught school in a slave-holding State at a time when the advocacy for liberty for the black man was extremely perilous. But he fearlessly attacked the "peculiar institution" and courageously defended the rights of the oppressed.

As a citizen Judge Beck has been liberal minded and enterprising. He has contributed of his means to every purpose tending toward the progress and development of his community, and his influence has been apparent in all public enterprises. He was President of the Ft. Madison branch of the State Bank and was one of the original incorporators of the First National Bank and Director during its existence. He was President of the Ft. Madison, Farmington & Western Railroad Company, and was prime mover in the building of their road, which is now consolidated with the Burlington & Southwestern. He has been successful in his business undertakings and is the possessor of a considerable amount of real estate. Judge Beck has always taken great interest in educational matters, is strictly temperate, and a friend of the prohibition movement. He is a firm believer in the Christian religion and has been an active member of the Baptist Church since 1843. He was for many years Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of his church and organized the prison Sabbath-school of the Iowa Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, of which he was Superintendent for fourteen years.

The subject of our sketch was united in marriage with Miss Clara C., daughter of Dr. William Rinehart, June 15, 1854. Mrs. Beck was born in Union County, Pa., Aug. 25, 1833, and by her union with Judge Beck became the mother of three children, one of whom died in infancy. The living are William J. R. and Vallie E. Mrs. Beck died July 9, 1885.

Judge Beck and his family occupy an elegant home, and are surrounded by the refinements and comforts of life. He is most gentlemanly and courteous in his manners, and at once secures the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. His strictly temperate habits and manner of living have preserved his constitution and physical powers to a remarkable degree. He has been a man of wide research and extensive reading, and there are few subjects upon which he cannot treat with profit and pleasure to those who are listening.

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FREDERICK W. JASTER, an enterprising German farmer of Montrose Township, settled in this vicinity at the close of the late war, and has established himself as one of the worthy residents of Lee County. Mr. Jaster was born in Germany, Sept. 17, 1836, and was there reared to manhood upon a farm. Mr. Jaster is the second child of John and Louisa (Schaak) Jaster, natives of Germany. The former was twice married, and became the father of ten children; he lived and died in his native country. Mrs. Jaster was the youngest child of Peter and Margaretta (Akell) Maurar, also natives of Germany; they were the parents of ten children. The father died in his native land, and in 1852 the mother came to this country, and died at the residence of her daughter in Montrose, in the spring of 1869, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years.

In the spring of 1859 Mr. Jaster sailed for America, arriving here in the month of June, and at once proceeded to Wisconsin, locating in the vicinity of Ripon, where he was employed as a farm laborer until the breaking out of the war, when he became a soldier of the Union, enlisting in Co. D, 8th Wis. Vol. Inf. He engaged with his regiment in the principal battles and skirmishes of a three years' service. At the battle of Corinth, Miss., he was wounded in the right foot by a musket-ball. Being enabled to reach Keokuk, Iowa, he was placed in the hospital there for a period of six months, after which he received an honorable discharge at Madison, Wis. He then returned to Lee County and settled upon the farm in Montrose Township, which he had previously purchased, and which constitutes his present homestead. He has made great improvements upon this since it came into his possession, and it is now supplied with a set of good frame buildings and all modern appliances. He subsequently added to his first purchase, and is now the owner of 267 acres, about half of which is under a good state of cultivation.

After his enlistment in the army Mr. Jaster was married at Keokuk, Iowa, July 16, 1863, being then upon detached service and stationed in Keokuk, where he remained for thirteen months. The lady of his choice was Miss Magdalena Lenn, a native of his own country, who came to the United States with her parents in 1852. Of their union there have been born four children: John and George are still living; Katie and a babe unnamed died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. J. are connected with the Protestant Church, and politically Mr. J. affiliates with the Democratic party. As a representative citizen of his township, and a leading agriculturist of the county, the publishers take pleasure in presenting the portrait of Mr. Jaster in this volume.

* * *

DR. S. F. BAKER, a prominent wholesale manufacturer of medicines at Keokuk, Iowa, has been an esteemed resident of the Gate City for the past eighteen years. He is a native of Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y., born in 1821, and the son of Nathaniel and Chloe (Fitch) Baker, natives of New York and Vermont respectively, and of German ancestry. Nathaniel Baker was a farmer by occupation, at which he continued until sixty years of age, when he retired from active labor and spent the last years of his life at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Chloe Hamilton, of Berlin, Wis. He and his wife were most excellent and worthy people, and transmitted to their children those qualities which have constituted them citizens deserving of the highest respect and esteem.

The parental family consisted of four children, and the record is as follows: Lucy, now Mrs. Roberts, is a resident of Ashtabula, Ohio; her husband was a soldier in the late war, and died of wounds received while in the service; the subject of our sketch was the second child; Mary, Mrs. Balcom, is a resident of Waterloo, Iowa; Chloe, Mrs. Hamilton, resides in Berlin, Wis.

Dr. Baker of this sketch received his primary education in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen years engaged in farming for five years following. He then became interested in mercantile pursuits at Berlin, Wis., where he established a business and operated there for six years. He then sold out and went to Iowa City, where he engaged in the manufacture of medicines. Thence he removed to Indianapolis, and spent two years similarly engaged, in the meantime giving close attention to the science and compounding of chemicals and herbs.

Dr. Baker came to Keokuk in 1868, and since his removal here has been successfully engaged in the manufacture and compounding of medicines. His name has become widely known along the valley of the Mississippi as a manufacturer. He has a large laboratory in the city, and employs about seventy salesmen. In addition to the duties of his profession he also bears an important part in the industrial interests of his locality. He is interested in the Keokuk City Cutlery Works, and was formerly Vice President and a Director of the Central Stove Works of Keokuk, with which he was identified from its commencement until he transferred his interest to his son, who is now Vice President of the same. The Doctor is a stockholder in the Keokuk National Bank, and was connected with the Keokuk Canning Works for three years. He has, however, recently sold out his interest in this latter business.

Dr. Baker and Miss Wealthy G. Buell were united in marriage at Waukegan, Ill., on the 14th of September, 1847. Mrs. Baker is a native of New York, and daughter of Abel Buell, who removed to Illinois in about 1841. Of this marriage there have been two children, Eugene S., born in 1850, married Miss Elizabeth Cochran, a native of Keokuk, and daughter of Isaac K. Cochran. They are the parents of three sons—Ross E., Jesse and Myrle. This son is connected in business with his father, the firm title being S. F. Baker & Son. Clara E. Baker was born in 1868, and remains at home with her parents.

Dr. Baker is a gentleman of decided views and great force of character, and has been a prominent man in the locality wherever his lot has been cast. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and while in Iowa City was a member of the City Council, and was prominently connected with the Baptist Church, of which he was Deacon for about fourteen years. He is an extensive property holder, has dealt largely in lands in Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin, and in this city owns the store between Eighth and Ninth streets, and his business establishment on the corner of Eighth and Main, in addition to the barber shop and livery stable adjoining. He owns and occupies a fine residence on Fulton street, between Eighth and Ninth, and is the proprietor of other valuable residence property in the same locality. He has taken an active interest in the welfare of his locality, and has always been willing to contribute of his time and means for the promotion of every worthy object. As a citizen he ranks among the first in the Gate City, and as a manufacturer has no superior in the Mississippi Valley.

* * *

P. R. SUTTON, proprietor of the Keokuk Brass Foundry, occupies a prominent place among the successful and enterprising business men of the Gate City, his business being located at the corner of Sixth and Blondeau streets. The business of this house was established in 1876, gives employment to from five to fifteen men, and is an important factor among the industrial interests of Keokuk.

Mr. Sutton is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born in Cincinnati, July 17, 1833. He is the son of Tingley and Julia A. (Frost) Sutton, natives of Ohio and New Jersey respectively. Tingley Sutton, the greater part of his life, was occupied as a builder and contractor, and the parental household consisted of eight children.

At the age of sixteen years our subject was apprenticed to learn the machinist business, serving at his trade four years, and at the expiration of this time he was employed by the Little Miami Railroad, where he continued for the following five years. He then determined to seek his fortunes in the farther West, and accordingly crossed the Mississippi in 1856, and located in Keokuk. He finally became connected with the C., B. & Q. R. R., of which he was master mechanic for a number of years. He seemed peculiarly fitted for his chosen vocation and became a thoroughly skilled mechanic.

Mr. Sutton was married in 1858, in Keokuk, to Miss Sarah J. Knight, a native of Canada, and daughter of John and Rachel Knight. Of this union two children were born—Ollie M. and Willie P. Mrs. Sutton died in 1880.

Mr. Sutton has built up a large and prosperous business, and has the reputation of being one of the finest mechanics in the Northwest. The house manufactures steam-heating apparatus, gas and plumber's materials, steam-pipe fittings, wrought iron fencing and castings, and every variety of brass goods in their line. The work turned out of this establishment is of the finest description and will bear comparison with anything of its kind in the United States. Mr. P. R. Sutton is a generous and liberal-minded gentleman, genial and obliging to all, and ready to assist in any good cause or whatever will be of benefit to his city and community. He is independent in politics, is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and has held the office of City Inspector. Aside from his foundry, he is the owner of a fine residence on Grand avenue, and is a stockholder in a Colorado gold mine.

* * *

JOHN H. CRAIG, attorney at law, and a member of the firm of Craig, McCrary & Craig, Keokuk, has been a resident of Lee County since 1857. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington County July 31, 1824. His father, Hugh Craig, was a native of the same county, a farmer by occupation, and spent all his life in his native county, dying at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a rugged and robust man, and his death was caused by an acute attack of something like the cholera, from which he suffered for thirty-five days. His death occurred in 1854, and he was the first of the family to be removed from this life. The mother of John H. Craig was also a native of Washington County, Pa., and departed this life two years after the death of her husband, at the age of sixty years. The parental household consisted of nine children, six sons and three daughters, of whom the record is as follows: William, who went South at the age of twenty-one years, and there died in 1855 of the yellow fever; Hugh K., who became a minister, and preached in the Baptist Church until his death, at the age of fifty-four years. The four sons now living are, John H.; Alexander K., a farmer in his native county; Joseph, a farmer of Brown County, Kan., and Thomas B., a merchant of Washington County, Pa. Only one daughter is living, the eldest of the family, Martha, who now resides with her daughter in Kansas.

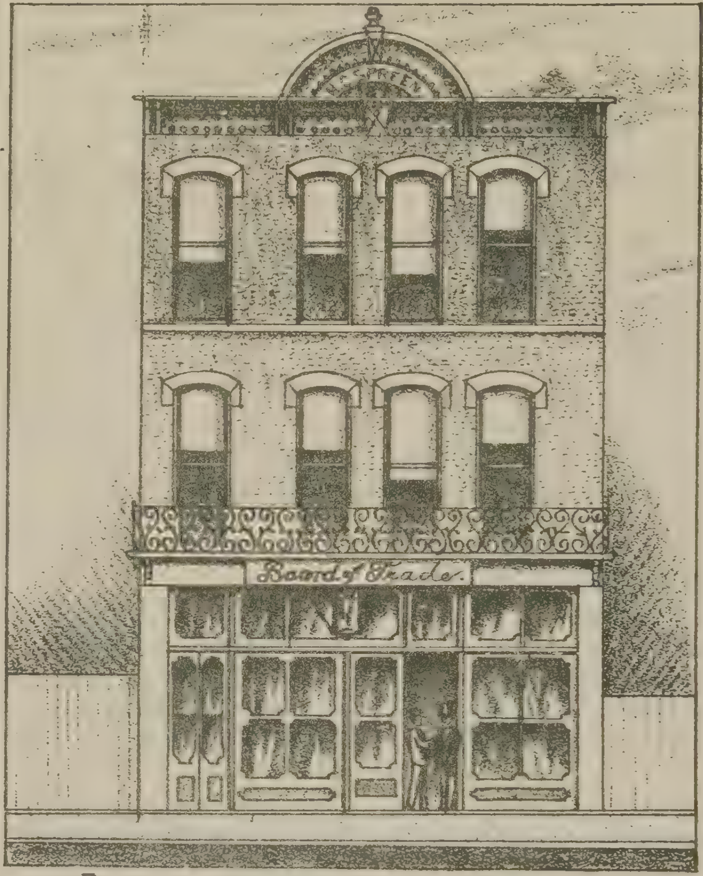
The early years of John H. Craig were spent upon the farm, assisting in the lighter duties around the homestead and receiving a good education in the common schools. The ordinary studies were supplemented by courses in chemistry, philosophy, rhetoric and algebra. He afterward studied Latin under the instruction of the pastor of his church. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Craig left the farm, taught school for one term, and then attended the West Alexandria Academy for a period of four years thereafter. He completed the academic course in 1845, and was then engaged in teaching in the academy for a year, when he entered the junior class of Washington College, from which institution he also graduated in 1848. He met the expenses of this collegiate course by becoming a tutor of Latin and Greek in the college.

In the spring of 1849 Mr. Craig commenced the study of law with the Hon. T. M. T. McKennen, ex-Secretary of the Interior and ex-member of Congress. He had, however, confined himself so closely to his studies in school that his health would not permit him to continue them further; so, in the spring of 1850 he went to Natchez, Miss., where he devoted his time to literary pursuits and teaching. In the fall of 1853, his health being perfectly restored, he returned home. The following year he went to Wheeling, W. Va., and resumed his law studies. The death of his father occurred about that time, and he returned home to settle up the estate. He afterward entered the law office of Hon. William Montgomery, pursued his studies one year longer, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He then took a flying trip to the West, and in the fall of that year "stumped" the western part of his State for the Democratic party, and particularly for his old preceptor, Hon. William Montgomery, who was then a candidate for Congress.

After the death of his mother in November, 1856, Mr. Craig concluded to seek his fortunes in the farther West, having now no very strong ties to bind him to his native State. Accordingly, the following spring he crossed the Mississippi, came into the Hawkeye State, and stopped in Keokuk to visit friends there. During this visit he was induced to form a law partnership with Judge R. P. Lowe and Gen. John W. Webb, but as Judge Lowe was that fall elected Governor the firm dissolved. Mr. Craig, however, continued practice there, and has been associated with several different firms. He has also been attorney for the Iowa State Insurance Company since 1858, having made a special study of insurance law. The first important case with which he was connected was that of Nash and Redoubt, for the murder of Harrison, with which Mr. Craig assisted in the prosecution, and he has been connected with many of the important cases of Lee County since that time.

Politically Mr. Craig has been a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, but has uniformly declined to become a candidate for any office. He likes "stump" speaking, as he considers it an excellent drill for an orator. He has taken a deep interest in educational matters, and was a member of the Board of Education for sixteen years and President of the Board for ten years. Religiously he is connected with the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which he contributes cheerfully and liberally.

John H. Craig was married, in 1863, to Miss Alice Read, daughter of Daniel Read, LL.D., who was at that time Professor in the State University of Wisconsin, and afterward President of the State University of Missouri, and spent fifty-two years in various educational institutions. Mrs. Craig was born in Athens, Ohio, and by her union with our



BUSINESS PROPERTY OF H. C. SPREEN.
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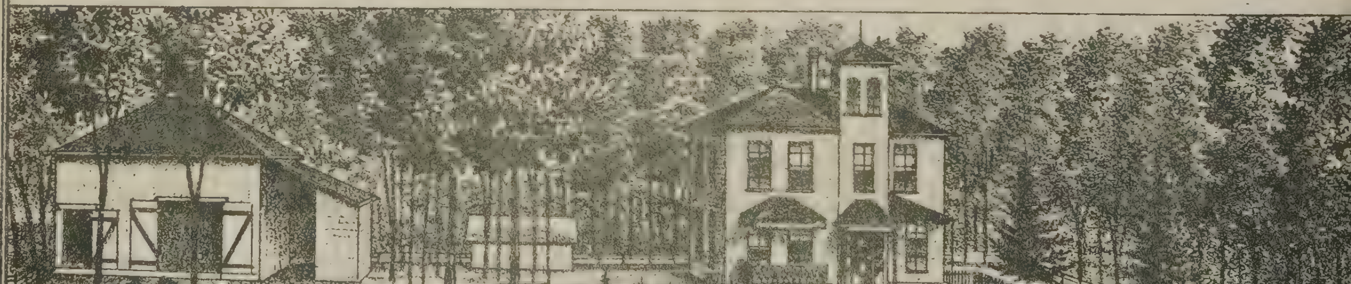

RESIDENCE OF MRS ADITHEA A. HEFFLEMAN, SEC. 28. JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

subject has become the mother of four children—Daniel R., Bertha, Theodore and Hugh. Mr. Craig and his family occupy one of the pleasantest homesteads in the city of Keokuk. Mr. and Mrs. C. are highly esteemed in their community, and are prominent members in the social circles of the city. They possess refined tastes and have gathered around them a cultured circle of acquaintances. Mr. Craig is a man of literary tastes and attainments, and occupies a high position among the attorneys of Lee County.

* * *

BENJAMIN J. MARSH, a highly respected citizen of Washington Township, owns and occupies a comfortable homestead on section 14, and has been a resident of Lee County since 1839, thus being fully entitled to be classed among the earliest pioneers of this section. He is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born March 16, 1822, being the fifth of a family of eight children, and was a youth of seventeen years when, with his parents, he crossed the Father of Waters and came into the Territory of Iowa. He received careful home training and a fair education in the pioneer schools. He engaged considerably in the manufacture of split-bottomed chairs, but the most of his time and attention has been given to agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Marsh has been a resident of Washington Township the greater part of the time since coming to Iowa. He has twenty acres of finely cultivated land, and is surrounded by all the comforts of life. In early manhood he was married in Greenville, Ohio, to Miss Tamson Mincer, also a native of Ohio, and who became the mother of one child, a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Samuel F. Hays, and resides in Washington Township. Mrs. Tamson Marsh died in Washington Township May 4, 1847.

Mr. Marsh, for his second wife, married Miss Martha, daughter of Elijah and Maria (Ashby) Lake, their wedding occurring Dec. 14, 1848. The parents of Mrs. Marsh were natives of Indiana, and after their marriage came to Lee County, settling in Washington Township in 1844. There they established a comfortable home, where Elijah Lake died on the 25th of January, 1857. The wife and mother afterward went to Kansas, and died there in 1871. Their family consisted of ten children, of whom Mrs. M. of our sketch was the second in order of birth. She is a native of Dearborn County, Ind., the date of her birth being Sept. 21, 1829.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh became the parents of eleven children, only three of whom lived to mature years: Laura V. became a teacher, in the duties of which she was occupied for seven years in Washington Township, and died June 4, 1886; Cora M. died in Washington Township, Aug. 20, 1883; Daniel is the only surviving child,

Mr. Marsh has been prominent in the public affairs of his township and has held the offices of Constable and Justice of the Peace for a long term of years. There have been few important measures deliberated upon by the citizens of his locality in which his opinion has not been consulted and his judgment followed. He and his wife and son are connected with the Christian Church, as were also the daughters deceased. In politics he is a conscientious Democrat, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party.

* * *

GEORGE KIRCHNER, a prosperous German farmer of Charleston Township, is the owner of a good farm of 227 acres, finely located on section 4. He has a substantial and handsome dwelling-house, a good barn, and all the out-buildings necessary for the storing of grain and the shelter of stock. He has valuable farm machinery and implements, and in short, all the appliances for prosecuting agriculture in a first-class manner.

Mr. Kirchner was born in Germany March 26, 1839, and when a lad eight years old came to America with his parents, Adam and Catharine Kirchner. After coming to this country in 1847 they proceeded directly westward, came into the Hawkeye State, which was then in its infancy, and settled in Charleston Township, where the father still lives. The wife and mother died the same year in which they came to this country. Their family consisted of six children—Henry (deceased), Barbara, John, Catharine. George and Andrew.

The subject of our sketch remained upon the homestead with his father until his marriage, which occurred in 1866. He then purchased the farm which constitutes his present homestead, and has remained upon it continuously since that time, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of an agriculturist, attending strictly to his own affairs, and building up for himself the reputation of an honest man and a good citizen.

The maiden name of the wife of our subject was Katie Speisz. She was born in Ohio Nov. 20, 1846, and became the wife of our subject April 26, 1866. Her parents were Henry and Mary (Eyman) Speisz, both natives of Germany. They emigrated to America before their marriage, coming to Ohio in 1842, in which State they were married. They now reside in Franklin Center. Their family included eight children—Katie, Phillip, Conrad, Maggie, Lizzie, Mary, Henry and Annie.

Our subject and wife have become the parents of seven children—Mary, Lena, Lizzie, Henry, Phillip (deceased) Katie and Charlie. Mr. and Mrs. K. are connected with the Evangelical Church, and in politics Mr. K. is a conscientious Democrat.

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ALVIN J. McCRARY, attorney at law, at Keokuk, Iowa, is a native of the Hawkeye State, born in Van Buren County, March 20, 1844. His father, Abner H. McCrary, a native of North Carolina, was born in 1814. While in his early childhood his parents removed from his native State to Vanderburg County, Ind., where their son grew to manhood and became accustomed to farming pursuits. In 1834, at the age of twenty years, he was united in marriage with Miss Nercissa Mangum, a native of Indiana, who was born in 1817. They remained in the latter-named State until 1835, or one year after their marriage, and then removed to McDonough County, Ill., whence, after a year's time, they crossed the Mississippi and came into Iowa, settling in Van Buren County upon a farm, and were engaged in agricultural pursuits until about 1878. They then went to Keosauqua. where they are now living. retired from the active duties of life. They celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding in 1884, upon which interesting occasion there were present a large number of their friends and acquaintances, with quite a company of children and grandchildren.

The household of Abner McCrary and wife included seven children, of whom six are now living, and of whom the record is as follows: William M. is a merchant doing business at Council Bluffs; Marrietta is the wife of W. J. Garvin, of Edgar, Neb.; James N. is a resident of Burlington, Iowa; the next son is the subject of our sketch; Curtis R. is engaged in agricultural pursuits at Keosauqua, Iowa; Ira C. is a merchant at Doud's Station, Iowa.

Alvin J. McCrary spent his childhood days upon his father's farm, receiving his primary education in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen became a pupil of the High School. He subsequently took a course at Oskaloosa College, and in 1862 engaged in the mercantile business at Des Moines, Iowa. This was during the progress of the late Civil War, and in the spring of 1864 Mr. McCrary enlisted in Co. F, 47th Iowa Vol. Inf., in which he served five months, and was mustered out with his regiment. He then returned to Des Moines, and soon afterward came to Keokuk. He had for some time felt a strong inclination to enter the legal profession, and accordingly entered the law office of Rankin & McCrary, and commenced the study of law under the instruction of these eminent attorneys. He applied himself with diligence, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, since which time he has been continuously practicing in the various courts of Iowa, and also the United States Courts and in the Supreme Court. He has formed one of the members of each of the several firms succeeding the old law firm of Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, in direct succession, the present firm being Craig, McCrary & Craig. Mr. McCrary has given much attention to commercial law, and lectured upon this subject for two years in the Keokuk Law School. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the Central University of Iowa.

Mr. McCrary has been a prominent man in his community since first coming into Lee County. He has always been a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and by his voice and vote has sought to promote the interests of the party of his choice. Although he has steadily declined to become a candidate for any political office, he has been connected with most public enterprises of this section for the last twenty years. He is President of the Central Stove Works, organized the Electric Light Company, and was instrumental in getting it under headway; he assisted in the organization of the Kookuk Law Library, and has been connected for many years with the Keokuk Library Association as Director. All these have necessarily involved a considerable outlay of time, and some means, but Mr. McCrary has contributed these cheerfully, and is willing to do much more for the advancement of the moral and educational interests of his county and community.

Alvin J. McCrary and Miss Annie C. Ford were united in marriage June 24, 1868. Mrs. McCrary is the daughter of D. W. and Caroline M. Ford, and was born in Otsego County, N. Y., remaining there with her parents until the date of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. McCrary have become the parents of two daughters, Grace and Inez. The former is now in her fourth year at Elmira College, N. Y. Their pleasant home bears evidence of cultured tastes and ample means, and is one of the pleasant resorts of the society people of Keokuk. Mr. McCrary is prominently connected with the Baptist Church of this city, and for fifteen years has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

* * *

PHILETUS COWLES, an honored pioneer of Ft. Madison, crossed the Mississippi and came into Iowa in 1838. He has watched with intense interest the growth and development of his adopted State, and has witnessed changes and incidents sufficient to form a large volume. Mr. Cowles is a native of Otsego County, N. Y., and was born on the 10th of October, 1816.

Isaiah Cowles, the father of our subject, when a young man removed from Vermont to the State of New York, and there learned the trade of a millwright. He pursued this occupation while in the latter State and after coming to Iowa. After crossing the Father of Waters he settled in Augusta, Des Moines County, where he spent the last years of his life, dying on the 1st of June, 1868. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Phœbe Merriman, a native of his own State, who was born Oct. 20, 1786. She preceded her husband to the better land about seven years, dying at the home of her son, our subject, in Ft. Madison, Oct. 22, 1861.

Philetus was the third child, and was three years old when his parents removed to Allegany County. Six years later they went to Hinsdale, Chautauqua County, and at the age of sixteen he began work in a gristmill, which was the property of his father and uncle. When he was twenty-two years old he started West, making the trip by water and landing at Ft. Madison, this county, which was then a part of the Territory of Wisconsin. After arriving here he engaged as carpenter and joiner, and followed this occupation until 1863, then, in company with Mr. Atlee, engaged in operating a sawmill, first as retail salesman in the lumber-yard, and the last twelve years as fireman in the shingle-mill. Altogether he remained with Mr. Atlee for twenty-three years, an excellent recommendation for both parties.

In early manhood Mr. Cowles was married, Nov. 6, 1836, to Miss Jane Simmons, a native of Montgomery County, N. Y., born Dec. 22, 1819. Of this union there was born one child, a daughter, Melissa, who now lives with her father. Mrs. Jane Cowles departed this life March 8, 1841. In January, 1842, Mr. Cowles was married the second time, to Miss Diana Freeman, of Waterford, Caledonia Co., Vt., who was born July 18, 1817. Of this marriage there were born seven children, who are recorded as follows: Elijah lives in Nebraska; Calvin, in Ft. Madison; Samuel, in Schoharie, Ness Co., Kan.; Alva H., in Ft. Madison; Jane, the wife of Asa Cowles, in Holt County, Neb., and George and Ella, with their parents at home.

Mr. Cowles is a member in good standing of Empire Lodge No. 31, I. O. O. F., and has always taken a great interest in the success and progress of the order, and has assisted in organizing lodges in different parts of the county. He is of high moral character, conscientious in his business transactions, and in all respects an honest man and a good citizen.

* * *

MANNING W. STEVENS, a native of Litchfield County, Conn., has been a resident of Lee County since the fall of 1852. He is a prosperous and intelligent farmer, and the owner of a fine estate, consisting of 310 acres, and a fine set of farm buildings, comprising a handsome residence, which has been beautified by everything which a cultivated taste and ample means could afford, also good barns and out-buildings, pleasantly located in Jackson Township, on section 12, and invariably attracts the eye of the traveler through this region as presenting one of the finest views in the landscape of Lee County.

The subject of this biography was born Dec. 30, 1823, and is the son of Sanford P. and Almeda (Collar) Stevens, natives of New England. The parental household comprised seven sons and two daughters, of whom Manning W. was the second in order of birth. He was reared upon his father's farm, received a fair education in the public schools, and remained under the parental roof until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Berkshire County, Mass., and was engaged as a farm laborer for his uncle ten seasons continuously. At the expiration of this time and when twenty-eight years old, in the fall of 1852, he came into Lee County, Iowa, and after six weeks spent in Keokuk, purchased a claim in Jackson Township, where he has been a resident since that time. Associated with him in this purchase was Mr. L. B. Mellby, and it comprised an area of eighty acres. They immediately set about its improvement and cultivation, and were prospered in their undertakings. To this purchase Mr. Stevens subsequently added as his means permitted until he is now the possessor of one of the finest homesteads in this section.

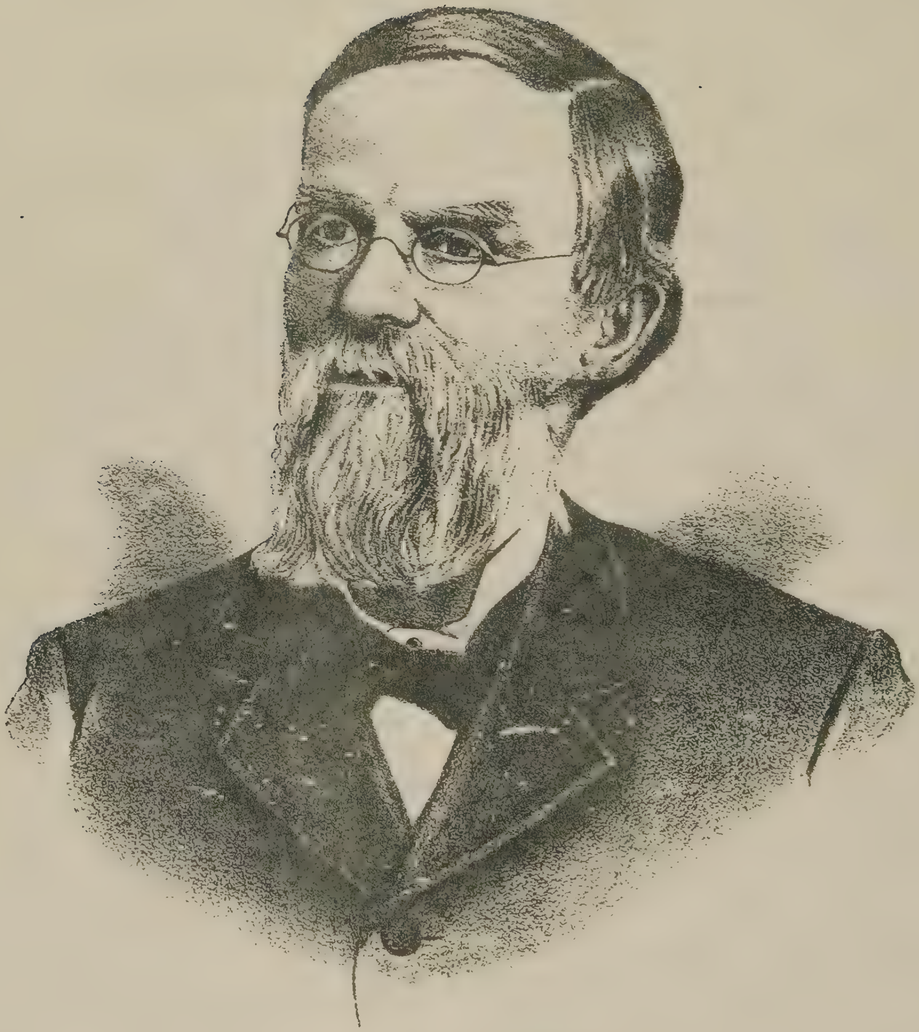
The marriage of Manning W. Stevens and Miss Julia A. Wadsworth was celebrated in Berkshire County, Mass., Sept. 7, 1854. Mrs. S. is the daughter of John P. and Mary N. (Stoddard) Wadsworth, natives of New England, and was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Sept. 7, 1832. Her union with our subject has been blest by the birth of seven children, who are recorded as follows: Edward W. died at the age of twenty years, in Jackson Township; Mary M. is a competent teacher, of several years' standing; Celia I., Charles M., Arthur S., Nellie M. and Rosa J. are with their parents at home.

Mr. Stevens enjoys the confidence and esteem of his community in a marked degree, and has held the various minor offices of his township. He is Republican in politics, and takes an interest in the general welfare of his county and community. He is a skillful farmer, a straightforward business man, and has come into his present possessions by the exercise of his own industry and perseverance.

* * *

THOMAS SMITH, of Ft. Madison, has been a highly respected resident of this vicinity for thirty-eight years. He comes of a cultured and excellent family, and is a native of the British Empire, having been born in Northamptonshire, England, Aug. 20, 1815. He is the son of Anthony and Annie (Eaton) Smith, natives of the same country, and from whom he received careful training in those principles which have constituted him a man among men and an influential and valued citizen.

Thomas Smith grew to manhood in his native shire, and at the age of eighteen years engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He was ambitious and enterprising, and determined to seek his fortunes in the New World when the convenient time should arrive. In the meantime he had assumed domestic ties, and in the month of May, 1848, he set sail with his family from Liverpool, and after a prosperous voyage landed at New York City. He started for the West with little delay, crossed the Father of Waters, and came directly to Ft. Madison, arriving here on the 29th of June. The trip from New York had been a tedious one, for they started out on the Erie Canal



Joseph H Smith

to Buffalo, by the Lakes to Chicago, from there by canal to Peru, and completed the remainder of the journey on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Since the first settlement here, Mr. Smith has been variously engaged. Among his first ventures he established a dairy, and supplied the boats along the river night and day with milk, in which business he has been engaged for thirty-seven years, and has prospered.

The marriage of Thomas Smith and Miss Mary Ekins was celebrated in Northamptonshire, England, June 21, 1837. Mrs. Smith is a native of the same shire as her husband, and has remained his faithful companion for fifty years. Their union has been blest by the birth of seven children; the living are, Walter, Ekin, Edwin, Mary and Sidney. Charles F., the second son, departed this life Aug. 20, 1861, at the age of twenty years; he was a bright and promising young man, greatly respected by all who knew him, and his death was a severe blow to the entire family. Robert died Jan. 13, 1887.

Mr. Smith and his family occupy a fine homestead, where they are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Their children have been carefully reared and well educated, and occupy an enviable position in society. The sons are remarkably successful as business men, and enjoy the respect and esteem of their fellow-townsmen as the encouragers of every good work and purpose tending to the welfare of the city and county.

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JOSEPH A. SMITH, Cashier of the Bank of Ft. Madison, is a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of that city and a gentleman who possesses ample means, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. He is of an enterprising disposition, warm-hearted and liberal, and has contributed in a generous manner to the progress and advancement of the business interests of this city. In addition to this he is highly educated, and possesses the happy combination of a cultivated mind in addition to the wise judgment and solidity essential to the successful business man. Dr. Smith is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., having been born in Greensburg, that county, Feb. 27, 1821. His father, Nathaniel Ruggles Smith, was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Roxbury, near Boston, Oct. 15, 1874. His grandfather, Ralph Smith, was also a native of the same town. We learn from a history of Roxbury by Francis S. Drake, that the ancestors of Mr. Smith settled in Roxbury previous to 1640, and were among the early settlers there. Ralph Smith is there spoken of in several places as an enterprising citizen, prominent in all public matters, and his son, the father of our subject, is mentioned as having delivered the oration at the Fourth of July celebration in 1812. His grandfather was enrolled in the Second Cavalry of Roxbury minute-men, April 9, 1775.

Nathaniel R. Smith, the father of our subject, received the most careful parental training, and after a primary course at the public school entered Harvard University, and graduated from that institution with honors, after which he engaged in the profession of a teacher. In 1822 he removed to Pittsburgh, and while there established the first literary magazine west of the Alleghany Mountains; he was also its editor, and named it "Hesperus." He was also the first editor of the *Saturday Evening Visitor*, but devoted the greater part of his time to teaching. He was thus engaged for about twenty-five years, in the meantime having been married and become the father of a family. In 1847 he went to Kentucky to visit a daughter living at Danville, in that State, and soon afterward engaged in teaching near Harrodsburg. He remained there about five years, when he removed to Farmington, Iowa, and pursued his occupation of teaching until his death, which occurred Sept. 15, 1859. He was the author of a grammar and spelling-book, and is referred to in notes of Kirkham's Grammar, as being a distinguished grammarian. He was connected in membership with the Presbyterian Church. In early manhood the father of our subject married Miss Margery Smith, a native of the North of Ireland, born May 12, 1788, who came to this country with her parents while a young child, and was married to the father of our subject at West Newton, Pa. She departed this life at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Pollard, in Ft. Madison, Feb. 26, 1871. Of this union there were born four children who grew to years of maturity: Sarah married T. R. J. Ayres, now deceased; our subject was the second child; James W. W. lives in Ohio; Rebecca S., now Mrs. Pollard, resides in Chicago, and is a lady of rare attainments and fine education. She possesses considerable literary talent, and has written under the *nom de plume* of "Kate Harrington." She is now editing a new publication, to be known as the "Synthetic Sound System," for use in primary schools.

Joseph A. Smith was carefully trained, and received his early education principally under the instruction of his gifted father. After arriving at suitable age he entered upon a course of study at Center College, at Danville, Ky., and at the age of twenty-three began the study of medicine at Smithfield, Ohio, under the instruction of Prof. Thomas Wood, and later with Dr. Ayers, of Danville. He commenced the practice of his profession in Bloomfield, Ohio, where he remained for two years, when he went to Berlin, Holmes County, the same State, and after practicing there three years, started for the farther West. He crossed the Mississippi and came into Farmington, Iowa, located there and remained until 1868. During this time he entered into partnership with George Schramm, and engaged in merchandising and pork-packing, doing an extensive and successful business for a period of twelve years, when he was solicited to go to Ft. Madison as the contractor for convict labor in the penitentiary. For various reasons he now concluded to abandon his profession for a time, and in company with others became one of the stockholders of the Ft. Madison Lumber Company, also of the Ft. Madison Chair Company and Ft. Madison Paper Company, and the Iowa Farming Tool Company, and one of the original stockholders in the Keokuk State National Bank, now the State Bank. In 1871 he associated himself in partnership with Charles Brewster, and they purchased the bank of Ft. Madison, of which Dr. Smith has been Cashier since that time.

The marriage of Joseph A. Smith and Miss Ellen E. Laws was celebrated Dec. 4, 1844. Mrs. Smith is a native of Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, where she was born June 14, 1820. She is the daughter of Panter and Mary (Moore) Laws, natives of Delaware, who removed to Ohio in 1815, and were among the early settlers of Barnesville. The journey was made overland with wagons, and they met with many interesting incidents while making their passage over the Alleghany Mountains. They were a brave-hearted pair, and bore cheerfully the fatigues and privations incident to the emigration and the life of the early pioneers. They remained all their lives in the place of their first selection, and after their labors were over, were laid to rest in the vicinity of their home.

Mrs. Eleanore Smith Ehart is the only daughter of the Doctor and Mrs. Smith. She was adopted by them in early childhood, and since that time has reigned supreme in their hearts and home.

She was married, Nov. 5, 1885, to Joseph C. Ehart, a substantial business man of Ft. Madison. The home prepared for her was but a step from the old homestead, and now both hearthstones are gladdened by the coo of the fledgeling that has come to bear his grandsire's name.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church of Ft. Madison. Dr. Smith affiliated with the old Whig party previous to its abandonment, but he considers that he has since had reason to change his political opinions, and is now a member of the Democratic party. Dr. Smith and family occupy a fine homestead, and are surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries that ample means and refined tastes can supply. The portrait of Dr. Smith, which accompanies this sketch, will be recognized by all as that of a worthy and honored citizen.

* * *

ENOCH G. WILSON, an honored pioneer of Ft. Madison, when a young man crossed the Father of Waters for the purpose of establishing a home in the West. He was born in Calvert County, Md., July 3, 1820. His father, George W. Wilson, was a native of Virginia and settled in Maryland before his marriage. He was a blacksmith, and carried on his trade at Ft. Republic until 1831, and then emigrated to Illinois. He was accompanied by his family, and they traveled overland to Pittsburgh, thence by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Illinois. They settled near Beardstown and engaged in farming, and there the mother died. He sold out and removed to Eau Claire, Wis., in 1850, and there spent his last days in retirement.

Enoch G. Wilson, of our sketch, was the second child of his parents, and was eleven years old when they removed from Maryland to Illinois. In the fall of 1837 he came to Ft. Madison and clerked in a saloon for one year, then went aboard the steamer "Pizarro," commanded by Capt. Harris. After two trips he was taken ill, and abandoned the river. He was then engaged as clerk for Peter Miller, Sr., of Ft. Madison, with whom he remained four years, and after serving in the same capacity for other prominent merchants of this city, he, in 1849, became associated in business with Mr. Little, with whom he operated for the following eight years. He then purchased the interest of his partner and continued in business alone until 1884. He carries a general stock of dry-goods, groceries, queensware, and everything pertaining to the needs of an ordinary family. He has conducted his business in a straightforward and honest manner, and has secured a profitable patronage.

Mr. Wilson was married in 1850, to Miss Mary A. Reeves, of New York, and of their union have been born two children—Eugenia C. and George H.; the latter died at the age of two and one-half years.

* * *

COL. RICHARD ROOT, Sheriff of Lee County, and one of its most popular and highly respected citizens, is a native of Maryland, having been born Jan. 27, 1834. He is the son of Bazil and Clementine Root, who were also natives of Maryland. Bazil Root was a lawyer by profession, and followed his vocation in the city of Baltimore. He was appointed Postmaster of Leavenworth, Kan., by President Buchanan, but died in 1858, before filling the duties of that office. The mother died at the home of her son, Daniel, in the city of Chicago in 1883. Daniel is engaged in business on the Board of Trade, Chicago, and does quite an extensive commission business. The parental union was blest by the birth of six children; five of the number, all sons, are still living. Their names are, Richard, Daniel, John, Howard and Zach.

The subject of this notice received the advantages afforded by the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, living the while under the parental roof. He then engaged in the coast survey, on the coast of Florida and South Carolina, and was thus occupied for about three years. Afterward he went to Denver, Col., with a supply train, from Leavenworth, Kan., and continued a resident of Colorado and Kansas until the first shot was fired on Sumter. At the first call for troops our subject immediately responded. He went to Henry County, Iowa, in 1861, and there enlisted in Co. K, 19th Iowa Vol. Inf., and was elected First Lieutenant before leaving the State. The regiment passed through the State of Missouri and bivouacked at Prairie Grove, Ark., where they participated in their first battle. Here they lost many men, and our subject, with eight non-commissioned officers, was sent back to Iowa to recruit men to fill up the regiment. It was about this time that Col. Root received a commission from Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, as Captain of the 8th Iowa Cav., and he again went to the front, and soon after the battle of Murfreesboro was promoted Major and given charge of the 2d Battalion of the 8th Cavalry, and served in that capacity until mustered out. After being mustered out, our subject was commissioned Colonel, to raise a brigade of colored troops from those who followed Gen. Sherman in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea and through the Carolinas. This was for service on the frontier, and Col. Root succeeded in raising the brigade, which he armed, equipped and clothed. Col. Root was then ordered by Secretary Stanton to take charge of the 136th Colored Infantry and move to Brownsville, Texas. This he refused to do, and the regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga.

Returning home from the field of conflict, Col. Root opened a hotel at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and for three years acted in the capacity of genial "mine host." He was then appointed Deputy United States Marshal, of Iowa, with headquarters at Keokuk, and faithfully performed the duties of that office for eight years. He was then promoted by President Arthur to United States Marshal of the State of Iowa, and continued to hold the position for two years, when he resigned. He was shortly afterward elected City Marshal of Keokuk, and held that position until he was nominated and elected Sheriff of the county, which position he holds at the present writing (1887).

In 1853 Col. Root was married to Miss Angeline P. Brockman, who is a native of Georgia, and the daughter of Col. Calvin Brockman. Their household has been blest by the birth of three children yet living, the record being as follows: Joseph L. married Miss Julia Harrison, and resides in Keokuk, where he is general agent for an Iowa coal mining company; Florence L. and Dickie, the other two children, are attending school at Chicago.

Col. Root has just erected a fine residence on the corner of Sixth and High streets, costing upward of $4,500. It is a pleasant and beautiful home, and, surrounded by his happy family and numerous friends, he is passing his later years in the enjoyment of a sufficiency and happiness. In politics he is a Republican, and socially belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F.

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NERIAH C. CAMPBELL, A. M., Superintendent of the Ft. Madison schools, occupies a high social position in the city of Ft. Madison, and as an educator is considered without a superior in this portion of the Hawkeye State. Under his supervision the public school system has attained to a status very near perfection. Mr. Campbell is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Mercer County, Feb. 23, 1844. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Crossman) Campbell, natives also of Pennsylvania.

The childhood days of the subject of this biography were passed upon his father's farm and in attendance at the common schools. He was left an orphan at the age of ten years and placed under the care of his uncle, who acted as his guardian. The latter not approving of public schools, caused the education of his nephew to be completed in private schools at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio. He was a bright and studious boy, greatly interested in his studies and determined to excel. In 1862, at the age of eighteen years, he entered Wilmington College, expecting to take a full course and graduate. The Rebellion, however, had now assumed alarming proportions, and the patriotic heart of young Campbell constrained him to enlist in the Union service, which he accordingly did, and was mustered into the 8th Ohio Cavalry, but only served seven months, receiving an honorable discharge on account of physical disability. He then returned home and lived with relatives at Brookfield, Ohio, until 1864, when he came farther West, crossed the Mississippi, and took charge of a milling business at Monticello, Iowa, for his aunt, whose husband had died suddenly, leaving his business in an unsettled condition. Mr. Campbell remained there about eighteen months, then returned eastward to Colchester, Ill., where, with his brother William, he engaged in coal-mining.

Notwithstanding his somewhat diversified occupations, young Campbell kept one object steadily in view, namely, that of improving his mind by study, and reading whenever he had a leisure hour. After his arrival in Colchester he was proffered the position of Superintendent of the public schools at that place, and the following year went to Macomb, and taught three terms of school at that place. He next went to Monmouth, Ill., and taught as Principal of ward schools for three years, and as Principal of the High School one year, at the end of which time the latter was united with the Monmouth College. This institution, recognizing the learning and ability of Prof. Campbell, conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From Monmouth he went to Mattoon, and had charge of the schools there until 1877. He then crossed the Mississippi and located in Keokuk, Iowa, where, after teaching in ward schools for two years, he was chosen Principal of the High School, which position he retained for six years. He then went to Albia as Superintendent of schools there, and at the close of one year, resigned to accept a like position in the Academy at Denmark. In 1886 he resigned there to accept his present position at Ft. Madison.

Since coming to Iowa, Superintendent Campbell has taken the Post Graduate course of the University of Illinois. He possesses a full classical education, and has given great attention to institute work, having been the conductor of institutes in Lee County for nine consecutive years. He is a student of the fine arts and literature, and is an author of no ordinary ability, having produced many valuable articles on education, which have been published in the leading journals devoted to this cause, and his name has now become a familiar one among the leading educators of the West.

Neriah C. Campbell and Miss Louise E. Welch were united in marriage in 1864. Mrs. Campbell was born in Carthage, Ill., and is the daughter of James E. Welch, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Hancock County, Ill. Of this union there have been born three children: Cora I., now the wife of Charles E. Atchinson, a prominent broker and dealer in real estate at Albia, Iowa; Myrtle and Gertrude, who are at home. The family occupy a leading position in the best society of Ft. Madison, and their home gives ample evidence of high education and cultivated tastes. Mr. Campbell is connected in membership with the Presbyterian Church, and has been an active worker in the Sunday-school for many years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F. and I. L. of H. Politically his inclinations are strongly Republican, although he has never taken a very active part in politics. His tastes are purely educational, and books are mainly his comfort and delight.

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SAMUEL KLEIN, an esteemed resident of the Gate City, is engaged with his son as a dealer in hides, pelts, tallow, and everything appertaining to their line of business, the headquarters of the firm being located at the corner of Main and Eighth streets. The firm of Samuel Klein & Son established its business in 1859, the subject of our sketch having come to this city three years previously from Illinois.

Samuel Klein is a native of Germany and a fine representative of that element which has so materially assisted in the development of the industrial interests west of the Father of Waters. His birth occurred in 1830, and in conformity with the laws and customs of his native Empire, he was placed in school at the early age of six years, and pursued his studies continuously until fourteen. He then served an apprenticeship at the tanning business, and at the age of twenty-one, not being quite satisfied with his condition or his prospects, set sail for the New World, whose western fields were then holding out rare inducements to the young and enterprising emigrant.

After landing upon American shores, Mr. Klein proceeded South to Columbus, Ga., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for one year, then came to Illinois, and locating at Pittsfield, was there engaged in trade until coming to Keokuk in 1856. He carried on a clothing trade one year, then purchased a grocery stock, and in due time added to it transactions in hide and leather, pursuing the combined trade until 1865. He then disposed of his grocery stock and turned his attention exclusively to the present commodities. The firm now occupies a fine brick block which Mr. Klein erected in 1872. It consists of two stories and basement, and occupies an area of 40x80 feet. Besides himself and his son, the business keeps four other men employed at this point and two men on the road.

The marriage of Mr. Klein with Miss M. Wolff, a lady of German parentage and nativity, was celebrated in 1852. Of their union there were born five children, all living, viz.: Emmie, now Mrs. Weil, of Keokuk, and Louisa W., Joseph A., Morris and Carrie unmarried. Our subject and his family occupy a handsome residence at No. 1020 Blondeau street, and their circle of warm friends and acquaintances includes the best people of the Gate City.

Mr. Klein has been a prominent man in the affairs of his adopted city and county, and has been intrusted with important positions. He was a member of the Council as Alderman and Mayor of the city *pro tem*, and is also a Trustee of the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant. He is warmly interested in educational matters, and contributes of his means and influence to every good work and purpose calculated to benefit the community around him. Socially, he is President of District No. 6 of the I. O. B. B., comprising the States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska.

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L D. SHEPPARD, of the firm of Evans & Sheppard, lumber merchants of Keokuk, is a native of New Jersey, and was born Dec. 23, 1841. He is the son of William K. and Sarah E. (Fithian) Sheppard, natives of New Jersey. William K. Sheppard was a farmer by occupation, and was continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1881. The parental family consisted of ten children, all of whom grew to mature years.

The subject of this history remained at home, attended the common schools, and assisted in the labors on the farm until he was sixteen years of age. He then learned the trade of a blacksmith, and followed the same until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted as a soldier of the Union in Co. F, 9th N. J. Vol. Inf., and remained in the service for four years. During this time he participated in all the engagements of his regiment, was in the battles of Roanoke, Newberne, and the two battles of Kingston, was at the siege of Ft. Darling and in many other engagements and skirmishes. He enlisted as a private and was promoted Second Lieutenant Jan. 8, 1863, First Lieutenant May 11, 1864, and Captain Feb. 28, 1865. He was wounded in the right shoulder at Ft. Darling and confined for some time in Chesapeake Hospital, near Fortress Monroe.

At the close of the war Capt. Sheppard was mustered out of service with his comrades, and went to Arkansas with Mr. A. H. Evans, his present partner, where they engaged in the cultivation of cotton and in merchandising and the lumber business. They remained there eleven years, and then disposing of their interests in that section, came to Keokuk, and engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years, after which they established their present business.

Capt. Sheppard is a thorough-going business man, courteous in his manner and upright in his dealings, and has been successful in his undertakings. He has taken an active part in general and political matters, is an advocate of prohibition, and casts his vote with the Republican party.

L. D. Sheppard and Miss Anna H. Lawrence were united in marriage in Pennsylvania in 1870. Mrs. Sheppard is a native of New Jersey, and the daughter of Rev. Samuel Lawrence. Their union has been blest by the birth of four children—Helen M., Lawrence D., Anna L. and Edna G. They occupy a handsome residence at No. 712 Franklin street, and enjoy the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. The Captain and Mrs. Sheppard are prominently connected with the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

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NEWTON E. CLARK, of the firm of Clark Bros. & Co., wholesale dealers in leather, saddlery and shoe findings, at Keokuk, with his partners is transacting an extensive and profitable business, and is one of the representative factors in the industrial element of this section. The business of this firm was established in the spring of 1851, by James Clark and A. P. Thomas, under the firm name of A. P. Thomas & Co. Mr. Thomas dying soon afterward, the business was continued by James Clark for the space of a year, when he took in as partner Mr. William Van Nastrand, and they operated together for two years. Mr. Van Nastrand then retired, and the firm was re-organized by two brothers of our subject, who continued the business several years, when H. H. Clark retired, and the present firm was established with our subject as a partner, since which time it has been known as Clark Bros. & Co. From a modest beginning they have made rapid advances, and erected a fine brick building 25x100 feet in area, and three stories in height, with a basement under the whole. Their transactions extend over all the State of Iowa and into Illinois and Missouri. They carry a large and well-selected stock, and have become widely and favorably known as gentlemen of correct business methods and valuable citizens.

Newton E. Clark was born in New Jersey on the

8th of November, 1839. His parents were Ephraim and Margaret Clark, of New Jersey, the father being a tanner by trade, which business he pursued for the long period of sixty-four years. The parental family consisted of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom our subject was the youngest in order of birth. He received a fair education in his native State, and when a youth of eighteen years started out to do for himself. He practically grew up in the leather business, having served a thorough apprenticeship with his father and obtained a valuable knowledge of all its different departments. After coming to this city he engaged as clerk for several years with his brothers before becoming a partner, and their establishment is the oldest one of the kind which has continued since its establishment in the State of Iowa.

The subject of this history was married in 1867, the maiden of his choice being Miss Kate, youngest daughter of Benjamin Jones, Esq., of Keokuk, and they have become the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. In their pleasant and attractive home they are surrounded by the comforts and refinements of life, and are held in high esteem by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

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THOMAS S. ESPY, attorney at law and Justice of the Peace, is a pioneer citizen of Ft. Madison, coming here in 1845, when it was but a small hamlet. He is a native of Crawford County, Pa., and was born March 26, 1814. His father, Patterson Espy, was a native of the same State, and born in Fayette County. His grandfather, also a native of the Keystone State, was born in Cumberland County, and his great-grandfather, Peter Patterson Espy, was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to the United States, settling in Fayette County, Pa., where he spent the last years of his life, dying at the ripe age of one hundred and one years.

The grandfather of Thomas S. Espy was a soldier during the Revolutionary War, and after the termination of the conflict located in Crawford County, Pa., being among the early settlers there. He was a man of great energy of character, and besides engaging in agricultural pursuits operated a sawmill, gristmill and a distillery. He was prominent in all the counsels of his fellow-townsmen, and served for many years as Justice of the Peace. From the first he was a leader in his community, and his death, which occurred in 1832, was greatly lamented. His brother, Prof. James S. Espy, was highly educated and a bright light among professional men. A sketch of this gentleman appears in Appleton's Encyclopedia.

Patterson Espy, the father of our subject, was reared upon a farm, received his primary education in the public schools, and afterward attended Cannonsburg College. After graduating from there he engaged in the mercantile business in Crawford County, and there spent the whole of his life. He was married in early manhood to Miss Mercy Freeman, a lady who was born in Newark, N. J., of Quaker parentage. She departed this life in Crawford County in 1862. She was a lady of rare intelligence, a wise and judicious mother, and held in great respect by her neighbors and acquaintances.

Thomas S. Espy was the third child and eldest son of his parents. He was educated in the common schools and graduated at Prof. Gambel's Academy, at Jamestown, Pa. He also took a course at the select school of Rev. Roberts, at Andover, Ohio. He taught one term when he was twenty-one years of age, and then went to Franklin, Pa., and entered the law office of Judge Alexander McCalment, where he remained two and a half years, was admitted to the bar, and in due time became the partner of Judge McCalment, with whom he remained until 1845. He then became convinced that there was a broader field of operations beyond the Mississippi, in which he could accomplish more. He accordingly came into Iowa and spent his first summer at Iowa City. In September of the same year he came to Ft. Madison, opened an office, and while building up his practice here purchased a flouring-mill, the first one in the vicinity, to which he afterward added a distillery, and he superintended the management of both until 1856. He then admitted partners and established a foundry. The following year he sold the mill and distillery, but continued the foundry until 1857. In the meantime he continued the practice of his profession here until 1863, when he proceeded to St. Louis, engaged in practice, and remained there until 1881, when he returned to Ft. Madison and re-opened an office here. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1884. He has always been deeply interested in educational matters, and has been one of the School Directors of the township. He afterward served as Alderman and Mayor of the city, and in 1848 was elected Senator from Lee County.

Mr. Espy cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, and has been an uncompromising Democrat all his life. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Mary A. McBrise, a native of Erie County, Pa. Of their union seven children have been born, three of whom are living: Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph A. Nunn, lives in Washington Township; Emmette resides in Ft. Madison, and William G. in St. Louis.

Mr. Espy is a prominent man in his community, one whose judgment is highly valued, and whose opinions are sought upon all important matters concerning the welfare and progress of the community. He is liberal minded and generous, and the ready assistant of everything affecting the advancement, morally or intellectually, of his city and county. He is a genuine type of the men who have aided in bringing the Hawkeye State to its present position among the wealthy and prosperous States of the Union.

* * *

ISAAC A. MATTESON, one of the early settlers of Lee County, came to this vicinity in the spring of 1854, and has been a resident of the county since, over thirty years. During this lapse of years he has been an interested witness in the rapid growth and prosperity of the Hawkeye State, at which he has rejoiced in common with the balance of those who have assisted in bringing this section to its present condition. He is the owner of a fine farm estate, including 180 acres of valuable land in Green Bay Township, finely located on section 4, and is now living in the enjoyment of the good things of life, earned by the exercise of industry and a judicious investment and disbursement of funds.

Mr. Matteson is a native of Greenwich, R. I., and was born April 14, 1819. His parents were Greene and Sallie (Fowler) Matteson, natives of the same State, where they were married, settled, and spent their entire lives. Greene Matteson was a farmer by occupation, and the parental family consisted of eleven children, three sons and eight daughters.

Isaac A. Matteson of our sketch was the fourth child of his parents' family, and as soon as he reached suitable years he was employed in the cotton and woolen factory of his native town, and remained there until he was twenty-six years old. He then changed his occupation, and engaged at carpenter work and as a machinist for several years. He finally became foreman as a builder of railroad bridges, which he followed until the spring of 1853, when he started westward to Chicago, Ill., and was engaged one year at that point in the construction of railroad bridges. The following spring he crossed the Mississippi, and purchased the farm in this county which constitutes his present homestead. Upon this he has remained since that time, with the exception of three years passed in Ft. Madison. His first purchase comprised 230 acres, a part of which he has since disposed of.

Mr. Matteson was married in Smithfield, R. I., May 20, 1840, to Miss Joan, daughter of Benjamin and Isabella (Randall) Gage, natives of Massachusetts and Rhode Island respectively. Mr. Gage was a painter by occupation, and the family included a large number of children. Mrs. Matteson was born in Cranston, R. I., Oct. 22, 1818, and has become the mother of a son, Eugene L., who is married, and resides in Green Bay Township. His wife was Miss Eliza Speaks, of Green Bay Township, and they have a son and daughter, who were born in Green Bay Township.

Mr. M. of our sketch is a member of the Board of Supervisors of Lee County, to which he was appointed in the fall of 1883, and was thereafter elected for three years. He has also served as Justice of the Peace for many years, and has held the other minor offices of his township. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and takes an active and intelligent interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his township and county.

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THOMAS H. ALLYN owns and occupies a snug homestead in Jackson Township, on section 27, and is at present engaged in horticultural pursuits. He is a native of Groton, New London Co., Conn., and was born Feb. 20, 1813, his parents being James and Fannie (Avery) Allyn, natives of the same town and State as their son. There were six children in the parental household, of whom our subject was the youngest.

Thomas H. Allyn continued a resident of his native town until he was about eighteen years old. His father was engaged in the manufacture of furniture, which business young Allyn learned and followed for some time. He received his primary education in the common schools, and later attended a grammar school for several terms. He then left the parental roof, and, in company with an uncle, journeyed to the southwest, and spent three years around the Gulf of Mexico. He then went to Buffalo, N. Y., thence to Canada, where he spent two years; afterward to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became clerk in a canal office, and from there to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained for six years as Collector of the Port, where he had subsequently been Inspector. In 1846 he set his face westward, crossed the Mississippi, and coming into Keokuk, Iowa, made arrangements to engage in mercantile pursuits. Circumstances, however, induced him to change his location, and going to Nauvoo, Ill., he opened a store for the sale of general merchandise, which he conducted during that season. He then returned to Keokuk, and the following winter opened a store and was occupied in general merchandising for several years afterward. He finally sold out, and in company with Silas Haight, assumed charge of the wharf boat for three years following.

In 1851, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Allyn purchased the old Laclede House, which is now known as the Stanbergh House, and operated as "mine host" for three years. He then became Deputy in the post-office under Col. Patterson, was afterward mail agent on the river from Keokuk to St. Louis, and subsequently employed as clerk on the levee for about three years, being in 1857 appointed Police Magistrate by Judge Boyles. He filled the vacancy to which he was appointed until the time of the regular election, when he was replaced in his position by the votes of his fellow-townsmen for another term. He served in this capacity for two terms, and in the fall of 1859 was elected Treasurer and Recorder of Lee County.

Mr. Allyn occupied this last position for four consecutive years, and at the expiration of his term of office, in 1864, went South, and for one season engaged as a speculator in cotton. In the fall of that year he went to California, and after his return the year following, again went South, and engaged in steamboating on the Cumberland River for one year. He purchased the steamer Winond, which traded between Gulf ports and New Orleans. He then came to Keokuk and engaged in the wholesale boot-and-shoe trade with a gentleman of that city, the style and title of the firm being Walters, Allyn & Co. He operated thus for one year, and was then appointed Deputy Treasurer of Lee County, which position he acceptably filled for the space of eight years, having his office at Keokuk. He then purchased an interest in a marble-yard on the Illinois side of the river, associating himself with P. J. Tallon, and they operated under the firm title of Tallon & Co. for two years. Mr. Allyn then engaged as a dealer in real estate and other business of a like nature in Keokuk, and in the winter of 1881 took possession of his farm in Jackson Township, upon which he has remained since that time. This he has operated successfully, making the finer fruits a specialty, and has two fine orchards containing a variety of choice apple, peach, plum and other valuable specimens of the larger fruits.

Mr. Allyn was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1842, to Miss Mary Turner, a native of that place, born Dec. 5, 1822. She is the daughter of John R. Turner, who was for fifty years Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court of that State. He was also President of a bank at Portsmouth, Ohio, Mayor of the city several times, and also Master of Chancery. He was a man of great intelligence and enterprise, and was highly esteemed and respected by his fellow-citizens. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Allyn have become the parents of one child, a son, Frank, who is an attorney at law at Keokuk. Mr. Allyn is busily engaged in his horticultural pursuits, is a straightforward business man and highly esteemed for his many excellent traits of character. He takes an interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community, and in politics is a reliable Democrat.

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REV. FATHER WILLIAM JACOBY, of the German Catholic Church of the Assumption at West Point, has been connected with this parish since 1876, and has fulfilled the duties of his high office in a worthy and acceptable manner. Before coming to West Point, Father Jacoby was first detailed for missionary work, and subsequently took charge of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Lansing, Iowa, a position which he held for nine years, and during that time helped to build up the congregation to its present prosperous condition.

Father Jacoby was born June 14, 1835, in the city of Ettelbruck, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, where he was reared and educated. His father, Peter, and his mother, Catharina (Berg) Jacoby, were of pure German ancestry, spent their entire lives in their native land, and were there laid to their final rest. Peter Jacoby was a successful shoe merchant.

Before Father Jacoby came to this country he possessed very little means and paid his expenses in college by giving instruction to younger students, and was for seven years Librarian of the State Library of Luxemburg. This library contained 100,000 volumes. He completed his classical and philosophical studies at Luxemburg, and then came to this country, unattended by relatives or friends. His isolated condition would have filled many a man with dismay, but Father Jacoby was made of stern stuff, and kept his high aim steadily in view. That he fully succeeded in his endeavors his present position amply testifies. After reaching the United States he entered the Theological Seminary at Milwaukee, Wis., and two years later, in 1868, was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Hennessey, of Dubuque.

Father Jacoby has developed remarkable talent for his pious vocation, and is greatly esteemed and beloved by those who have the honor of his acquaintance. Since coming to West Point he has increased his church membership very materially. Their house of worship is a remarkably elegant structure, the interior especially so. At the high altar is an oil painting from one of the masters of art, and a short time since, through the earnest efforts of Father Jacoby, the edifice was supplied with a very fine pipe organ. Through his efforts also there has been erected one of the finest school-houses in the State. It is located in West Point, and is an ornament to the town and a pride to the congregation. About 150 pupils are in attendance at this school, of which Father Jacoby is Superintendent. Father Jacoby has always held aloof from politics, but socially is one of the most agreeable and companionable of men.

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A. J. HARDIN, Chief of Police of the city of Keokuk, is also engaged in an extensive livery business, his headquarters being located on Seventh and Main streets, at Superior Court-room. Mr. Hardin is a native of the Prairie State, and was born in McDonough County Feb. 10, 1844. His parents were H. H. and Jane C. (McCord) Hardin, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively.

The father of our subject removed from his native State to Illinois when the country was new and comparatively unsettled. He was an attorney by profession, but subsequently took up the study of medicine, and practiced his profession in Pike County, Ill., afterward in Pike County, Mo. He came to Keokuk in 1851, where he followed his medical practice. He attained the age of eighty-five years, and passed to his reward in 1886. The companion of his earlier years, and the mother of his children, departed this life in the same year at the age of seventy-four. They were the parents of five children, of whom four are still living: The eldest son, John L., is a resident of Keokuk; A. J., our subject, was the second child of the family;

Mary E., Mrs. Hungate, resides in McDonough County, Ill.; Harrison B. is in Keokuk.

The subject of our sketch came to this city with his parents at the early age of seven years. He attended school in the winter seasons and was variously employed during the summer at whatever he could find to do, being an ambitious boy, and proud to earn various little sums of money, even at that early age. When he was seventeen years old there came a call for troops to assist in defending a threatened Union. With all the ardor of youthful patriotism he resolved to become a soldier, and enlisted in Co. C., 3d Iowa Vol. Cal., and remained in the service for three years and three months. He was engaged with his regiment in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Canton, and all the various battles and skirmishes of that campaign. He endured the vicissitudes of war with soldierly courage and received an honorable discharge at the close, returning home without even a scratch.

After his return from the army, Mr. Hardin served an appenticeship at the blacksmith trade in Keokuk, and followed this for seven years. He then accepted a position on the police force, and in 1871 was appointed Deputy Marshal. Four years later he became City Marshal, which office he resigned in 1882, to accept a position with the Union Iron & Steele Co., of Chicago, as chief of their special police force. At the expiration of the year this company had failed in business, but Mr. Hardin remained as special custodian under the United States Marshal. After a Receiver was appointed, Mr. Hardin was selected as special custodian under the Receiver, which position he occupied until he was waited upon by a delegation from the Gate City, with the request that he would return and become a candidate for the office of City Marshal. He accordingly resigned his position, returned to Keokuk, received the election, and held the position until 1885, when he declined to become a candidate. He engaged in the livery business, but was again urged by the people of Keokuk to resume his old position in the spring of 1886, and after much persuasion he assented, his last election being in 1886.

Mr. Hardin was married in 1876 to Miss Ettie Hoppe, a lady of German ancestry and parentage. She only remained the companion of her husband until the following year, when he met with a sore bereavement in her death, by the dread disease consumption. Of this union one child was born, Mabel J., who died at the age of about three months. Mr. Hardin was subsequently married, April 15, 1885, to Mrs. Mary Haxell, the sister of his former wife, and also a native of Germany. Of this union there were born twin children, daughters, Mary and Etta. The latter died when three weeks old.

Besides his peculiar adaptability to the position which he has filled for such a length of time, Mr. Hardin is also a successful and energetic business man. His livery outfit is one of the finest in the city, and the business gives employment to eight men. He has been prominently connected with the Fire Department of Keokuk, and in 1868 held the position of Chief. Politically he is strongly Republican, and socially is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and the K. of P.

Mr. Hardin and his family reside at No. 26 North Tenth street. He is a stockholder in the cutlery works in this city, and is an important factor in the industrial interests of the community. He is the center of a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances, and in all respects is fulfilling the obligations of a good citizen.

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ROYAL B. QUINTON, a highly respected citizen of Denmark Township, is one of the most extensive farmers of Lee County, and has met with remarkable success in the various departments of his calling. Our subject is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Ashtabula County, on the 27th of August, 1819. His father, Samuel Quinton, came from the Old Granite State in 1812, but three years later returned for the purpose of being united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Henry. After the wedding, he immediately returned to Ohio with his bride, and located upon a farm in Ashtabula County, where they remained until 1855, and then crossing the Father of Waters, came into Iowa and located in Lee County. Here they established a home, became among the highly respected residents of this vicinity, and here they folded their hands for their final rest. The parental household included seven children, three of whom are now deceased.

Royal B. Quinton was the eldest child of his parents' family. He remained with them until he attained his majority, and then, his capital consisting of an English sixpence (which he still retains), he departed from the parental roof to seek his fortune through the exercise of his own industry. In those days of thinly settled communities, it was by no means an easy task to secure a wage-paying situation. The country was full of young men who were willing to work for a consideration, and only a few inhabitants had use for or could afford to keep hired help. Young Quinton, however, was not easily discouraged, and finally succeeded in hiring out to a farmer at $12 per month, and at the end of the year had his monthly stipend increased to $13. He remained with his first employer for some time after this, and then for two successive years was employed by another party at the same wages. The latter was a dealer in live stock, and became greatly attached to his "hired man," and took him with him when he made his purchases of cattle, and those experiences, no doubt, were an excellent schooling for our subject, who possessed great natural abilities and improved every opportunity for observation in the dealings of men with men. This, added to his natural talent for financiering, was the secret of his future success.

As soon as young Quinton had saved $100, he loaned it out at 12 per cent interest in advance. He held a moderate sum in reserve, with which he purchased a good saddle horse, and by subsequent trade accumulated a little more money. He always dressed well, but by a judicious disbursement of funds, at the end of four years found himself the possessor of $535 in cash. In common with many of his young associates, he experienced a great desire to visit the country beyond the Mississippi, which was then holding out rare inducements to the young and enterprising emigrant. He had a friend in this vicinity who was engaged as an Indian trader along the Platte River country, that being 300 miles west of any white settlement, and he concluded to join him. He started via the river from Belleville, Ohio, but when he arrived at the mouth of the Missouri there were no boats running, and the best he could do was to go to Keokuk. After arriving there, the few citizens with whom he first became acquainted advised him to abandon the Platte River project on account of the Mormon outrages. While debating upon the best course to pursue, he received a letter informing him of the death of his friend, the trader. He therefore concluded to remain in Lee County, and soon made a purchase of 160 acres of land in Pleasant Ridge Township, for which he paid $600 in cash. Upon this he erected a house, and in August, 1846, was married to Miss Sarah B. Hornby, a native of Bremen, Me., and the daughter of John Hornby, one of the early pioneers of Lee County.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Quinton was thrown from a horse, and so severely injured that he was unable for a long time to pursue his farm labors. He accordingly sold out for $1,000, and after a few months of rest and recuperation, purchased a farm in Franklin Township, selling it the following year for double the purchase price, besides disposing of the growing crop, for which he received a promissory note due in five years and drawing 10 per cent interest. The parties who gave the note, however, were poor, and it was considered worthless. In the meantime Mr. Q. made a visit to Ohio, and upon his return to the West, settled in Denmark Township. The year before the maturity of the aforesaid note it was taken up, Mr. Q. receiving live stock in payment, at the sale of which he received a handsome profit. He subsequently purchased a farm of 200 acres in Franklin Township, and in due time sold it for three times the purchase price.

In 1852 Mr. Q. purchased eighty acres of his present homestead, to which he has subsequently added until he is now the possessor of 815 acres, all in one body, although having presented to his son 185 acres. His land is finely improved and is equipped with handsome and substantial farm buildings. Besides the culture of the cereals, he is extensively engaged in stock farming, and exhibits some of the finest animals to be found along the Mississippi Valley.

The household of Mr. and Mrs. Quinton has been brightened by the birth of five children, of whom the record is as follows: Herbert T. is located on a farm at Kingston, Kan.; Holland B. is engaged in agriculture in Denmark Township; Alfred B. is a lawyer in Topeka, Kan., and Probate Judge of the Circuit Court; Frank C. is a civil engineer in the employ of the A., T. & St. F. R. R.; Eugene S. is a lawyer at Topeka; Nellie E. is the wife of Philander H. Adams, and also resides at Topeka.

Mr. Quinton, it is hardly necessary to say, is a leading citizen of Denmark Township, and has been prominent in all matters pertaining to the welfare of this vicinity. He is a striking example of what energy, industry and economy may accomplish, and the young man of to-day who feels discouraged under difficulties, may well profit by the example of the old pioneers who, amid dangers as well as difficulties, persevered against desperate odds and lived to tell the tale.

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WILLIAM DAVIS, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Washington Township, is a native of Canaan, Grafton Co., N. H., and was born Oct. 24, 1814. He was reared on a farm, and at the age of seventeen years left the parental roof and started out to do for himself, first going to Lebanon, a town adjoining his birthplace, where he engaged as a farm laborer for a year. He spent the following winter at his father's, and in the spring engaged in milling for a short time, and then resumed agricultural pursuits on a farm in Lebanon. He then returned home, where he remained for three years, and in the spring of 1833 went to Boston, where he was employed unloading schooners and other vessels at the wharf for about two months, after which he was employed by the Boston & Worcester Railway Company, which is now known as the Boston & Albany Railroad. He was in Boston when Gen. Jackson made his visit to that city, and when the old war vessel "Constitution" was taken into the dry dock. He remained in the employ of this company for about three years, and assisted in putting the first car on a railroad track in Massachusetts, said car being placed on the track of the Boston & Worcester Railroad.

Our subject then returned to his old home in New Hampshire and, rejecting many flattering propositions held out to him as inducements to remain in that vicinity, he determined to "Go West." He accordingly left the Old Granite State, in 1836, and went as far as Buffalo, N. Y., with a horse and buggy. He then loaded his vehicle and his faithful animal on a boat and proceeded to Ashtabula, Ohio. Not being pleased with that section of country he went south into Athens County, where he located and remained two years, employing much of his time in traveling about, and finally decided to crosss the Mississippi. He came into Iowa, his first stopping-place being in Denmark, Lee County, where he engaged as a farm laborer with "Parson Turner" for two years.

In the meantime Mr. Davis had entered 160 acres of land in Washington Township, which was located on section 5, and not very long afterward was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Hunston, a native of his own State. The young couple located upon the farm in Washington Township about the 1st of September, 1840. They had scarcely become settled in their new home when the young wife was taken ill with a malignant form of typhoid fever, and in just one month to a day from the time they were married, she closed her eyes forever to the scenes of earth, her death taking place the same hour of the day in which the marriage ceremony was performed, Oct. 9, 1840. About three weeks after the death of his wife Mr. Davis returned to the old home in New Hampshire, and remained there until the following spring. He was then married to Miss Laura Huston, and at once returned to Lee County and Washington Township, of which he has since been a resident.

The homestead of Mr. Davis consists of 560 acres of valuable land, with a fine set of frame buildings. His dwelling is handsomely finished and furnished, and his barns and outhouses are excelled by none in Lee County. The estate in all respects is indicative of cultured tastes and ample means, and forms one of the attractions in the landscape of Southeastern Iowa.

Mr. Davis has been prominently identified with the affairs of this vicinity since coming into Lee

County. He possesses great force of character, ambition and enterprise, and while thrifty and judicious in the management of his own business affairs, has also contributed of his time and means for the promotion of every enterprise calculated to benefit the community at large. He enjoys, in a marked degree, the confidence and respect of the people of his locality, and has held the various offices of honor and trust. He has been County Supervisor for a term of five years, and was greatly instrumental in reducing the heavy debt which hung over Lee County during the earlier period of its history. At this time he was intrusted with the most delicate and important features of the case, and carried out his obligations with the strictest honesty and integrity.

Mr. Davis has been quite a traveler, and since making the long journey from his native State to Iowa has completed his tour of the continent by visits to California and Oregon. He has been an extensive reader, and keenly observant of what was going on around him, has made the most of his rich experiences in life. Upon coming here he was at once recognized as a man fitted to be a leader, whose wise and judicious counsels it would be safe to follow. He has eminently fulfilled the trust imposed in him, and there is no man in this section of Iowa who is held in higher respect.

The parents of our subject, Ebenezer and Hannah (Scales) Davis, spent their entire lives in Grafton County, N. H., occupied in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. The family circle included eight children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the youngest born, and is the only one living. They came from an old and excellent family whose names, throughout New England, were synonymous with honesty, integrity, and great nobility of character.

The parents of Mrs. Davis were John and Zerviah (Field) Huston, natives also of New Hampshire. John Huston was a farmer by occupation, and in about 1844 emigrated west to Iowa with his family, settling in Denmark Township, Lee County, where the parents passed the last days of their lives. Mrs. Davis was the second child of the family, which included three sons and four daughters. She was employed as a teacher in Lowell, Mass., and after coming to Iowa taught one term of school in Washington Township.

Mr. Davis is independent in politics, and his religion consists in being just to his fellow-men, and in doing as he would be done by. He began life at the foot of the ladder, and has climbed up step by step, building for himself not only a character of high morality and sound principles, but also meeting with remarkable success in the acquirement of a competency for his later days, and now he and his amiable and excellent partner are reaping the reward of habits of industry and goodly lives, and all who know them will heartily pray that their last days may be their best.

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FRANCIS M. MYERS, of Ft. Madison, who is prominently engaged in the grocery trade in this city, is a native of Green Bay Township, born Dec. 13, 1850. His father, Joseph Myers, was a pioneer of Ft. Madison, and is now living in this city retired from active business. He was born nine miles from Gettysburg, one of the famous battle-fields of the late war, in Pennsylvania, and his father, Francis H. Myers, was a native of New York, of German ancestry and parentage, and a tanner and currier by trade. The latter removed from New York to Adams County, Pa., when a young man, and purchased a farm, upon which he operated until 1818. He then removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, purchased another farm, and carried on the occupation of farming and tanning until his retirement from the active labors of life. He was married in early manhood to Miss Catherine Staub, a native of Pennsylvania. She accompanied her husband to Ohio and died in Fairfield County. Their family included ten children, eight of whom grew to mature years.

Joseph Myers, father of the subject of this sketch, was the fifth child of his parents' family. He remained at home receiving his primary education in the subscription schools, and later attended Marietta Institute, after which he took a course at Granville Institute. He commenced teaching at the age of eighteen years, and by this means earned money with which to pursue his studies. After graduating at Granville he continued his duties as an instructor in Fairfield and Perry Counties, after which, in 1837, he took up the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Brooks, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. The year following he took a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and subsequently commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Reading, Perry Co., Ohio. He practiced and taught school alternately until 1841, and then started for Ft. Madison, via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In March following he opened a drug-store, which he operated for a period of nine years, and then selling out, purchased a farm in Green Bay Township, and followed agricultural pursuits for two years. He now concluded to abandon farming, and returning to Ft. Madison opened another drug-store, and continued this until 1876. He then sold the business to his sons and retired from active labor.

Joseph Myers was married on the 2d of August, 1841, to Miss Louisa Hoffman, who was also born in Adams County, Pa., followed the fortunes of her husband to the West, and died the year following his retirement from business on the 15th of July 1877. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom, Susannah and Joseph, died in infancy; Justus lives in Washington Township; Maselon M., born April 21, 1847, died Nov. 21, 1882; Francis, our subject, was the fifth child; Mary T. became the wife of Luther Walsworth, and lives in Austin, Tex.; Alfred A. M., born May 7, 1856, died Jan. 11, 1884; John C. B. was born Oct. 16, 1860, and lives in Ft. Madison. He is Democratic in politics, and a prominent man in his vicinity.

Francis M. Myers was but two years old when his parents located in Ft. Madison the second time, and he here grew to manhood and received his primary education in the city schools. At quite an early age he began to clerk in his father's store, and gained an excellent insight into business matters. In 1876 he became associated in partnership with his brother, and they secured the father's business and operated it until the following year, when they sold out, and Francis M. went East on a visit, spending three months. He then returned to Ft. Madison, remained until the following May, then retraced his steps eastward, and made a tour of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, which occupied the greater part of his time until March, 1879, when he once more crossed the Father of Waters, and in company with his brother Maselon, again became engaged in the grocery trade until November, 1882, when his brother Alfred succeeded Maselon, and our subject and this brother carried on the business until January, 1884, when Alfred Myers died, and since that time Francis M. has conducted the business alone.

Mr. Myers is straightforward in his business transactions, and this, in connection with his courteous demeanor toward all with whom he deals, has secured for him an extensive and profitable trade. He is still a young man, with a bright future before him, and has the confidence and good wishes of a large circle of friends. He is connected with St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and a valued member of the community, of whom good things are looked for in the future.

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MORITZ TSCHOEPE, of Ft. Madison, engaged in general insurance, is conducting the various departments of his business with intelligence and success. He is a native of the Kingdom of Poland, and the date of his birth was Oct. 13, 1841. His early years were passed in the town of Muensterberg, with his parents, Anthony and Fredrica Tschoepe. The former was a leather merchant, and carried on an extensive and successful business until the outbreak of the Revolution in 1848. He then entered the Polish army, receiving a Captain's commission, and served during the war. When the Russians became victorious he escaped to the United States, a poor man, his property having been confiscated to the Russian Government. After reaching this country he settled at West Bend, Wis., and engaged in farming, alone for six years, until in 1854, when he sent for his wife and daughter, and they joined him here. The mother departed this life in 1869. The parental family consisted of three children: Moritz, our subject; Robert, who remains in his native country; and Emelie, who, with her father, resides in West Bend. The latter has arrived at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was prosperous after settling in America, accumulating a handsome property, and is now retired from active labor.

Moritz Tschoepe received a good common-school education, which was supplemented by an attendance of two terms at Normal Seminary. He afterward learned the wagon-maker's trade in his native Province. In 1861 he received a pass from his father to emigrate to the United States, and although rather adverse to leaving his own country, acceded to the wishes of his parents and joined them here. The following year, the late Civil War being in progress, he enlisted as a soldier of the Union, becoming a member of Co. C., 24th Wis. Vol. Inf., and was mustered into service at Milwaukee on the 19th of August. He marched with his regiment to the seat of war and was engaged with his comrades in the various battles and skirmishes of the campaign. He was taken prisoner at Stone River the following December, and was exchanged the June following. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and all the important engagements until after the siege of Atlanta when, at the engagement near Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, he received a wound in the left arm. At various times during his connection with the army, his promotion was proposed, but as he could not speak English fluently, he felt extremely diffident, and declined many of the honors sought to be conferred upon him, only accepting the rank of Corporal.

After he was mustered out of service, Mr. Tschoepe returned to his parents in Wisconsin, and after his wound had healed resumed his trade of wagon-making. In January, 1866, he was married to Miss Margaret Baltes, of Milwaukee, the sister of one of his comrades. Mrs. Tschoepe was born on the 3d of February, 1848, and of her union with our subject has become the mother of eight children—Eddie, Lizzie, Willie, Ervine, Sarah, Arthur and Bertha (twins), and Frances.

Mr. and Mrs. T. came to Iowa about three years after their marriage, and located at Burlington, where our subject worked at his trade until 1871, but was then obliged to abandon it on account of his crippled arm. He then established a German book-store, and the following year his partner absconded with some of the funds. Mr. T. then sold out the business and engaged in insurance. In 1879 he became district agent for Lee County, of the Burlington Insurance Company, and removed to Denmark, so as to be near the center of his field of operations. He soon developed rare talent for this branch of business, and as time progressed extended his territory so that he is now the representative of ten companies, among them the most important of any in the United States. Mr. T. located in Ft. Madison in 1880, and by his correct business methods has become a highly esteemed and valued citizen. He owns and occupies a handsome home near the city limits. Politically he is Republican, and socially a prominent member of the G. A. R.

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JOHN McVAY, a carpenter and farmer of Van Buren Township, is pleasantly situated on section 14, where he owns and occupies 120 acres of valuable land. Mr. McVay is a native of Highland County, Ohio, and the date of his birth was March 19, 1822. At the age of twelve years his parents removed to Putnam County, Ind., where he remained until 1847, when he crossed the Mississippi and came into the young Hawkeye State, locating in Marion County, which remained his home for twenty years. In 1867 he removed to Lee County, where he has since remained. In Marion County Mr. McVay became the possessor of 160 acres of land, which he sold before coming here. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life, but being a natural mechanic, has employed much of his spare time in carpenter work.

The subject of this biography is the son of Jacob and Mary (Reece) McVay, natives of Pennsylvania and Tennessee respectively. Jacob McVay was born in 1790, and departed this life in 1879, in Indiana. Mrs. Mary McVay was born in 1795, and preceded her husband to the better land in 1863. They were the parents of fifteen children, all but one of whom lived to mature years. They were named as follows: Madison, Edmund R., Elizabeth, Mary, John, Harriet and Harvey (twins), Delilah, Alfred, Jacob, Rachel, Lydia E. (who died at the age of three years), Sarah M., Catharina and William H.

Aug. 25, 1844, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Waln. She remained his companion for only ten years, her death occurring in 1854. Of this union there were born three children—Jacob H., Adeline and Lydia E. Mr. McVay was subsequently married to Mrs. Rebecca (Waln) Arnold, of Ohio, and they became the parents of the following children: Alice, who died at the age of five years; Rancler S.; Sarah, deceased; Emma A., the wife of Frank Bodby, of Franklin Township; Flora M., Ada, Edmund R., and Minnie, now Mrs. John Walter.

Mr. McVay is highly respected in his community and has held the various township offices. He is Republican in politics and has an intelligent interest in local and general matters. He and his wife are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contribute liberally and cheerfully to its support. He is at present Steward of the society, and has much influence in its councils and deliberations.

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HENRY R. MILLER, of Keokuk, is President, Treasurer, Superintendent and General Manager of the Keokuk Gas-Light and Coke Company, with which he became connected in 1875. He is thoroughly skilled in all the details relating thereto, and his present responsible position is abundant evidence of his work and efficiency. Our subject is a native of Ohio, and was born in Springfield March 31, 1839. His boyhood was passed in his native city, where he had the advantages of a good education and received early training in business matters.

In 1868 Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Judge D. Mooar, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Keokuk, and of this union there were born three children—Daniel, Bessie and Howard. Mr. and Mrs. M. are prominently connected with St. John's Episcopal Church, of which our subject has been Secretary of the Vestry since 1875. Mr. M. is a prominent Mason, being the Worshipful Master of Hardin Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; High Priest of Gate City Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and Eminent Commander of Damascus Commandery No. 5.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ANDERSON, deceased, one of the honored pioneers of Lee County, was a native of Montgomery County, Ky., his birth occurring April 9, 1815. He remained in his native county only until the age of eighteen years, and then started out to seek his fortunes in the wide West. He crossed the Mississippi River to the present site of Keokuk, and starting from there on foot, walked up past the rapids and from there took a boat for Dubuque. He there engaged in mining and ship carpentering, at which he was occupied four or five years. He then removed to Farmington, Van Buren County, and was engaged in carpenter work until 1850. He then removed to Eddyville and opened a store for the sale of dry-goods. The following year his goods were nearly destroyed by a flood, but he recovered from this disaster as speedily as possible, purchased more stock, saved what he could of that which was damaged, and continued his business until 1854. He then closed out and went to Oskaloosa, where he was again employed at his trade until 1856, after which he went to Montrose and remained for a time engaged at his trade. He then went down to St. Louis and engaged in the shipyard there until the breaking out of the late Civil War. He was then also employed as a ship carpenter and general mechanic by the Government. He finally enlisted in the ranks and marched with the regiment into Vicksburg, and was continuously employed at his trade in the army until the close of the war. Thereafter he was engaged for five years as ship carpenter for Capt. Campbell on the Keithburg packet, plying between Ft. Madison and Davenport.

Mr. Anderson was married, March 18, 1849, to Miss Louisa Davis, a native of Cumberland, Md., born Oct. 2, 1826. She was the daughter of Isaiah

Davis, a native of Annapolis, Md., and her grandfather, William Jeremiah Davis, was a native of "Merrie England," who emigrated to America, first settling in Maryland, thence removing to Pennsylvania, and finally returning to the first-named State, where he departed this life at Cumberland. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and for services therein rendered was awarded a pension from the Government. Isaiah Davis, the father of Mrs. Anderson, removed from Maryland and to Ohio in 1835, and located at Zanesville, where he remained for eleven years. He then crossed the Mississippi and came into Jefferson County, Iowa, where he remained three years, and then, in the fall of 1849, went to Kirkville, Wapello County, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was married in early manhood to Miss Essa Kuntz. She was of German parentage, born in Pennsylvania, and departed this life in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1841.

In 1868 Mr. Anderson removed his family to Ft. Madison, established a home here and remained until his death, which occurred on the 2d of December, 1882. He was a prominent member and one of the organizers of Charleston Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was interested in several lodges, and was for a time Deputy District Master; he was also a member of Claypole Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Ft. Madison.

Mr. Anderson, from his youth, had received careful religious training from a deeply pious mother. This lady was one of the thirteen persons who organized the First Methodist Church of Iowa. Her son faithfully followed in the footsteps of that honored mother, uniting with the church of her choice in early manhood, and remaining a faithful adherent to its doctrines until his death.

The household circle of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson included seven children, three of whom are now deceased. The living are as follows: Attia is the wife of H. J. Buck, and lives in Washington Township; Roy is in Minnesota; Fannie married Mr. W. B. Frederick, and Letitia is at home. The family are highly respected wherever known, and Mr. Anderson, as a man and a citizen, fulfilled all the obligations of life faithfully and conscientiously, and now that he rests from his labors, is held in kindly remembrance by all who knew him.

ADAM WIEGNER, Postmaster of Donnellson, is a wealthy and retired farmer, enjoying the accumulations of early years of industry and economy. Mr. W. came to Lee County in May, 1838, from Buffalo, N. Y., of which place he had been a resident for six years. He located in Ft. Madison, and has been a resident of Lee County since that time.

The subject of this biography is a native of Worms, Germany, and was born Nov. 29, 1820. His father, Jacob Weigner, was a highly respected farmer, and a native of the same place as his son, where he was reared, and married to Miss Catharine S. Koch, a native of the same place. After the birth of six children, of whom our subject was the eldest, the family all came to the United States, landing at Buffalo, N. Y., in the fall of 1832. The voyage consumed thirty-three days. The mother only survived about five years after coming to this country, dying in 1837. After this sad event, Jacob Weigner, with his six motherless children started for the West. They crossed the Mississippi and located in Ft. Madison for a short time, removing thence to Franklin Township, where the father took up a tract of land and industriously engaged in its improvement and cultivation. They remained there for a number of years, and afterward went to Clarke County, where the father departed this life at the home of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Catharine Blum, in May, 1884, when nearly ninety-one years old. He was a stanch Democrat in politics, and religiously was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

At the age of nineteen years Adam Wiegner left the parental roof and engaged in the employ of Mr. Chapman, a farmer of Franklin Township. He invested his first earnings in a colt, and his next venture was to take unto himself a wife. After their marriage they went onto the farm of his father, where the bride was installed as housekeeper. There were three sons in the family at this time, between whom the profits were divided. At the end of three years' hard work, Mr. Wiegner, in casting up his assets discovered a net profit of $25. Money was scarce, and the most of their produce was disposed of in exchange for something besides money.

At the expiration of three years the young couple removed to Ft. Madison and set up housekeeping for themselves. Their kitchen outfit consisted of a skillet, tea-kettle, coffee-pot, and a few plates, knives and spoons, and Mr. W. manufactured the furniture out of split timber. Of this he made a bench for his table, which was supported by poles inserted in the logs of their cabin. The bedstead consisted of one post set at a proper distance from the wall, near one corner of the room, a side and end of the house forming the balance of the bedstead. Their corn was ground by hand, being grated on a piece of tin punched full of holes and nailed onto a board, and somtimes ground by a horse-mill; the corn-cake of that period, Mr. W. says, has never been excelled. The corn-cake of that pioneer day was made of meal, water and salt, and baked in a skillet, upon the coals of the large fireplace. It seemed rather tough living for the former New Yorker, but it was all that the young couple had in the way of bread for the following three years. Amid these and other difficulties they labored industriously and pulled together, and in due time found themselves possessed of a comfortable home. As time progressed Mr. Wiegner became a man of property and a citizen whose influence was sensibly felt in his community. In 1855 he built a large stone mill at Franklin Village, which was then the largest building of the kind in the county, and is still standing, in a good state of preservation, although not running.

Mr. Wiegner has been twice married. On July 4, 1840, he was wedded to Miss Catharine Coch, a native of Bavaria, who was born in 1817. She came to the United States with her parents when a young lady twenty-two years old. Her father, Jacob Coch, was a farmer by occupation, and upon coming to America at once proceeded westward to Iowa, locating in Franklin Township, where he resided until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Catharine Hummel. She accompanied her husband in all his wanderings, and also died in Franklin Township. Mrs. Catherine Weigner, after remaining the companion of her husband for nineteen years, departed this life in February, 1879, in the last named township. She had become the mother of eight children, six of whom died young. They were named as follows: Jacob, Peter, Charlie, Ada, Catharine and Mary. The living are Philip and Elizabeth, who are both married.

The second wife of Mr. Weigner, to whom he was married in Clark County, Mo., in 1880, was Mrs. Agnes (Gebauer) Meissner, a native of his own country, born on the 6th of February, 1842. She was married first in Prussia to Frank Meissner, with whom she came to the United States in 1873. They settled in Oshkosh, Wis., and thence went to Clark County, Mo., where Mr. M. died July 8, 1880. Of this union there were born three children, one of whom died before the death of its father. Those living are: Hedwig, who is unmarried and occupies the position of Assistant Postmaster for her stepfather; the younger child, Paul, is at home.

Mr. Wiegner settled in Donnellson in the winter of 1881. His farm consists of 320 acres, and he has two acres of valuable land in the village limits. He is highly respected as a citizen, has filled the various offices of his township, and been intimately identified with its interests since first coming here He has given his influence to the support of every good object, and in all respects has been a man among men. Politically he is a stanch Democrat, and religiously is prominently connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which also embraces the several members of his family.

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DR. E. E. FULLER, a well-known and highly esteemed resident of Keokuk, Iowa, is engaged in the drug business at No. 600 Main street, and is equipped with everything necessary for the successful prosecution of this line of trade. Every department is conducted in a methodical and business-like manner, and the establishment is one of the most popular of its kind in the Gate City.

Dr. Fuller of this history is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1822, and the son of Dr. James M. and Lucy (Stimpson) Fuller, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts respectively. The father of our subject completed his medical studies under the instruction of Dr. Mussy, of Dartmouth, N. H., and continued the practice of his profession until he was seventy-nine years of age. In the meantime he had crossed the Mississippi, and in his later days made his home in Keokuk, where he died at the residence of his son, George S., in 1869. His wife had preceded him to the better land twenty years before, her death occurring in Harrison, Ohio, in 1849. They had a family of six children, of whom five are still living.

The subject of this biography was the second child of the family, and lived with his parents and attended school until he was fifteen years of age. He was a studious boy, ambitious to excel, and at this early age had become competent to perform the duties of a teacher, in which he engaged, also commencing the study of medicine, and for six years received the excellent instruction of his father, and with him commenced the practice of medicine, and continued thus engaged for six years. He then became interested in the drug business at Harrison, Ohio, where he was thus occupied until 1856, when he sold out, came to Keokuk, and associated himself with Dr. T. Smith, of Cincinnati, carrying on the drug business in company with this gentleman until the fall of 1857. Four years later, after the breaking out of the war, a company was formed of the best citizens of Keokuk, named the City Rifle Company, in which company he drilled under Gen. Belknap, and in 1861 proceeded to the scene of conflict, in the service of the United States. When the conflict took place at Athens, Mo., the company volunteered its services, and assisted in driving back the rebels. Drs. Fuller and McGugin were called to attend the wounded soldiers on the field. Soon afterward our subject was tendered a commission as Assistant Surgeon, and continued in this capacity while in the military service. He returned to Keokuk in 1863, on account of failing health, but soon afterward resumed his duties as surgeon at the Estis House, which had been converted into a hospital. He was afterward assigned to the Medical College of Keokuk, still holding a ward in the Estis House until the close of the war. At the expiration of this time he engaged in general practice for a short time, and then retired and devoted his whole attention to his drug business.

The Doctor is Republican in politics, and is actively identified with every project tending to the welfare of his community. He has served on the School Board for four years, and socially is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has been interested largely in city property and lands in Iowa, and has been of material aid in the development of the industrial interests of this section.

The marriage of Dr. Fuller and Miss Cecilia Gerard was celebrated in 1849. Mrs. F. is a native of Ohio, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of five children, the record of whom is as follows: Charles M. is associated with his father in the drug business; David G., of Chicago, is engaged in the wholesale grocery trade with the firm of William M. Hoyt & Co.; Frank M. is attending Parsons' College at Fairfield, Iowa; Gertrude and Louisa are at home. The Doctor, also his wife, and daughter Gertrude, are members of the Presbyterian Church; Louisa is connected with the Episcopalians. The family residence is pleasantly located on Twelfth and Blondeau, and is the resort of the cultured and educated people of this vicinity.

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BENJAMIN F. GIBBS, a highly respected farmer of Green Bay Township, who owns and occupies a fine homestead on section 19, is conducting his agricultural operations with intelligence and success, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Gibbs is a native of Indianapolis, Ind., and was born Nov. 18, 1823. His parents were George W. and Keziah (McFall) Gibbs, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia. They lived in Ohio for a few years after their marriage, and thence removed to Indianapolis, which was their home for eight years, and during which time George Gibbs was engaged in hauling goods from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Indianapolis, before the construction of railroads between those points. His father, Justus Gibbs, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He built the first frame house in the city of Cincinnati.

George Gibbs afterward returned to Ohio, where he lived about four years, and then coming back to Indiana purchased a farm in Scott County, which he occupied six years, and then lost all his property by going security for friends. He then occupied a rented farm for eighteen months, and in the fall of 1842 came to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he also occupied a rented farm for about five years. With his family he then moved to Wapello County, where he bought a farm which he afterward sold to remove into Wayne County, and there purchased a homestead upon which he lived the remainder of days. His death took place March 20, 1874. His wife, the mother of our subject, had died in Jefferson County, Iowa, Dec. 7, 1843. The parental household included five sons and four daughters.

Benjamin F. Gibbs was the second child of his parents, and remained with them until he was over twenty-two years of age, coming with them to Iowa. At this time he left the parental roof to commence business on his own account, and while cultivating a piece of land in Van Buren County was also employed at other farm labor for which he received wages. In about 1848 he came into Lee County, and for several years was employed on farms by the month, some of the time working for the mere pittance of fifty cents a day. He then rented the farm which he afterward purchased and still owns, and remained as a tenant for two years, when he was enabled to call it his own.

Mr. Gibbs, it will thus be seen, is a striking illustration of what perseverance and industry may accomplish. He commenced at the foot of the ladder, and without any possessions save that of his own resolution and economy, he has risen to be one of the first landed proprietors of this section, and is now the owner of 500 valuable acres, all in Green Bay Township. He has erected two substantial farm-houses, has excellent barns and other outbuildings, valuable farm machinery and implements, and all the appliances for the prosecution of agriculture and the raising of stock. The homestead presents one of the finest locations in Lee County, and invariably attracts the attention of the passer-by.

Mr. Gibbs was married in Van Buren County, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1850, to Miss Eliza, daughter of George and Hannah (Putnam) Claypoole, natives respectively of Virginia and New York. After their marriage they went to Knox County, Ind., where they lived for a time, then removed to Wabash County, Ill., and in 1839, crossed the Father of Waters and located in Lee County, and settled on the same farm where they passed the remainder of their lives. The mother died Dec. 19, 1850; her husband survived her sixteen years, and died Oct. 16, 1866. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, of whom Mrs. Gibbs, of our sketch, was the youngest child. She was born in Wabash County, Ill., Sept. 16, 1828, and remained with her parents until her marriage with our subject, receiving careful home training and a fair education in the public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have become the parents of five children, of whom the record is as follows: Adeline is the wife of Francis Drake, of Linn County, Mo.; Warren married Caroline Kamerer; after her death he married Emma Garns; George, Anna and Charles are at home with their parents. Mr. Gibbs has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his community, and has held the minor offices of the township. In politics he is Republican, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party.

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GEORGE D. RAND, one of the most prominent and prosperous citizens of Keokuk, and a member of the firm of Carson & Rand, is extensively engaged in the lumber business, their principal office being located on Railroad street. The subject of our sketch comes from a family well and favorably known in this locality as being important factors in the industrial interests in this part of the West. They are straightforward business men of more than ordinary good judgment, and in the various branches of business which they represent are uniformly successful and popular.

The subject of our sketch is a native of Quincy, Ill., born Feb. 9, 1839, and the son of E. D. and Sarah (Proud) Rand, natives of Massachusetts and Ohio respectively. E. D. Rand, the father of our subject, has been engaged in the lumber business for forty years at Burlington, Iowa, and manufactured lumber in Wisconsin for thirty-five years. He is still engaged in the same business, a hale and hearty old gentleman, and is President of the Carson-Rand Lumber Company, also the Rand Lumber Company of Burlington, and the Keithsburg & Illinois Lumber Company. Of his family of six children, two by his first wife are living: George D., our subject, and Mary, who married John M. Shurfey, Vice President of the Rand Lumber Company of Burlington. By his second wife there were born four children, viz., E. D., Jr.; C. W., of the firm of Wyman & Rand, of Burlington, dealers in furniture and carpets; and H. S., of the Burlington Lumber Company; the youngest was a daughter, Miss Carrie.

E. D. Rand, all his lifetime, has been prominent wherever he has made his home and uniformly recognized as one fitted for a leader. He has represented his county in the Iowa Legislature, was President of the State Bank of Burlington for many years, and is still one of its Directors; he is also a Director of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, and holds the same position in connection with the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. He has also been President of the Rock Island Insurance Company of the Mississippi Valley, and is largely interested in the pine lands of Wisconsin, and in various sawmills in that section and at Burlington. It will thus be seen that the father of our subject has aided materially in the industrial interests of this section of country. His enterprise and industry have rewarded him with capital, which he has disseminated throughout this section in the development of business interests and the giving of employment to those who have thus been induced to make a residence in this locality, and form members of a populous and thriving community. The more people, the more necessity for manufactures and produce, and thus, as a wheel within a wheel, one man with energy and enterprise may become almost unlimited in usefulness.

George D. Rand remained under the parental roof until about eighteen years of age, receiving his primary education in the public schools, and completing his studies in the Asbury University of Greencastle, Ind. Then, with the energy and ambition of a wide-awake young man desiring to see something of the world, he emigrated West, and entering the mines of Colorado, delved in the earth for the shining ore until the year 1862. While in that State he became the owner of a quartz mill, in the operation of which he employed about thirty men. At the outbreak of the late war he laid aside his personal plans and interests, and entered the navy, where he served as Paymaster, and was thus occupied for the following three years. He then resigned this position and went South to Alabama, locating in Glendale, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber. There he erected two sawmills with a capacity of 75,000 feet per day, and gave employment to 100 men. He was thus engaged until 1880, when he disposed of his interests in Alabama, and coming to Keokuk became associated with his present partners in the lumber business. The firm have built up an extensive trade, and have attained to great popularity as gentlemen of energy, integrity, and strictly honorable transactions.

Mr. Rand, like his father, is a man of much influence in his community, and has filled many important positions in the management of its affairs. He was Mayor of the city in 1883, is a stockholder and Director in the Keokuk National Bank, and also a Director in the Water Works. He became a large property holder in the Gate City, being the owner of ten houses and lots within the corporation.

George D. Rand was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. McGaughey, of Indiana, in 1862. They occupy a handsome residence at No. 1069 Bank street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Mr. R. is a stanch Republican, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party.

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JOHN WILSON is an honored pioneer of Lee County, and largely engaged in the lumber business at Ft. Madison. He located here in 1835, and has been an interested witness of the remarkable changes which have been wrought in the State since that time. Mr. Wilson has materially aided in the industrial interests of this section, and from the first has been unselfishly identified with the progress and advancement of his adopted State. As a member of the little band of pioneers in this vicinity, whose number is gradually becoming less, he is regarded with that peculiar veneration and respect which are tacitly accorded to those brave spirits who planted their homes almost in the wilderness, and marked out a tract for future civilization.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lycoming County, Jan. 14, 1814. His parents, Martin and Mary (Lambert) Wilson, were natives of England, of old and highly respected families, and came to the United States before their marriage, locating in Pennsylvania, where they were among the early settlers. They became the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of our sketch is the youngest but one. When he was but three years old he was deprived of a father's protection by death. His mother subsequently married, and he remained at home until he was sixteen years of age.

John Wilson now started out to do for himself, and served an apprenticeship of three years to the harness and saddlery trade. He then worked as a journeyman until 1834, when, like many of the young men in that vicinity, he determined to seek the great West. He journeyed as far as Rushville, Ill., where he stopped for about one year, working at his trade, and then set out again, crossed the Father of Waters, and set his feet upon the soil of Iowa. He was pleased with the face of the country and the prospects of rapid and successful settlement, and made two claims of land, one in Jefferson County, near Skunk River, on which he built a cabin, and for some time occupied his time alternately in improving his claim and working at his trade across the river in Illinois. He finally traded both of his claims for some horses and cattle, and entered upon a new field of business. This was the beginning of speculation which he continued for many years. He pursued an honorable and upright course in his business transactions, becoming a favorite among his neighbors and acquaintances in that section, and Wilson's Prairie was named in his honor.

After remaining in the West several years, in 1840, Mr. Wilson, feeling a strong desire to revisit the scenes of his youth, returned to his native State, and while there, at Salona, was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J., daughter of George and Jane Leidy. She was born in Center County, Pa., March 20, 1820, her parents also being natives of the Keystone State. Immediately after his marriage, accompanied by his bride, Mr. Wilson returned to Iowa, and settled on the farm near Ft. Madison. The following year he removed into town, where he has since resided. He followed the occupation of farming and speculating for nine years thereafter, and then crossed the plains to California. In those days it required 100 days to make the journey, and travelers were obliged to sleep in the open air. After this tedious experience he entered the mines of the Golden State, but a few months' experience there satisfied him, and he returned home, via the Isthmus, and joyfully greeted his family after an absence of one year. There was but little money in circulation at this time, and Mr. Wilson again entered the field of speculation. He first traded land for cattle, exchanged the cattle for lumber, and then traded the lumber for more cattle. He continued thus operating until the outbreak of the Rebellion, and then shipped live stock to the Union Army.

Mr. Wilson has been engaged in the lumber business since 1852, and has met with success. He is now the possessor of several hundred acres of land, 200 being in Van Buren County, and also owns a small farm in Illinois, besides considerable property within the city limits of Ft. Madison. In politics he has usually voted the Republican ticket, but beyond casting his vote he has little to do with the exciting political questions of the day. He is largely independent in views, and endeavors to vote for the best man, often without regard to party. His religious views are in accordance with the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in practice his aim is to strictly follow the precepts of the Golden Rule and do unto men as he would have them do unto him.

The household circle of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson includes eight children, six of whom have attained their majority. The record is as follows: Des Moines L. enlisted in Co. D, 7th Iowa Vol. Inf., and served three years. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded by a piece of shell, taken prisoner and retained as such for seven months. He was finally exchanged, received an honorable discharge, returned home, and is now engaged in agricultural pursuits in Van Buren County. Sophia J. became the wife of C. E. Oatman, and resides at Stockton, Kan.; Mary Belle married Fred Smith, and departed this life at the age of twenty-seven years; Sierra Nevada became the wife of Samuel Doyle, and died in 1885; William T. resides at Ft. Madison, and Adel is the wife of E. O. Armstrong, whose home is in Council Bluffs. The Wilson family are well known and highly respected throughout this section of the country. The younger members have been carefully trained and well educated, and bid fair to follow in the footsteps of their honored parents.

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PATRICK BURKE, a prosperous farmer of Lee County, occupying a comfortable homestead on section 23, Van Buren Township, is a native of Ireland, born in County Mayo in 1831. He was a young man more than ordinarily bright and ambitious, and in early youth, being dissatisfied with his condition and prospects in his native country, resolved to emigrate to America, and at the age of twenty years set sail from Liverpool, and after a prosperous voyage landed at New Orleans, whence he went directly to Ohio. He there became an assistant on a farm, changing from his first location in that State to Warren County, where he remained until the fall of 1856. He then resolved to see the country beyond the Mississippi, and crossing the Father of Waters, came into Iowa and located in Lee County, where he cultivated rented land for the space of eight years. In the meantime he had labored diligently, saved his money, and purchased a tract of land. He was prospered in his undertaking, and added to his first purchase until he is now the possessor of 240 acres, and is quite extensively engaged in the breeding of fine stock.

The marriage of Patrick Burke and Miss Bridget McDonell took place March 28, 1853. Mrs. Burke is a native of the same country as her husband, and was born in 1831. She came to America the same year of her husband's emigration, and located in Warren County, Ohio, with her parents. The latter were James and Bridget (Mowry) McDonell, and they departed this life forty years ago. Their household included seven children—Dominick, Mary, Margaret, Anthony, Owen, Job, and Bridget (Mrs. Burke.)

The parents of our subject were Valentine and Sarah (Duffy) Burke. The father departed this life in 1846, in Ireland, and the mother in 1870, in Ohio. They were the parents of six children—Eulick, David, Mary M., Ann, Patrick and Peter. After the death of her husband Mrs. Burke was a second time married, to Mr. Welsh, by whom she became the mother of two children—John and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Burke have become the parents of seven children, of whom the record is as follows: Mary became the wife of D. Ford; Sarah is the wife of T. Hayes; Valentine married Miss Margaret Hayes; Ann, James, Bridget and Margaret are unmarried.

Politically Mr. Burke is an uncompromising Democrat. Religiously he is connected by membership with the Catholic Church of String Prairie. He has held the office of Road Supervisor, and in every respect is worthily fulfilling the obligations of a good citizen.

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JOHN SCOTT, a prominent and successful farmer of Van Buren Township, is pleasantly located on section 11, and in the pursuit of his vocation is meeting with success. He comes of good old Pennsylvania parentage, and was born April 25, 1820. His parents were Henry and Rachel (Milleson) Scott. His father was born Jan. 29, 1795, and departed this life Nov. 4, 1850, in Lee County, Iowa. The date of the mother's birth was Feb. 10, 1799, and her decease occurred in Missouri twenty-three years after that of her husband, June 2, 1873. They had become the parents of nine children, of whom the record is as follows: Abigail became the wife of Joseph Price, and is living in Nodaway County, Mo.; John married Miss Sarah J. May; Cynthia, Mrs. J. Price, died in 1845; James M. married Miss Margaret Finley; Mary A. became the wife of J. N. Jones; Sarah married Eli Elrod, and is now deceased; Melissa became the wife of H. Hampton, and is now deceased; Minerva J. married William McCord, he died, and she married Mr. Bailes of Nodaway County, Mo.; Theodore J. was married to Miss Amanda Kneff, and lives in Nodaway County, Mo.

John Scott was reared on his father's farm, and attended the common schools until the age of fourteen years, when the family moved to Indiana, making their first location in Franklin County, where they remained for about eleven years. In April, 1844, they decided to go further West, and crossed the Mississippi, coming into Lee County, where they located and have since remained. Our subject came into possession of his present farm in 1864, and has made many improvements since he first occupied it. He has a fine brick dwelling-house, good barns, and all the appliances for conducting agriculture in a first-class manner.

The marriage of John Scott and Miss Sarah J. May was celebrated Jan. 14, 1864. Mrs. Scott was born July 24, 1833, in Edgar County, Ill. Her parents were Isaac and Elizabeth (Seers) May, natives of North Carolina and Lincoln County, Ky., respectively. Isaac May was born in 1802, and departed this life Jan. 15, 1850. Mrs. Elizabeth May was born in 1809, and died Nov. 17, 1886. Their household consisted of eight children, the record of whom is as follows: Eliza, the eldest daughter, became the wife of R. Sanders; Catherine was married to John Snodderly; David married Miss Mary Snodderly; Sarah J. is the wife of our subject; William married Miss Ann Sanders; Isaac N. married Miss Lidia Moore, who is now deceased; Jacob, now deceased, married Miss Rhoda Pickard; Mary became the wife of William Helms.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been born two children, a son and daughter, John M., born Oct. 28, 1865, and Ada A., July 28, 1867. Mr. Scott is the possessor of 160 acres of finely cultivated land. He is an intelligent and well-informed gentleman, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for three years. He has also filled other prominent positions in the affairs of his township, and has been Constable and Trustee. He is a member in good standing of the A. F. & A. M., and his record in this order dates back over thirty years, and he now belongs to Mt. Maria Lodge No. 27, at Farmington, Iowa. He has been connected in membership with the Baptist Church for over twenty years, and has occupied the office of Deacon for over thirteen years. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and as a friend, neighbor and citizen is held in the highest esteem.

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CAPT. WILLIAM S. MOORE, residing at Keokuk, is one of the old steamboat Captains who plied the Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois Rivers for many years, and who probably has a larger circle of friends and acquaintances than any other citizen of Keokuk. Capt. Moore was born in the city of New York, Nov. 28, 1815. In 1816 his parents removed to St. Louis, Mo., where the Captain passed his boyhood days. His parents were Rufus and Clarissa (Stone) Moore, and the father died on his way from New York to St. Louis. After his death the mother and son continued on their journey to St. Louis, and made that their home for about five years. They then crossed the river into the State of Illinois and lived there for five years. Their next removal was to Cincinnati, Ohio. The Captain recollects that, though a lad of only ten years, while living in Cincinnati Gen. LaFayette visited that city, and he had the pleasure of looking upon his pleasant and manly French countenance.

From Cincinnati the mother and son removed to Pittsburgh, and when our subject was but twelve years old he was orphaned by the death of his beloved mother. He went to Gallipolis, where he hired to learn the tinner's trade with one Hiram Fisher. Having served an apprenticeship of five years, and thoroughly mastered his trade, he started out as a "jour," and we next take note of him at Springfield, Ill. There he worked at his trade for a time, when he procured a berth on a steamboat. While a resident of the State he claims to have run the first locomotive that was ever brought into it, running from Springfield to Meredosia. From Springfield our subject again returned to St. Louis, Mo., and embarked in the tin and stove business, and was thus occupied at that place until he was burned out in 1848, involving a loss of about $8,000.

After his reverses our subject engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri Rivers, and continued to follow this vocation for about five years. Abandoning the river, he, in 1855, at first did business for Briggs, Beach & Co., dealers in tin and stoves in Keokuk. He worked for them awhile, and then bought out a remnant of a stock of goods and engaged in business for himself. He began manufacturing on a small scale, working at the bench himself, and as his business increased he enlarged his stock. He manufactured all kinds of tinware and copper work, shipping his goods throughout Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and several other States. Mr. Moore is an every-day man, and the secret of his success in business is that he oversees it in person. He is active and hearty and there is plenty of energy and fire in him yet.

In 1837 our subject was married to Miss Elizabeth Johnston, of Springfield, Ill. She was born in Ohio, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of four children, three sons and one daughter—Edward D., Dallas G., Livingston and Flora E; the latter is the wife of F. W. Kingman, book-keeper and treasurer of the Iowa Iron Works at Dubuque. Mr. Moore helped to establish the fifth lodge of I. O. O. F. instituted in the State of Illinois; this was in 1840. Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren.

* * *

ISAAC McDANIEL, of Cedar Township, ranks among the honored pioneers of the Hawkeye State, coming here when the land was wild and unbroken, and when only here and there could be seen the humble cabin of the adventurous emigrant. His birth occurred in Orange County, N. C., on the 8th of January, 1802. His father, James McDaniel, was a native of the same county as his son, and his grandfather was born in the North of Ireland, of Scottish ancestry. He came to America before the Revolutionary War, in which he served as Colonel, and made for himself a gallant record. Prior to this he had settled in Orange County, N. C. He improved a farm there, and after the close of his military career retired to his estate and spent the remainder of his days. In early manhood James McDaniel, the father of our subject, was married to Miss Charity, the daughter of Joseph Wells, of his own county and State. She was reared in the Society of Friends, and she and her husband are buried in the Quaker Cemetery near Rushville, Ind., whither they had removed.

Isaac McDaniel of this sketch was reared on his father's farm in North Carolina, and removed with his parents to Indiana. He was married in this latter State on the 5th of November, 1828, to Miss Frances Edwards, also a native of North Carolina, born Jan. 26, 1811. After farming seven years in Indiana, he sold out, loaded his household goods into a wagon and started for Illinois. He located in Morgan County, where he remained until the spring of 1837, then gathered up his goods and started for Iowa. After two weeks of slow travel they landed in Henry County, camping near Salem.

At this early day the land in this vicinity had not even been surveyed, and a white man was seldom seen. With the assistance of his wife Mr. McDaniel put up a cabin of small logs, during the building of which they lived in a tent. Their lonely and isolated condition and the uncertain prospect for the future would seem almost appalling to the citizens of to-day, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries which the old pioneers have assisted to provide. But Mr. McDaniel was made of stern stuff, and he possessed in his wife a helpmeet equal to every emergency. With heroic determination they persevered through every difficulty, and in due time reaped the reward of their labors. When the land in that vicinity came into the market Mr. McDaniel entered 160 acres in one body and located forty acres in another, and now, after a space of fifty years, still occupies his original purchase of 200 acres.

Isaac McDaniel and his wife have become the parents of nine children, the record of whom is as follows: Richard lives in Norton County, Kan.; Junius died in Cedar Township; William lives in Missouri; Clarissa, Mrs, Heddlesen, is in Jewell County, Kan.; Nathan lives in Cedar Township, Iowa; Perry is in Jewell County, Kan.; Emily J., Mrs. Masden, is in Norton County, Kan.; Newton is on the old homestead; Catharine, Mrs. Stedman, is in Jewell County, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. McD. of this sketch have forty-five grandchildren and twenty-six great-grandchildren. The wife of our subject is connected with the Christian Church, and during the fifty years that they have resided in this locality they have surrounded themselves with a large circle of warm friends, who, appreciating the dangers and the difficulties through which they have come to years of honor, render them the reverence and the homage due to the pioneers of half a century.

* * *

HENRY CATTERMOLE, President of the German-American Bank at Ft. Madison, is a native of London, England, and was born Sept. 10, 1803. His parents, William and Susan (Thompson) Cattermole, reared to man and womanhood eight children, five of whom came to the United States. The father died in Canada and the mother at Ft. Madison. Henry Cattermole and one sister, Betsey Edwards, are the only surviving members of the family, and both are living at Ft. Madison.

At an early age our subject learned the trade of a butcher, which he followed with success in his native country until 1825, when he came to this country with the determination of making it his permanent home, and soon after landing in the city of New York went to Rochester, that State, and there engaged in the mercantile business. This proved a successful enterprise, but, like many others, he placed too much confidence in false friends and lost more money there than he made.

In 1830 Mr. Cattermole went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and again embarked in merchandising, and there continued to reside for upward of six years. In 1832 he was united in marriage with his cousin, Elizabeth Cattermole, a native of Suffolk County, England. She emigrated to the United States with her parents the year of her marriage. She was the daughter of James and Naomi Cattermole, and their eldest son, James, is now residing in London, Canada, where he is following the practice of medicine; Elizabeth, wife of our subject, was the next in order of birth; Emma became the wife of Phillip Aspenwall, who is now deceased; George is a merchant, and living in Illinois, and Arthur C. resides at Ft. Madison. Three of Mrs. Cattermole's brothers and sisters are deceased—William, Henry and Caroline, the latter of whom was the wife of Daniel McConn, of Ft. Madison, Iowa.

In 1836 Mr. Cattermole of this notice emigrated to Illinois, and locating at Appanoose, continued in the general mercantile business until 1841. During that year he crossed the Mississippi and became one of the pioneers of Ft. Madison. He at once established himself in the general mercantile business there, and also engaged in pork-packing, and for upward of thirty years met with far more than ordinary success in conducting his business, when he sold it to Arthur Cattermole. As a banker Mr. Cattermole has been known since 1856, at which date he became connected with the banking-house of Knapp & Eaton, and continued in that relation until 1858, when the bank was succeeded by the Ft. Madison branch of the State Bank of Iowa. Mr. Cattermole was at once chosen Director, and served as such until 1865, at which date the bank wound up its career. During the same year the Ft. Madison National Bank was organized, our subject being one of its original stockholders, and serving as one of the Directors until Jan. 30, 1872, when its charter was surrendered, and the bank of Ft. Madison was incorporated under the State law. Mr. Cattermole became one of the original stockholders of the latter institution, and subsequently sole proprietor. He conducted it until April 6, 1875, when he sold it to Charles Brewster and Joseph A. Smith. After disposing of the Bank of Ft. Madison, he, in company with others, in 1876 organized the German-American Bank, being chosen its first President, and still holds the position (1887).

Mr. Cattermole is now eighty-three years of age, but is a well preserved gentleman, and is entirely competent to attend to his daily duties at the bank. He has always given close attention to business, and observed strict integrity and due economy, to which is attributable his success in life. He may be counted among the substantial men of Lee County. Prior to the formation of the Republican party he was a Whig, but now votes with the

Democratic party, although he is not bound by party ties. He is a believer in the religion of Jesus Christ, and, although not a member of any church, usually attends the Episcopal.

* * *

JOHN HYTER, a highly respected farmer of Green Bay Township, owns and occupies a comfortable homestead on section 6. He is a native of Dearborn County, Ind., and was born May 1, 1820. He is the son of Abraham and Nancy A. (Farris) Hyter. The father was born Feb. 4, 1786, near Hagerstown, Md.; his wife was a native of New Jersey, born Dec. 11, 1790. They both went to Ohio while single, and it was there that they became acquainted and married in Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio. He was a blacksmith by trade, and for several years did a thriving business—so much so that he accumulated two farms, just across the line from Harrison in Indiana. He finally disposed of his two farms, coming to this county, and in March, 1845, entered and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Samuel Hyter, at Weaver, in Green Bay Township. He was a man of some means and purchased 320 acres.

Abraham Hyter had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living: William T. is a resident of Barton County, Kan.; Barbara A. is the wife of Dr. Robert Gilmore, and they live near Kansas City, Mo.; John is our subject; Mary is the wife of Thomas Davis, and they live in Bloomfield, Iowa; Samuel resides on the old home farm, and Caroline is the wife of S. F. Richardson, whose farm joins the town of Weaver. Mrs. Hyter died a few months after their arrival here, in the fall of 1845, and his death took place in January, 1866. Mrs. Hyter was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Democrat. Our subject lived in his native county until 1844, and was engaged in farming pursuits. He then crossed the Mississippi and came into Lee County, settling in Green Bay Township. Six years later, on account of the illness of his wife, he returned with her to her old home in Hamilton County, Ohio, where they remained for three years, during which time Mr. Hyter was variously employed until her recovery. He then returned to the West and purchased eighty acres of land in Lee County, upon which he settled and has since lived.

Mr. Hyter has been fairly prospered in his undertakings, and is now the owner of 120 acres, which he has brought to a good state of cultivation. He has a good, substantial farm dwelling, built of brick, suitable barns and outhouses for the storing of grain and the shelter of stock, and all the necessary appliances for carrying on agriculture in a profitable and systematic manner.

In early manhood Mr. Hyter was united in marriage with Miss Louisa L. Looker, of Hamilton County, Ohio, their wedding being celebrated Feb. 7, 1844. Of this union there were born six children, viz.: Barbara A., William A., Clara, Edwin, Charles R. and Arthur E. The only one living is William A. He was married, Oct. 27, 1886, to Mrs. Maggie L. Le Suer, widow of William Le Suer. Mrs. Louisa Hyter died in Green Bay Township July 8, 1882.

John Hyter has been prominently identified with the affairs of his township, and has held various local offices. He is Republican in politics, and religiously is connected with the Christian Church. He takes an active interest in the welfare of his community, and in all respects is fulfilling the obligations of a good citizen.

* * *

MRS. BARBARA DICKEY, Postmistress of Dover, Franklin Township, Lee County, has been the incumbent of her present office since the death of her husband, whom she succeeded in 1864, and is fulfilling the duties of her position with credit to herself and satisfaction to all concerned. Edmund Dickey, deceased, was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and was born in the town of Marietta May 22, 1813. He was reared in his native county and was there married to the subject of our sketch, then Miss Barbara Lindemuth. Mrs. D. was born in the same county as her husband, and in the same year, on the 13th of December.

After their marriage they came to Iowa and settled in Ft. Madison, where he followed the trade of a tailor. He pursued the same calling in the Hawkeye State for the following eleven years, when they came to Dover, which was then only the site of the present village, purchased property, and established a store. Mr. Dickey instituted a post-office that same year, and gave it the name of Dover, taking the position of Postmaster, which he held until his death, which occurrred Sept. 4, 1864.

Mr. and Mrs Dickey became the parents of eight children, of whom three are deceased. Those remaining are: Susan, the eldest; Georgiana, the wife of J. R. Warren, and the mother of seven children; William E. owns and operates 150 acres of improved land and several small lots, and is unmarried; Margaret E. is deceased; Mary R. and Hattie are the proprietors of a store of general merchandise. The family are well known and highly respected throughout the township, and are prominently connected with the Presbyterian Church. Edmund Dickey, in politics, was strongly Republican. His son has followed closely in his footsteps, and uniformly casts his vote in support of the principles of that party.

* * *

H. W. DODD is a well-known and highly respected citizen of Ft. Madison, and deserves especial notice as one of the enterprising and thorough business men of Lee Co. He was born on a farm near Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, in the year 1847, being the eldest child of Isaac J. and Mary Dodd, who are now residents of Ft. Madison. He was but five years old, when, in the fall of 1853, the family immigrated into the State of Iowa, and settled on a farm near Oskaloosa, where he spent his boyhood days. There he received a good literary education in the public schools and colleges, and subsequently studied law in the office of ex-Lieut. Gov. Hon. John R. Needham. He was admitted to the bar and practiced in the legal profession for nearly five years, at Columbus City, Iowa. In January, 1873, he removed to Ft. Madison, and became connected with a leading firm of wholesale druggists and manufacturing pharmacists. He afterward became proprietor of the Ft. Madison *Plaindealer*, which he edited and published successfully for two years. Being a worthy member and great lover of the order of Knights of Pythias, he, in 1877, founded the "Knight's Sword and Helmet," a monthly journal devoted to the interests of that order. In this enterprise he was kindly assisted by his friend, Hon. John Van Valkenburg, who occupied the editorial chair one year, since which time Mr. Dodd has continued alone, and the journal has proved a remarkable success.

Mr. Dodd is an Odd Fellow, and in January, 1886, founded "The New Monitor," a monthly journal the same size as the "Knight's Sword and Helmet," and devoted to the interests of Odd Fellowship. Although having more business than any one man ought to attend to, Mr. Dodd became associated in partnership with Capt. George E. Davis, in 1885, and under the firm style of Davis, Dodd & Co., is carrying on an extensive real estate, loan and insurance business. This firm also publishes "Nelson's Pocket Railway Guide." Thus it can be seen that Mr. Dodd is transacting an immense amount of business, and as everything he undertakes is well done, his time is fully occupied by hard work. In the autumn of 1874 Mr. Dodd became connected with the Knights of Pythias, as a member of Gem City Lodge No. 21, and, after passing all the chairs within the gift of that lodge, became convinced that there was a wide field of labor in this direction, and he organized Golden Cross Lodge No. 111, which has three times, unanimously, elected him as representative to the Grand Lodge. He also occupies a high position in the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, in Iowa, being aid-de-camp to the Brigadier General, with the rank of Major. He is a member of Ft. Madison Lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs within its gift, and is now Secretary and General Manager of the Odd Fellows' Protective and Benefit Association.

Politically Mr. Dodd is a Republican, and was chosen Presidential Elector in 1876 by Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood, to represent the First Congressional District of Iowa in the Electoral College, and by that college was chosen messenger to convey the vote and other papers of the college to the United States District Judge; this alone was a great mark of confidence, especially on account of the closeness of the electoral vote of the United States, at that general election, known as the Hayes-Tilden contest, and although not a politician, he is a warm supporter of the party's principles. His religious connection, like that of his parents, is with the Presbyterian Church. As a business man he is prompt in the fulfillment of every obligation, thus meriting the fullest confidence of the bankers in his city, and all others with whom he has dealings. Socially he is courteous, communicative and agreeable; always pleasant and genial, no matter what his business troubles may be.

The marriage of H. W. Dodd and Miss Ada M. Neal was celebrated June 6, 1871. Mrs. Dodd is a daughter of Dr. B. G. Neal, of Columbus City, Iowa, and is a lady of fine education and accomplishments. The household circle of Mr. and Mrs. Dodd includes three lovely children—Fred, Neal and Ada. Their home is replete with the appliances of cultivated taste and refinement, and their circle of friends includes the best people of Ft. Madison and vicinity.

* * *

LEWIS B. KEELER, a prosperous farmer of Pleasant Ridge Township, owns and occupies a fine homestead on section 30. He has been a resident of the Hawkeye State for thirty years, coming here when a young man, unmarried, and has watched with unabated interest the growth and development of his adopted State, and has materially assisted in the transformation which has taken place since the period of his settlement here. Mr. Keeler was born in one of the most beautiful localities of the Buckeye State and in the city of Norwalk, which is famous in that vicinity for its fine residences, rows of shade trees, pleasant streets, and the fine country surrounding it. Norwalk is situated in Huron County, and the birth of our subject occurred on the 24th of April, 1830.

The parents of our subject were Lewis and Rebecca (Stephens) Keeler, natives of Connecticut, who were among the early pioneers of Huron County. They made the journey from Connecticut to Ohio with an ox-team, and settling near Norwalk established a home, in which they lived the remainder of their days. Their farm consisted of 160 acres, now valued at $125 per acre. Lewis Keeler died at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife, Rebecca, at sixty-five. Their family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom grew to years of maturity, and five are still living, viz., Emily, Lewis B., Jane, Julius and Sylvia.

Lewis B. Keeler remained under the parental roof for several years after he had attained his majority, and was engaged in farming pursuits. He came to Iowa in 1856, and was soon afterward married to Miss Lucretia Johnson. The lady had been a playmate of his boyhood days, and their attachment was one of long standing. After marriage they returned to Ohio, where they remained for two years, and in February, 1858, recrossed the Father of Waters and established themselves upon a farm in Lee County.

Upon the breaking out of the late war Mr. Keeler enlisted as a soldier in Co. I, 30th Iowa Vol. Inf., and served with his regiment until the close of the war. He entered the service as Fifth Sergeant and was mustered out as First Lieutenant. His regiment was engaged in twenty-one hard-fought battles, and Mr. Keeler participated in nineteen of them, among which may be mentioned Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold Hill. He was with Gen. Sherman in the march from Atlanta to the sea, and discharged his duties as a soldier in a praiseworthy manner. After the close of the war Mr. Keeler returned to Lee County and resumed his farming operations in Pleasant Ridge Township. He is now the possessor of 112 acres of land, finely improved, and equipped with a good dwelling and all the necessary outhouses.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Keeler was blest by the birth of six children—Lovina, Sylvia, Frank, Polly, Oma and Rosella. Mr. Keeler is Republican in politics and a member of the G. A. R. He enjoys, to a marked degree, the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and has occupied various important offices within their gift. He was Township Trustee for five years, and in religious matters is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM D. STEELE, a prominent business man of Keokuk, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., the son of William and Mary (Dunlap) Steele, and was born Aug. 15, 1841. He comes of excellent Scotch-Irish ancestry; his father was a native of Scotland and his mother of the North of Ireland. William Steele, Sr., was educated in his native land for a Presbyterian clergyman, but not being quite satisfied with his prospects there, emigrated to America and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, first in Philadelphia, whence he removed to Cincinnati, and from there to Shelbyville, Tenn. From this latter place he came to Keokuk in the fall of 1854, remained until the following spring, and then went to Clark County, Mo., where he purchased a tract of wild land, opened up a farm, and established a home, remaining there until his death, which occurred in March, 1858. The mother of our subject came to America when a small child, and was married to William Steele, Sr., in Philadelphia. She survived her husband eleven years, dying in 1869. The parental household consisted of eleven children, of whom three only are living: William D., our subject; John McDonald, of Montana, where he has a cattle ranche, and Annie, now Mrs. J. Stone, of Browning, Sullivan Co., Mo.

William D. Steele remained with his parents attending school until thirteen years of age, and at the age of fifteen commenced working on his father's farm in Missouri. He was thus employed the following five years, but becoming tired of farming, decided to change his occupation. He accordingly came to Keokuk and obtained employment in the grocery store of James E. Bruce, with whom he remained one year. He then set up in business for himself, dealing in general produce for one year, and afterward in the retail grocery business. He then went to Natchez, Miss., and engaged in the hotel business there for one year. He then returned to Keokuk, and engaged in the retail grocery trade with Mr. Bruce, operating under the firm name of Bruce & Steele. In 1870 he disposed of his interest to his partner, who became associated with John Purdew, and our subject engaged as traveling salesman for the firm of Bruce and Primeau for fifteen months, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Primeau, and the business was operated under the title of Bruce & Steele for two years. Mr. Bruce then disposed of his interest to W. M. Moore, and the firm became Moore & Steele, after which the whole business was transferred by sale to James E. Bruce. Mr. Steele now opened a wholesale liquor business on Main street, but retired from this last business Nov. 10, 1886.

The marriage of William D. Steele and Miss Margaret J., daughter of Martin Stafford, was celebrated in Keokuk, in 1870. Of this union have been born five children, two of whom died in infancy; those living are Mary E., William J. and Charles S. They now occupy the old Stafford homestead at No. 113 Blondeau street, and Mr. Steele has his office at No. 615 Main street. Mr. S. is Democratic in politics, and is amply entitled to be classed among the representative citizens of Keokuk.

* * *

ANDREW J. BULLARD, deceased, formerly a well-known resident of Madison Township, was a native of Burlington, Iowa, and the son of Theophilus and Lucy (Armstrong) Bullard. At the time of his birth Iowa was a part of the Territory of Wisconsin, and about three years thereafter his parents removed from Burlington to a farm in Lee County, where our subject was reared to manhood. Their farm was comparatively unimproved and uncultivated when they took possession of it, and when our subject had attained to a suitable age, he assisted in the lighter duties of the homestead, and during a few months of each year pursued his studies in the pioneer schools. He remained with his parents continuously until they ceased their earthly labors, and afterward occupied the old homestead until his death.

Andrew J. Bullard and Miss Amanda Walker were united in marriage Dec. 8, 1859. She was born in New York, Jan. 12, 1842, and departed this life April 24, 1869. He was married the second time, Nov. 20, 1870, to Miss Frances M. Snively, of Franklin County, Pa., born April 3, 1848, and the daughter of Henry H. and Sarah (Hershey) Snively. Mrs. B. was a child of three years old when her parents came to Iowa, and she lived with them until her marriage. Of her union with our subject there were born five children—Charles C., John A., Theophiius, Daisy M. and Lucy.

During the earlier years of his life Mr. Bullard was connected with the Baptist Church but later became a member of the Protestant Methodist. He was Democratic in politics, and was well known throughout this vicinity as a straightforward business man, and lived to see his family established in a comfortable home. The old homestead is occupied and operated by Mrs. Bullard and her sons. It consists of 272 acres of finely cultivated land, is supplied with a comfortable farm residence, good barns and out-buildings, and stocked with choice domestic animals.

* * *

SAMUEL TAYLOR MARSHALL, who occupies a high position among the professional men of the Hawkeye State, is next to the oldest member of the bar of Lee County, and during a long experience in matters requiring his professional services, has distinguished himself by his ability, learning and natural genius. Mr. Marshall was born in Butler County, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1816, and is the son of Gilbert and Mary (Hueston) Marshall, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. His grandfather, James Marshall, was a native of Washington County, Pa., and a man of great energy and force of character, and who became prominently identified with the agricultural and industrial interests of that section. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife's father was a pioneer settler of the Old Dominion and was killed by the Indians. He lived in a block-house at the time, and was shot while attending to the drying of some tobacco. Gilbert Marshall, the father of our subject, had a family of ten children, all of whom lived to mature years and raised families of their own.

Samuel T. Marshall of our sketch, was reared on his father's farm, which was in sight of the old Oxford College, and received the advantages of the country schools of his neighborhood. In due time he entered the preparatory department of said college, where he took a full classical course, and graduated in August, 1840. He wrote the first Constitution and By-Laws of the Greek Letter Society, called the "Beta Theta Pi," being one of the three founders of the society, which is still in existence and at present has a membership of over 7,000. About this time young Marshall suddenly became very patriotic, and joined the little army called "The Patriots," which served at the time of the Canadian Rebellion. For his zeal and activity he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and is still in possession of the document indicating his soldierly rank. While in the service, he and one of his comrades were taken by the enemy and thrown into prison. After a trial, and being pronounced guilty of invasion, they were sentenced to be fined and transported to Van Dieman's Land. Mr. Marshall, on account of the indifference with which he viewed the situation, was set free, but his friend was sent into banishment. During his imprisonment Mr. Marshall suffered great hardship and exposure, which brought on severe illness. After reaching home, he entered the law office of Timothy Walker at Cincinnati. After one session there he resumed his reading in the office of Pettit & Orth, of La Fayette, Ind., both distinguished jurists, where he completed his studies and returned to his home in Ohio for a brief season.

Mr. Marshall came to Lee County in December, 1842, and commenced the practice of law at West Point, then the county seat, where he continued until 1846, when he removed to Keokuk. In the meantime he had been united in marriage with Miss Louisa Patterson, the second daughter of Col. William Patterson, of Lee County. Mr. Marshall claims that his marriage was the most profitable day's work which he ever did in his life. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall has been blest by the birth of ten children, six sons and four daughters, six of whom have lived to mature years, and are recorded as follows: Robert Mitchell graduated at Miami College in 1870, has been Prosecuting Attorney for the past four years, and is a law partner of his father's; William Patterson, the second son, was obliged to leave the same college in the junior year on account of sickness; he afterward studied law with his father, and is now in the office of the latter. Albert Tom, a graduate of the High School of Keokuk, afterward commenced the study of law, and is now practicing, having his office with his father; he is now County Auditor for the south half of Lee County. Chapin Hall was educated at Keokuk, and is a postal clerk on the M., I. & N. R. R.; he has been in Montana Territory, where, for some time, he operated a sheep ranch; Maude received her education at the home schools, and being studious and fond of her books, is well versed in history, mathematics and music; Sabret Taylor, sixteen years old, is yet in school at Keokuk.

Mr. Marshall has never been a political aspirant, although taking a lively interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare, and has often stumped the county in behalf of candidates whom he regarded as competent to fulfill important trusts. He is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, but gives most of his attention to his law practice and his clients.

* * *

JACOB SCHOUTEN, General Superintendent of the firm of the Keokuk Cracker and Candy Company, is a native of Holland, born Feb. 11, 1856, and is the son of Henry and Antonia Schouten, also of Holland ancestry and parentage. They emigrated from their native country to the United States in 1867, and proceeding westward, came into the Hawkeye State and settled in Keokuk, where the father is also engaged in the bakery and confectionery business. The parental family consisted of eleven children, of whom six are now living—Jacob, Martin, Richard, Delia (Mrs. Brigman), Nicholas and Maggie, all of Keokuk.

The subject of our sketch attended school in his native land until he was nine years of age, and then went into the bakery to work with his father. After coming to this country he attended Bailey's College in the evenings for two terms, and also took an additional term in the public schools of Keokuk. He was an industrious student, made good progress in his studies, and the result is seen in his intelligence and the fund of general information which he possesses. After leaving school he was variously occupied until 1871, when he resumed work with his father here and remained with him for the following nine years. He then went into business for himself, carrying on a confectionery and ice-cream establishment for about eighteen months, then sold out and engaged with William Rudick in the wholesale cracker and candy business at the corner of Tenth and Johnston streets. They continued in partnership for two and a half years, in the meantime erecting the building now used by the Keokuk Cracker and Candy Company, and the same year (1883) dissolved partnership and disposed of their machinery. This building, including all the appliances, was valued at $12,000. The present company was organized in September, 1883, and is composed of gentlemen of experience, who possess ample capital with which to carry on the business in a profitable manner. The products of their factory are immensely popular throughout the Gate City.

Mr. Schouten was married, in 1884, to Miss Emma C., daughter of August Burger. By a former marriage Mr. S. became the father of two children—Elvina S. and Helen M. They have a comfortable home, located on the corner of Second and Exchange streets, and enjoy the confidence and friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. Mrs. S. is a regular attendant of the German Evangelical Church, with which she is connected in membership, and Mr. S. belongs to the I. O. O. F. He uniformly casts his vote with the Democratic party, and takes an active and intelligent interest in local and general matters. He is fulfilling all the obligations of a good citizen, and, in company with his partners, is contributing material aid to the industrial interests of the Gate City.

* * *

JOHN A. McCORMICK, of Ft. Madison, is Station Agent of the Ft. M. & N. R. R., and is filling this responsible position in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. He is a man of good business qualifications, and is highly respected in this locality. He is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born Oct. 20. 1839. and is the son of John A. and Ann E. (Fadley) McCormick, natives of Virginia. He was but three months old when they emigrated to Iowa. After a residence of ten years at Muscatine the father was attacked with the California fever, and after due preparation, started across the plains for the "land of promise." The transportation was made with ox-teams, and after a long and tedious journey he arrived at his destination, and entering the mines, was very successful in his operations. He returned to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1852, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, meeting with success, remaining there until his decease, which occurred in 1863, while at St. Louis on business. His wife is still living, and resides with our subject. The parental family consisted of nine children, of whom John A. was the second and only survivor.

Mr, McCormick was reared and educated in Muscatine, and at a suitable age began his business career. During the progress of the war he enlisted in the 35th Iowa Infantry, becoming a member of Company E, and served as a soldier until the close of the war. He was at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, in the two battles at Jackson, Miss.; at Hatchie River, and participated in the various other engagements and skirmishes of his regiment. In the spring of 1864 he was detailed to recruit in Iowa, being absent from the scenes of conflict four or five weeks. He received an honorable discharge with his regiment in August, 1865.

After his return from the army Mr. McCormick settled in Muscatine and engaged as a clerk in the office of the lumber-yards, where he was employed for six months. He then went to Chicago, and was employed in the commission business, dealing in country produce, and remained there for nine months. He then returned West to Burlington, Iowa, and became shipping clerk at that point for the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., which position he occupied for four years, and finally abandoned it to take his present position, which he has held since that time, with the exception of eighteen months, during which he was in the employ of the Morrison Bros. Manufacturing Company.

John A. McCormick and Miss Fannie E. Sparks were united in marriage in September, 1862. Mrs. McC. is a native of Lawrenceburg, Ind., and was born in September, 1838. She is the daughter of Greene and Susan (Hunt) Sparks, natives of the same State. She was reared in her native town, and received a fair education at the common schools, remaining with her parents until her marriage. Of her union with our subject there has been born one child, a son—Sullivan. Mrs. McC. is a member in good standing of the Presbyterian Church. They occupy a pleasant home and enjoy the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

* * *

DR. WALTON BANCROFT, an old and highly respected physician of the Gate City, is a native of the Bay State, having been born in Massachusetts on the 5th of August, 1828. The younger years of our subject were passed in attendance at the common schools and academy in his native place. After leaving school he was engaged as clerk in the store of his uncle for some years, devoting a portion of his time, however, to the study of medicine. His health failing, he came West, and resided several years in Quincy and Warsaw, Ill. With his health restored, he again engaged in his favorite study of medicine, spending a year in Chicago, thence going to St. Louis, where he graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1860.

The following year witnessed the outbreak of the Rebellion, and Dr. Bancroft with hundreds of others, determined to become a soldier of the Union. He accordingly enlisted in the 7th Missouri Cavalry as First Lieutenant, but was compelled to resign after one year's service on account of trouble with his eyes. He then returned to New England, where he remained one year, a victim of granular conjunctivities, and again proceeded westward. He had been a close student and was well fitted to enter upon the practice of his chosen profession. He now located at Warsaw, Ill., where he remained for six years, building up a good practice and making many friends. Thence he went to La Salle, Ill., from there to Indianapolis, and two years later came into Keokuk.

Since coming to this city Dr. Bancroft has been in active practice and stands high among his professional brethren. He is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Iowa, of which he is an ex-President; the Western Academy of Homeopathy; the American Institute of Homeopathy; American Obstetrical Society, and is an honorary member of the Indiana State Homeopathic Institute. Dr. Bancroft is a liberal and public-spirited man, who rejoices in the prosperity of his community and extends his aid to all worthy enterprises. His office is located at No. 516½ Main street, and the residence of the family is at 607 High street.

HON. D. F. MILLER settled and commenced the practice of law in Iowa in April, 1839, which was in the early territorial days of Iowa. He first settled at Ft. Madison, but for the past twenty-seven years has resided at Keokuk, and has practiced law in Iowa longer than any other living citizen. He was born in the State of Maryland, but studied law at Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing its study Oct. 15, 1835, over fifty years ago. Several years since Mr. Miller wrote in versification a rather extended history of the leading public events, modes of thought, and manners of life in the territorial days of Iowa, from which, at our special request, he has permitted us to have copied the following graphic biographical sketch of the the four first resident lawyers of Lee County, Iowa. It will doubtless be read with curious interest by the new settlers of Lee County:

Ye Pioneer Lawyers of Lee County, Iowa.

'Twas in the spring of eighteen thirty-nine,
I well remember was the time,
When first I felt Lee County clime;
Saw from a boat its lovely shore,
When lawyers here were only four.
But they were skilled in legal lore,
And for impassioned high debate,
Were scarce excelled in any State.

I soon thereafter at the bar,
Them often met; sometimes in jar,
Sometimes before, sometimes behind,
As court or jury seemed inclined.

'Tis hard to place their names in rhyme,
To have the sound in measure chime,
But yet to name them not at all,
Would show neglect of friendship's call.

P. Viele, lawyer, scholar grand,
In age led first of all the band;
In years twoscore, and in his way,
In wit and words as bright as day,
Held court and jury 'neath his sway.

He was by culture much refined,
And by his nature much inclined
To be a friend in word and deed,
To all who did his service need.

In morals he was strict and good,
And as a friend the foremost stood
In social life to sympathize,
Or with his help to fraternize
With all to him had favor shown,
Or long as neighbor he had known.
And though averse to social strife,
And loving quiet, peaceful life,
Yet when aroused by sense of wrong,
He showed resentment swift and strong;
And by his words, or other way,
Soon made the foe regret the day
He cross'd the line of honor's bound,
To stir his thoughts, or feelings wound.
And when Old Settler's Council held,
To organize and friendship weld,
He was selected President,
The first to whom that honor went.

Next, Henry Eno, close in rear
Of Viele, by perhaps a year;
Though kind and careful not to mar,
By thoughtless words the peace of bar,
Yet when arous'd knew how to fight
In war of words for client's right.

Though he knew Coke and Blackstone well,
His mind was most inclined to dwell
On other thoughts, on natural laws,
To learn the origin and cause
Of human life, and beings, all,
Which move on earth's terrestial ball;
To study science in detail,
From insect small to floundering whale;
To know why seasons come and go,
Why summer yields to winter's snow;
Why vegetation thrives in soil,
Or man is doomed to live by toil;
What keeps the planets in their course,
Or gives the earth diurnal force.
These, and all nature's wide domain,
Would oft his meditation claim;
Would draw his mind from civil laws,
And be the means, the often cause,
To make him heedless of employ,
And dwarf his business at law.
And he removed to farther West,

To California, then the best
For wealth, and fame, of all the land
Then known or owned by Uncle Sam;
And soon when there was made a Judge,
And bade farewell to lawyer's drudge.

Next Alfred Rich, in age the third,
Gentle in thought, and true in word,
Deep in the knowledge of the law,
And quick to see or seize a flaw,
Was held in years at twenty-six,
As near as I the time can fix.

He was to fell consumption prey,
And ere full manhood pass'd away;
Pass'd in the morning of his sun,
Ere half its course of fame was run;
For he had mind of high degree,
With gentle heart and probity,
Which would in time, had he been spar'd
'Til years his talents had matur'd,
Have placed him high in niche of fame,
With greatly honored legal name.

Last, Edward Johnstone, in degree
Of years, the fourth, was twenty-three,
With nine months more for company.
And though the youngest of them all,
In legal fight, gave fall for fall.
His speech was nervous, lucid, strong
In classic terms, and never long;
And had he at the bar remain'd
Lee County might justly have claimed,
Of orators, him 'mongst the best
Of all the speakers in the West.

As writer he was learn'd and terse,
And sometimes turned his pen to verse,
Where sentiment and wit combin'd,
With imagery of thought refin'd,
Show'd that in him the muse had birth,
Though few her visits are on earth;
And what he wrote in young man's days,
Was frequent theme of settler praise.

I then in years was twenty-four,
With thereto added six months more,
And still am to the law inclin'd,
Though they, the law, long since resign'd;
A part because of death's decree,
The rest, by choice and destiny;
And when I count the long years o'er,
Since last I met that honor'd four
At bar of court, on court-house floor,
I feel like one deserted, lost,
By wreck of ship on ocean tossed.

Judge Johnstone and Mr. Miller alone survive, but the former has been out of the practice of law for thirty years or more.

WILLIAM B. HATTON, a prosperous farmer of Montrose Township, is the possessor of 240 acres of valuable land on section 16. He has a handsome two-story dwelling-house, to which he is adding further improvements, a fine barn and all necessary outhouses, costly farm implements and machinery, and all the appliances for carrying on agriculture and stock-breeding in a first-class manner. In addition to the cultivation of his land he is extensively engaged in the breeding of high-grade Short-horn cattle.

Mr. Hatton is a native of Jackson County, Mo., and the date of his birth was May 22, 1849. He is the son of Henry and Sarah (Walker) Hatton, natives of Pennsylvania. Henry Hatton was born in 1815, and Mrs. Sarah Hatton two years later, in 1817. They removed to Missouri in 1848, and in the fall of 1863 to Lee County, Iowa, and are now living in Montrose. Their household included eight children, two of whom, Minerva and Caroline, died in infancy, and a son, John, died at the age of five months; Timothy S. married Miss Mollie Ingles, and is now living in Missouri; James H. married Miss Susan Ingles, and they are also in Missouri; William B. of our sketch is the next in order of birth; John M. married Miss Hannah Wilson, and is living in Missouri; Mary I., Mrs. A. D. Richards, lives in New London, Iowa.

William B. Hatton and Miss Mary Finerty were united in marriage June 9, 1877. Mrs. Hatton was born in Allegheny County, Pa., May 17, 1853, and is the daughter of Timothy and Mary (Malone) Finerty, natives of County Galway, Ireland. Timothy Finerty was born in 1803, and emigrated to the United States, locating in Iowa. His death occurred June 19, 1874, and his remains were interred at Keokuk. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Mary Finerty was born June 15, 1816, and is still living. She is remarkably active and intelligent, although now at the advanced age of over seventy years. Of her marriage with Mr. Finerty ten children were born, of whom the record is as follows: Peter married Miss Jane Shea, and lives in Leadville, Col.; Michael married Miss Kate O'Donnell, and lives in Denver; Timothy died Oct. 10, 1878; he was married to Miss May Glinn. The next two died in infancy, unnamed; John died at the age of eight years; Francis, when three years old; Mary and Willie at the age of two months.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hatton have become the parents of four children: Ida, born June 3, 1878, died Dec. 21, 1880; Henry T., born July 12, 1880; Peter, Aug. 9, 1883; William E., born June 28, 1885, died May 15, 1886. Mrs. Hatton is a member in good standing of the Catholic Church. Mr. H. has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1863, coming here from Missouri. He has been prosperous in his undertakings, is a thorough business man, and is fulfilling all the obligations of an honest man and a good citizen. Politically he is a stanch Democrat.

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OLIVER BROOKS, of Denmark Township, is remembered as one of the early pioneers of this section, having made a settlement here in November, 1838. He was born among the New Hampshire hills, in the town of New Ipswich, Hillsboro County, May 14, 1810, his parents being Stephen and Rachel (Taylor) Brooks, natives of Massachusetts. They reared a family of six sons and one daughter, of whom the three eldest are now deceased, but lived to the age of eighty years each, and four yet survive: Rachel, Mrs. Davis, of New Hampshire; Harvey, of Gardner, Mass.; Oliver and Newton, of Chelsea, Mass.

Our subject in early life affiliated with the Whig party, was next a Free-Soiler and later a Republican. He is a strong temperance man, bitterly opposed to the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. He has never confined himself to party politics, but believes in securing the best men for office. In religion he has been a member of the Congregational Church since attaining his majority, and a Deacon for over forty years, and Clerk of the church since 1839.

Mr. Brooks was one of the original Trustees of Denmark Academy and still holds the position, being the only one living of the first Board. He was the first Clerk of Denmark Township, which position he held for about twenty years, and was also first Assessor.

Oliver Brooks was next to the youngest of his parents' family, and was reared on the farm and educated in the district school. When eighteen years of age he went to work in a cotton factory in his native town, where he continued in the same business for ten years. He was married, June 18, 1835, to Miss Eliza Caroline Farrar, who was a native of Concord, Mass., and born Oct. 21, 1811. Her parents were John and Calla (Stearns) Farrar. They removed to Stoddard, in the same State, when Mrs. Brooks was but three years old.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. B. located in Lowell, Mass., and remained there three years. Then, on account of failing health, Mr. Brooks was compelled to abandon his work in a factory, and with his family started for the West. They proceeded by rail via Boston to Stonington, Conn.; thence by steamer to New York City, from there by rail to Philadelphia, and thence crossed the Alleghanies by rail and stage to Pittsburgh. From there they traveled by the Ohio and Mississipi Rivers to Hannibal, Mo., where the boat was frozen up in the ice. They disembarked and went to Palmyra, and thence by team to Lee County, where they had acquaintances living. The first land sale of this vicinity took place after their arrival, and Mr. Brooks entered eighty acres of their present farm. He soon erected an unpretentious house and barn, and took possession of his purchase. He taught school the following winter at Denmark, and proceeded with the cultivation and improvement of his farm, being prospered in his business and farming operations. As time passed on he added to his landed possessions, and is now the owner of 283 acres, with the best of improvements. He has a fine farm dwelling, good barns and outhouses, orchards and choice shrubbery, and all the appliances of a first-class modern agriculturist. He has given considerable attention to dairying and stock-raising, his cattle being mostly of the Holstein breed. He is now assisted in his farming operations by his nephew, Frank H. Bowden, who has the principal charge of the cattle and the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks never had children of their own, but have served as father and mother to several others, Mrs. Bowden, a sister of Mrs. Brooks, was left a widow with four small children, and was taken into the home of our subject with her little family, where they have been kindly sheltered and cared for over twenty-five years. Also another sister, Mrs. Bartlett, made her home with them at different times. She has been a widow three times, Rev. Oliver Emerson being her last husband. She now lives at Grinnell, Iowa, with her son Oliver T., who is Principal of the Academy and College at Grinnell. The daughter, Clara, is teacher in the grammar schools. Mrs. Bowden's daughter Emogene was a graduate at Denmark Academy, and commenced teaching school in Chicago in 1868, which position she still fills to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Our subject and his wife are widely and favorably known throughout this section for their kindly deeds and truly Christian character, and have built up for themselves a good record during long and useful lives.

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JAMES F. MARR, of Ft. Madison, is successfully engaged as a contractor and builder, and is one of the highly esteemed residents of this locality. He is a native of Terbet Township, Cumberland Co., Pa., and was born Nov. 10, 1820. Lawrence Marr, his father, was reared in the county of his birth, Northampton, and after his marriage removed to Cumberland County, being among its earliest settlers. He spent the remainder of his days in the vicinity of Milton, dying there in 1840. The mother of our subject, before her marriage was Miss Jane Farrar, of Hunterdon County, N. J., and the daughter of James Farrar, of Holland descent. The parental family consisted of fourteen children, the subject of our sketch being the youngest born of the three now living.

In 1851, when thirteen years of age, Mr. Marr determined to seek his fortune in the farther West. He set out via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and landed at Ft. Madison on the 16th of May. He commenced work here as a carpenter, and followed it successfully for three or four years as a journeyman, and then associated himself with Reuben Creps, pursuing this business with his partner for thirty-one years, when Mr. Creps withdrew and retired from active business. Mr. Marr the formed a partnership with Andrew S. Gaylord, with whom he is at present associated. They have been engaged upon the most important structures in this locality, and possess an enviable reputation.

Mr. Marr was married, in 1847, to Susan Hannan, of Wooster, Ohio. Mrs. Marr departed this life in 1855, leaving a son, James B. Marr, who married Miss Agnes White, and is now a farmer in Butler County, Neb. Mr. Marr was married the second time, in 1855, to Miss Rosanna Hanley. She was a native of Bath County, Va., and departed this life July 1, 1877, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Our subject's third marriage took place in 1879, when he was united with Miss Hannah Phares, of Ft. Madison, who was born Oct. 26, 1835. Her father was a surgeon in the Black Hawk War, and at the termination of the Indian troubles, crossed the Mississippi at what is now Ft. Madison, in 1836, and purchased a tract of land which is now the present site of the city. Here, in company with Joseph Webster and Mr. Cutler, he laid out a part of the city, and his time afterward, until his death, was mostly employed in pursuits of like character, during which he practically abandoned his profession. He did not long survive his arrival in this section and was stricken down in the prime of life in 1842, at the age of thirty-eight. His wife had accompanied him to the West, and survived him for a period of twenty-four years, dying in Ft. Madison in 1876, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Mr. Marr is Democratic in politics, and socially is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Lodge No. 157 at Ft. Madison. His home is pleasantly located, and he numbers among his friends the best citizens of Lee County.

* * *

JABEZ T. CRANE, a highly respected and successful farmer of Montrose Township, owns and occupies a fine homestead, consisting of 160 acres of highly cultivated land and a handsome brick dwelling-house. In addition to the ordinary pursuits of agriculture he is giving much attention to the breeding of high-grade cattle and swine, and in his various avocations is meeting with success. His farm, which is located on section 24, presents one of the prettiest spots in the landscape of this section, and is invariably observed with admiring eyes by the traveler through Lee County.

Jabez T. Crane is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Hamilton County, Jan. 11, 1819. His parents were Obadiah M. and Elizabeth (Shuler) Crane, natives of New York. The father was born July 5, 1780, and departed this life in Keokuk, Iowa, Feb. 5, 1852. He was a farmer by occupation, and in politics an old-line Whig and stanch admirer of Henry Clay. George Shuler, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born about the year 1722, within twenty miles of Vienna, Austria, and emigrated to America in 1750. His death took place in New York in 1819, at the age of ninety-seven years. Mrs. Elizabeth Crane, our subject's mother, was born Feb. 3. 1778, and died Dec. 17, 1843. She became the mother of ten children, was tenderly devoted to her family, and was an earnest Christian woman, being an active member of the Presbyterian Church. The record of their family is as follows: The eldest child died in infancy; John S. married Adeline Jones; Phœbe, now deceased, became the wife of a Mr. Wilsey; Isaac B. was married to Minerva Laraway; George C. married Rebecca Baughman, and they are both now deceased; James died at the age of thirty-six years; Frederick married Miss Sallie A. Jacobs; Obadiah M. was married four times; his first wife was Miss Sarah Durland, the second Miss Teresa Franklin, the third Miss Nancy Branson, and his fourth and present wife was Mrs. Sophronia Bliss; he now lives in California. Mary A. is the widow of R. Durland, and resides at Flora, Ill.; Elizabeth, the youngest member of the family, became the wife of Dr. Solomon Jackson.

Jabez T. Crane remained under the parental roof, receiving a common-school education and developing into manhood. May 30, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Franklin, a native of Jackson County, Ind., born Aug. 28, 1828. Mrs. Crane was the daughter of Anderson and Sally (Keller) Franklin, natives of East Tennessee. Her mother was of German ancestry, and departed this life Aug. 19, 1880, at the age of eighty years, having been born in the first year of this century. Her father is still living; the date of his birth was 1806. Their family consisted of the following children: Teresa, Mary A., Blueford, Harriet S. and George W.

The household of Mr. and Mrs. Crane has been blest by the birth of nine children: John W., Leroy F., George A. and Harriet S., all of whom died some years ago; the next child, a son, was named Jabez T. Elsworth, after Col. Elsworth of war fame; E. E. is named after Edward Everett; Benjamin Otto is named after one of those present at the death of Abraham Lincoln; the youngest was a daughter named Addie May.

Jabez T. Crane removed from Jackson County, Ind., after his marriage, and located in St. Charles County, Mo., in 1849. He remained there two years and then came to Iowa, locating in Montrose Township, Oct. 17, 1851. He has been a man of prominence in his community since first coming here and has held the various township offices. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Harrison. Upon the abandonment of the Whig party by the formation of the Republican party, he cordially endorsed the principles of the latter, and has been its stanch adherent since that time. He is a first-class farmer and stock-breeder, a thorough business man, and a good citizen.

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WILLIAM S. IVINS, of Keokuk, is largely engaged in the livery business, and is one of the most prominent among those similarly engaged in the Gate City. He was the pioneer liveryman of Lee County, and has proved himself peculiarly fitted for the business. Our subject came to Keokuk in May, 1841, from Burlington County, N. J. He has had a peculiar experience in life, and has suffered to the full of its reverses. He began at the foot of the ladder, when he had hardly passed beyond the period of boyhood, to mark out his future course. He had been trained to habits of industry and economy, and after coming to this city accumulated considerable means. In the great financial crash of 1857, in common with hundreds of others, he became largely involved, and on account of the great depression in value, practically lost the property which he had accumulated by the labors and savings of years.

The following year Mr. Ivins began running an omnibus line for his sister, and in due time purchased her interest in the business and operated it on his own account, and not long thereafter had an income of $1,000 per month. This enabled him to cancel his debts and go on with his business, adding to it such improvements as were demanded by this age of progress and invention. He now has one of the best omnibus lines in the State of Iowa. His vehicles are always in fine running order, and his horses are first-class roadsters. He also runs a line of hacks, and provides fine accommodations for the best class of travelers. His livery property now consists of three stables, well stocked with horses, buggies, harness, and everything appertaining to his line of business. He also owns a good farm of 320 acres in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with high-grade cattle of the Shorthorn breed, and the farm is equipped with a fine set of frame buildings and all the appliances necessary for modern agriculture and stock-raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivins have become the parents of three children: Eva N. is the wife of R. Jones, of Chicago; Lizzie G. and William S. are at home. Mr. Ivins owns and occupies a handsome residence, and the family are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. The father and mother of Mr. Ivins departed this life in 1875 and 1865 respectively.

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JEREMIAH M. BRUMAGEM, a prominent and successful farmer, is carrying on the pursuit of agriculture on section 18, Montrose Township. He has been a resident of the Hawkeye State since 1868, and is the possessor of eighty acres of finely cultivated land, a good brick dwelling-house, comfortable barns and outhouses for the shelter of stock and the storage of grain, and is in the enjoyment of the fruits of earlier toil and industry.

Mr. Brumagem is a native of Ohio, born in Clermont County, Aug. 29, 1830. His parents were Jeremiah and Sarah (Canada) Brumagem, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania respectively. The father departed this life when his son, the subject of our sketch, was but a small lad, in 1834. His mother survived her husband forty-four years and died in Ohio in 1878. The parental family consisted of seven children, of whom the record is as follows: One child died in infancy, unnamed; Elinore is now Mrs. Aldridge; Thomas married Miss Ella John; John K. married Miss Mary Temple, and his brother William also married a Miss Temple; Mary became Mrs. Weaver; Sarah, the youngest child, died of consumption at the age of nineteen years.

Jeremiah M. Brumagem remained under the parental roof until he attained to years of manhood. He was united in marriage in Keokuk, Iowa, with Mrs. Matilda (Martin) Brown, Nov. 5, 1868. Mrs. Brumagem is a native of Virginia, born in 1833, and came to Iowa with her parents when she was but a small child. They departed this life over thirty years ago.

The household of Mr. and Mrs. Brown included six children, as follows: Ella became the wife of Albert D. Thomas; Charles H. married Miss Nora Kite; Addie married Mr. M. H. Frame; Mabel became the wife of Mr. John Kite; Mary and William are deceased. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Brumagem has resulted in the birth of three children—Lizzie M., Cora L. and Harry M.

Mr. Brumagem came to Iowa in 1868, and made his first location in Montrose Township. He has been a prominent man in the community since coming here, and has enjoyed the full confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for two years, the duties of which he has performed with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He also occupied official positions in his native State, was elected Constable two terms, and in the general councils which are always called together in every community, he has been a man whose opinions have been sought and uniformly respected. He has always been educated in educational matters, receiving good advantages in his youth, and pursued his primary studies in the common schools, afterward attending college. He has been quite a traveler, and in 1861 crossed the Rocky Mountains and for five years was engaged in mining in Marysville, Cal., and met with success, although he was exposed to many hardships and privations. After this experience he concluded to return home, and made the journey via the Isthmus.

Aside from the ordinary labors on the farm, Mr. Brumagem is largely interested in the breeding of high-grade stock, Short-horn cattle, Poland-China swine and Norman horses. He also has some fine specimens of English draft horses, and his stock comprises some of the handsomest animals to be found in this section.

As a farmer and business man, Mr. Brumagem is one of the model citizens of Lee County, and his farm presents one of the most attractive spots in Montrose Township. In religious belief he is a Universalist, and seeks to faithfully follow the Golden Rule. In politics he is Democratic.

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REV. CHARLES F. WILLIAMS, Chaplain of the Iowa State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, is the third son of Rev. William H. and Abbie L. (White) Williams. He was born in Will County, Ill., Nov. 5, 1841, and came with his parents to Iowa when a lad of seven years old. He received his primary education in the common schools, and in 1858 entered Williams College in Massachusetts for the purpose of taking a course in the classics, and graduated from this institution in 1862. He then taught school one year in Massachusetts and two years in New York.

In 1865 Mr. Williams returned to the West, where he engaged in the ministry, first in Illinois, and afterward became engaged in missionary work in Arkansas and Kansas. In 1873 he returned to Lee County, and took charge of the Ft. Madison Academy, and in May, 1875, was appointed Chaplain of the Penitentiary, which position he occupied until Sept. 1, 1878. He then took charge of the parish of Wapello, and in 1879–80 occupied the Chair of Natural Sciences at Denmark Academy. He then became pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mediapolis, where he remained until 1884, and then took charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Keokuk. In 1884–85 he was General Secretary and City Missionary for the Y. M. C. A. of Keokuk, and was afterward General Agent of the National Non-Partisan League and State Temperance Alliance, and in April, 1886, was appointed to his present position.

Rev. Charles F. Williams and Miss Mary Elinore Libby were united in marriage at Perry, Ill., March 14, 1871. Mrs. Williams is the daughter of L. T. and Elinore (Cousins) Libby, and was born in Perry, Ill., Dec. 7, 1847. Of this union there has been born a son, Charles C. Mr. Williams possesses a fine education, is talented and studious, and is fulfilling the duties of his position with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

* * *

R B. KING. The subject of this sketch is a member of the prominent dry-goods firm of Lye & King, located at the intersection of Main and Eighth streets, Keokuk. He is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born July 16, 1839, and is the son of James and Annie E. (Sargent) King, natives of New York, where the father in earlier years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He settled with his family in Dearborn County, Ind., in about 1842, and there engaged in farming, and there the wife and mother departed this life in 1873. After the death of his wife he came to Keokuk, where his life terminated Feb. 13, 1885. They had a family of eight children, of whom the following are living: James, Maria, Rob B., Albert G. and Elizabeth.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents on the farm until twenty-one years of age, in the meantime receiving a fair education at the common schools. Soon after he attained his majority he engaged in general merchandising at Cold Spring, Dearborn Co., Ind., and at the same time superintended a 400-acre farm. After a number of years thus spent he decided to go farther West, and in 1883 came to Keokuk, and in company with Mr. Lye engaged in the dry-goods business. The house has built up an excellent trade, and is well known throughout this section. It is conducted upon thorough business principles, and the members of the firm are noted as men of honesty and integrity.

R. B. King was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Record in 1861. Mrs. King is a native of Dearborn County, Ind., and the daughter of Thomas and Hannah Record. residents of the same county. Of this marriage there have been born six children, viz., Alice A., Elmer E., Annie L., Effie T., Ida M. and Robert E. Alice is a teacher in Alexandria, Mo., and a graduate of Morris Hill College, of Indiana; Elmer and Annie are engaged as clerks in their father's store. The handsome family residence is situated at No. 816 Franklin street, and is the resort of many of the finest people in the city. Mr. King is a Republican in politics, and a member in good standing of the Methodist Church, of which he is a Steward and was formerly Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has contributed to every good work in his vicinity, and is recognized by all as a most valuable citizen.

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MRS. ELIZABETH HATCH, an amiable and highly respected lady of Ft. Madison, was born in Maine, on the 18th of May, 1804. Her father, Andrew Scott, was a native of Scotland, and during the progress of the Revolutionary War enlisted in the navy as midshipman, and was subsequently promoted Lieutenant. He was captured off the coast of France, but was finally liberated, and assisted others to escape, and upon his return to England was greatly honored, and was given the freedom of all English ships. After resuming his position in the navy his vessel was captured by an American privateer, and he and his men taken prisoners. The American Captain took him to his home in Newburyport and treated him with great kindness. It was near the close of the war, and Lieut. Scott was so well pleased with this country and its people that he resolved to become a citizen of the United States. He then engaged in the merchant service between the United States and the East Indies as commander of a vessel. After his marriage he made his home in Portland, Me., and died there in 1825.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hatch was reared and educated in the schools of her native city, and remained with her parents until her marriage to Nathaniel Hatch, who was a native of Bangor, Me., born in August, 1802. He studied law and was admitted to the bar before he had fairly attained manhood. In 1874 he started for the West, crossed the Mississippi, and came into Ft. Madison, where he remained until his death in March, 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Hatch became the parents of four children—Edward, May E., Robert and Frank. Edward, the eldest, was born at Bangor, Me., April 21, 1829, and engaged as a soldier in the late war, serving with distinction, and is now a Major General by brevet. He was a brave and courageous soldier, and foremost at the post of danger. He was breveted Major General for meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, and participated with his command in the various important engagements of the war, being at Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Franklin and Nashville. He was wounded three or four times, once very dangerously, at Missionary Ridge, Tenn. At Nashville Capt. Hatch commanded the 2d Iowa Cavalry, and was trusted with the important duty of turning Hood's left division. He received a dangerous gunshot wound through the right lung. After the close of the war and the re-organization of the army, Capt. Hatch was commissioned Colonel, and served for a time in the Regular Army. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Eveline, daughter of Dr. Barrington, of the United States Navy. Of this union there have been born two children—Barrington and Bessie. Maj. Gen. Edward Hatch and his family are now in Wyoming Territory.

The second son of our subject, Robert, was born in Bangor, Me., Oct. 27, 1835. He is now a resident of Ft. Madison, and represents the lumber firm of Joy & Co., of St. Louis; Frank, the youngest son, born in Bangor, May 15, 1837, was a youth when he came to Muscatine with his brother Robert, and after remaining there a few years went to LaCrosse, Wis., and engaged in banking. At the first call for volunteers he left his desk and enlisted as a soldier in a Wisconsin regiment, and with his comrades participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was twice wounded. After he returned from the army he went to LaCrosse and engaged in newspaper work. He has been a prominent resident of that place, and served as City Marshal.

The only daughter of Mrs. Hatch, Mary Elizabeth, resides with her mother in Ft. Madison. Mrs. H. is Unitarian in religious belief, and a lady of most excellent traits of character. She has now arrived at the advanced age of eighty-two years, and is revered and beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

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JOHN BOLEY, one of the honored pioneers of the Hawkeye State, came to this vicinity in 1848. He is the owner of 240 acres of land in Franklin Township, which constitutes his present homestead, and also has forty acres in Charleston Township. With the exception of forty acres of timber, his land is finely improved. The estate lies near the village of Donnellson. The farm is now under the management of his son Frank.

Mr. Boley is a native of Boyle County, Ky., and was born March 29, 1807. His father, Isaac Boley, was of Pennsylvania parentage and birth, and went to Kentucky, where he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary Gemison, of that State, who was descended from Scottish ancestry. After their marriage and the birth of six children, they removed to Indiana, and located in Harrison County. There the parents remained until their death at an advanced age.

John Boley remained under the parental roof, receiving a fair education in the pioneer schools, and after arriving at years of manhood was married, on the 15th of September, 1831, to Miss Elizabeth Walk, a native of Harrison County, Ind. Her parents were natives of North Carolina, from which State they removed to Indiana and located in Harrison County, where their lives terminated. Mr. and Mrs. John Boley have become the parents of twelve children, four of whom are deceased. Of those living, two of the sons and all of the daughters are married, and are named as follows: Catharine, Isaac, Mary, James, Martha, Sarah, Nancy and Franklin; the latter is unmarried.

Our subject and wife came to Lee County in 1848, and he soon after purchased his present homestead, since which time he has industriously labored to improve its beauty and value, in which he has been eminently successful. The farm is now provided with a fine dwelling, a good barn, and all the necessary outhouses. Everything in and about the homestead denotes the abode of peace and comfort.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boley departed this life July 29, 1884. With her husband she was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and faithfully performed all the duties of a wife and mother. Mr. Boley is highly respected in his community, and in politics is a liberal Democrat.

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J. A. MORRISON, of Ft. Madison, is a member of the firm of Morrison Bros., who are engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He was born in Frankfort, Ross Co., Ohio, Aug. 31, 1842, and was but five years of age when he came to Ft. Madison with his parents. He was reared under the parental roof, educated in the city schools, and at the age of sixteen years commenced to clerk in a stove store.

Upon the breaking out of the war our subject enlisted in Co. D, 7th Iowa Vol. Inf., in May, 1861, and was mustered in as a private. He performed his duties as a soldier in a faithful manner, and served until the close of his term of enlistment, in September, 1864. Soon after his enlistment he was promoted first to Third Sergeant and later to First Sergeant, and in July, 1862, Second Lieutenant, and in the spring of 1863 was given the rank of First Lieutenant. The following year he was commissioned Captain of Company D, and was afterward breveted Major and Lieutenant Colonel. He participated in the battles of Belmont, Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, and in various other general engagements, in all numbering twenty-eight. His regiment was finally ordered to join the army of Gen. Sherman, at Chattanooga, whence they marched to Atlanta, and engaged in the siege and capture of that city, Col. Morrison serving on the staff of Gen. E. W. Rice, commander of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Army Corps.

After his return from the army, Col. Morrison was engaged in buying and selling live-stock, purchasing in the West and shipping to Memphis, Tenn., and in 1865, in partnership with his father and brother, engaged in his present business, at which he has since continued.

Col. Morrison was married, in May, 1868, to Miss Tama, daughter of Stephen D. and Rebecca (Cutler) Espy, of Ft. Madison. Of this union there have been born seven children—Vincent E., William J., Genevieve, Mabel, Maria, Helen and Luella. The Colonel is Republican in politics, and connected with James B. Sample Post, G. A. R.

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FRANK M. BALLINGER, a highly esteemed citizen of Montrose Township, occupies a fine farm, located on section 36. The history of his family has been an interesting and varied one. His father, Judge Frank Ballinger, Sr., was a native of Knox County, Ky., who devoted himself to the profession of law, and during his early years practiced in the courts of his native State and became eminent as a jurist. He was a friend of and a co-worker with Cassius M. Clay, who sought to bring about the gradual emancipation of slavery. The life of Judge Ballinger was frequently threatened by the pro-slavery men, because he was fearless in his advocacy of human freedom. Believing that the institution of slavery was wrong within itself, and desiring to educate his children in a locality not subject to or under the influence of slavery, he decided to remove with his family to the State of Iowa. He proceeded westward, crossed the Mississippi, and located in Lee County, Iowa. He possessed large means for that time, and here purchased 2,000 acres of land, situated directly on the banks of the Mississippi, between Keokuk and Montrose. Here, in 1856, he erected a fine mansion at a cost of $13,000, which he occupied with his family the remainder of his life.

Judge Ballinger, when but a lad, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, as a drummer boy. He was bright and ambitious, and even in his earliest years gave promise of the position in life to which he afterward attained. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Adams, a Kentucky lady, who was born in 1813, and was the sympathizer of her husband in all the various pursuits and difficulties of life, and departed this life Nov. 23, 1865. Judge Ballinger survived her but five years, his death occuring Sept. 15, 1870. They were the parents of thirteen children, five of whom died in infancy. The remainder grew to years of maturity, and the record is as follows: John died in infancy; Randolph A. died at the age of twenty-three years; Clay and Jennings died in childhood; Susan lived until about the age of twenty-two, and died at her parents' home in Montrose Township, in 1855 or 1856. The others were Frank M., Webster, Sally, William, Jennie, Madison, Lucy and Adams. Sally became the wife of Isaac Hollingsworth, and is now deceased. For many years Judge Ballinger enjoyed an income of $10,000 per year from his professional duties. He presided over the Circuit Court for eight years, in Kentucky, and was prominently known as a lawyer of more than ordinary merit throughout that section of the country.

Frank M. Ballinger, the subject of this sketch, was born in Knox County, Ky., June 13, 1839. He remained with his parents until early manhood, receiving careful home training and a good education in select schools, and after coming to this county his father employed a private teacher. He was married, Oct. 5, 1865, to Miss Florence A. Fazio, a lady of Spanish, French and English ancestry, who was born in Washington City, D. C., April 13, 1842. Her parents were Lewis and America (Burch) Fazio, the former a native of Philadelphia, and the latter of Washington City, D. C. The parents of Mrs. B. attended carefully to her education, which was completed in the schools of Washington City, D. C. Their household consisted of three daughters—Florence; Ida, now deceased, was the wife of Maj. J. H. Butler, of the 6th Artillery, U. S.

army; the third was Marion Francis. They were highly cultured people. Mrs. B. is connected with the Episcopal Church, and is highly esteemed in the social circles of the community.

At the age of twenty-two years Frank M. Ballinger, Jr., entered the service of the Government as clerk in the Treasury Department, and occupied this position for the following six years, or until July, 1867. He finally became wearied with the confinement necessitated by his duties, and resolved to seek an occupation which would secure to him more outdoor exercise, and accordingly, following in the footsteps of his father, sought the Western banks of the Father of Waters and made his first location in Jefferson Township. He has been successful in his agricultural pursuits, and in addition to general farming, is giving much attention to the culture of the small fruits and berries, which yields him a fine income. He has always been a prominent man in his community. His possessions consist of 665 acres of land, besides the fine mansion which was erected by his lamented father.

The household of Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger has been blest by the birth of nine children, three of whom died in infancy. The living are Frank, Miriam, Ida, Webster, America and John.

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JOSEPH LOEFFLER, of Keokuk, and junior member of the firm of Andrews & Loeffler, is engaged with his partner in the manufacture of all kinds of machinery, they being proprietors of the Western Foundry and Machine Shops, prominently located on Fourth street, and having their office at No. 225. Mr. Loeffler is a fine representative of that valuable German element which has assisted so materially in the development of the business interests of the Hawkeye State.

Our subject was born in Baden, March 14, 1834, and is the son of William and Luidgard (Wissert) Loeffler, both of German ancestry and nativity. William Loeffler was engaged in his native country as a manufacturer in copper and brass, and was the inventor of the brass fire hand-engine, which became celebrated in his own country, and numbers of which were brought to the United States, he himself having sent one to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1848. He remained in his native country during his entire life, and died there in 1878. The wife and mother followed her husband to the better land in 1880. William Loeffler was a man of great energy and industry, and accumulated a large property, being the owner of a valuable foundry and several farms. He and his wife were prominent members of the German Catholic Church. Their household included seven children, of whom Joseph was the eldest. The second child was a son, William, who lives in his native Germany, as also does Wilhelmine, now Mrs. Plank; Annie, Mrs. Brag, is a resident of Auburn, N. Y.; Emily, Mrs. Schmidt, is in Germany; Constantine is engaged with his brother Joseph in the machine-shop, and the youngest child, Mary, still lives in her native land.

Joseph Loeffler received a thorough education in his native land, and after this was completed was engaged in his father's foundry for six years and learned the trade of a coppersmith. At the age of twenty years he resolved to come to the United States, and after a prosperous voyage, landed at New York City, where he remained for six weeks. He then went to Buffalo, and from there to Louisville, Ky., where he spent two months, then proceeded southwest to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until the following year, then came to Keokuk and engaged in the Pennsylvania Foundry, with which he continued for eleven years. He then went into the Buckeye Foundry, and remained there for eight years, in the meantime accumulating sufficient means to start in business on his own account, erecting the present shop and foundry in 1880, at a cost of $10,000. The buildings cover an area of four and a half good-sized lots, and the firm employs from ten to fifty-six men. Their manufactures are of first-class description, and compare favorably with anything of the kind in the United States.

Joseph Loeffler and Miss Ellen Hirstein were united in marriage at Ft. Madison, in 1858, and of their union there have been born four children: Amelia; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Frank, of Keokuk; Lena and William A. Mr. L. is independent in politics, and a member of the Knights of Honor. He is a charter member of the Concordia Mænnerchor, of which he served two terms as President, and was re-elected in January, 1887, for the third term. Socially, as well as in a business point of view, he is considered a representative citizen of Lee County.

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JACOB MENDENHALL (deceased), a pioneer of Cedar Township, came to Iowa in the spring of 1838, from his native State, North Carolina, in the meantime having spent eighteen months in Indiana. The entire journey from the far Southeast was made overland with wagons, one of which was drawn by four yoke of oxen, and the other by a team of horses. Our subject was accompanied by his parents, and all their earthly possessions were packed in those wagons. In money Mr. M. possessed about $600. The journey occupied about six weeks, and after arriving in Iowa they enjoyed the hospitality of Isaac Pidgeon, while their log cabin was in process of erection. When this was near enough completed for occupancy they moved into it, in the month of July. This building was constructed of peeled-hickory logs, and covered an area of 16x18 feet. Mr. Mendenhall entered 120 acres of land, and as soon as possible engaged in breaking the sod with his ox-teams, his eldest child, a daughter of about twelve years, often officiating as driver. As there were no stables or lots in which to confine these animals during their leisure hours, when tormented with the heat or flies they would wander off to some slough, and wading in, proceed to rest and refresh themselves, and persevered in this often against the efforts of their owner to get them to the plow again.

After a few years Mr. Mendenhall entered the remaining forty acres of the homestead which is now owned by his son John. He experienced much difficulty in getting these entries made, as he was compelled to go on horseback to Burlington, a distance of thirty-six miles. Upon several occasions he journeyed there only to find that the land-office was not to be opened until later. He made seven trips to Burlington and one to Fairfield before the business was finally completed.

The wife of Jacob Mendenhall, before her marriage. was Miss Susanna Moore, a woman of great energy and good sense. To them were born six children, who were bright and healthy, possessing all the good qualities of their parents. The little family were pursuing their way with courage and hope for the future, when they were visited by a calamity which materially changed the prospects and the disposition of Jacob Mendenhall. The wife and four children were attacked with intermittent fever, and inside of ten days the mother, one son about nine years of age, and two little girls, younger, looked their last upon the scenes of earth, and their remains were laid beneath the virgin sod at Salem. The child next to the youngest also suffered from the same illness, but recovered. It was the practice of physicians in those days to use desperate remedies, and it is the belief of some that the blisters drawn across the stomachs of all these victims was the cause of their death. Then came sad and lonely times to the remaining members of the bereaved family. The eldest daughter, Emily, but fourteen years of age, was compelled to act as mother and housekeeper, and most bravely she performed the duties which were thus thrust upon her so early in life. She remained with her father several years, and when her filial duties could be dispensed with was united in marriage with Lewis Thomas, who came to Iowa about the same time as her father. Of her two younger sisters, Rhoda became the wife of Laban Pickard, and Phœbe married Asa Ratliff.

The second marriage of Jacob Mendenhall took place two years and three months after the death of Mrs. M. He was this time united with Miss Elizabeth Davis, a maiden lady of great excellence of character, although possessed of a limited education. She had assisted to support her widowed mother's family, and became a faithful wife to Jacob Mendenhall, and a good mother to his children. She understood all the arts of the day, such as spinning and weaving, both wool and flax, and cutting and making them up into garments. In those days, after the tax for one year had been paid, the family made one of their first duties to begin and save to pay for the year that was coming, although perhaps the sum would not exceed $5. The postage upon a letter in those days was twenty-five cents, and must be paid by the recipient before he could obtain the message. The amount required was handed over cheerfully if it could possibly be raised, as it was the only means of communication between long separated friends.

The first chimney of the cabin occupied by our subject and his family was built of rock past the "hips," and then finished by boards nailed together, which reached above the top of the cabin. These stood upright for a few years, but one luckless day in winter, when the thrashers were at Mr. Mendenhall's, a blizzard came on which blew down the chimney and caused great discomfort on account of the cold and snow. This, however, was only one among the many difficulties which the pioneers encountered, and for which they were fully armed by courage and resolution to meet and overcome.

A mail route from Salem to Ft. Madison was soon established, but the nearest gristmill was at Farmington, a distance of twenty-two miles. Being far away from any spring of water our subject was compelled to haul water one mile for some time, but finally dug a slough well, which was soon followed by three more, and these supplied the much needed article. Schools were scarce and so far away that the children must board away from home in order to attend them. Game, such as wild turkey, was plenty, and wolves prowled around in packs of six, eight and sometimes even ten. Groceries were purchased at Ft. Madison, twenty-five miles away, or traded for with dressed pork, wheat and other kinds of farm produce. People in those days were compelled to be satisfied with the comforts of life, and not allow themselves to crave its luxuries. But the enemy which the pioneer mostly dreaded was the terrible prairie fire, in which home and stock were often swept away, and Mr. Mendenhall at one time narrowly escaped this loss.

Of the second marriage of Jacob Mendenhall there were born four daughters and one son, all living at this date (1887), and named as follows: Susanna, Sarah, John, Mary and Hannah. The first to marry was Sarah, who became the wife of Baskins Wheat. Five years later, on the 26th of September, 1873, John married Miss Jane Blackledge, a school teacher of Hardin County, Iowa; their children are Clyde, Zulu, Grace, Silvia, Belle and Mamie Louise. Hannah was next married, Lewis E. Barker, of Corydon, Iowa, becoming her husband; Sue become the wife of John Manley, of Tennessee, and Mary married J. J. Carson, a hardware merchant of Mt. Erie, Ill.

Jacob Mendenhall departed this life at his home in Cedar Township, Jan. 20, 1873. His wife was crippled by a fall down a stairway while still in the prime of life, and was ever afterward a great sufferer, but patiently bore her trials until June 7, 1885, when her sufferings ceased and she folded her hands for her final rest.

The interesting history of this family is closely identified with that of Lee County. Jacob Mendenhall, in common with his brother pioneers, assisted in the development and prosperity of this section by his own example of sterling worth, industry and honesty, and encouraged a class of citizens who became an honor to the county and their own community. In this brief outline of his life, much of course has been passed over, for were his whole minute history given it would form an interesting volume. He was in all respects a good citizen, and his name is held in kindly remembrance by a large circle of those whose parents labored with him, and to whom he was of material and neighborly assistance in the toils and struggles incident to the settlement of a new country.

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O. G. SARGENT, Sr., is a representative man, and successfully engaged in farming in Des Moines Township. He is a native of the Old Granite State, born in Millfields Township, May 21, 1835. His father, Nicholas Sargent, was a farmer by occupation, a native of Massachusetts, and of stanch old New England family. He grew to manhood and was married in his native State; his wife was Miss Mary Ann Sawyer, who was born in Essex County, Mass. Shortly after their marriage, Nicholas Sargent and his young wife settled on a small farm in Massachusetts, whence, a few years later they removed to the lumber regions of

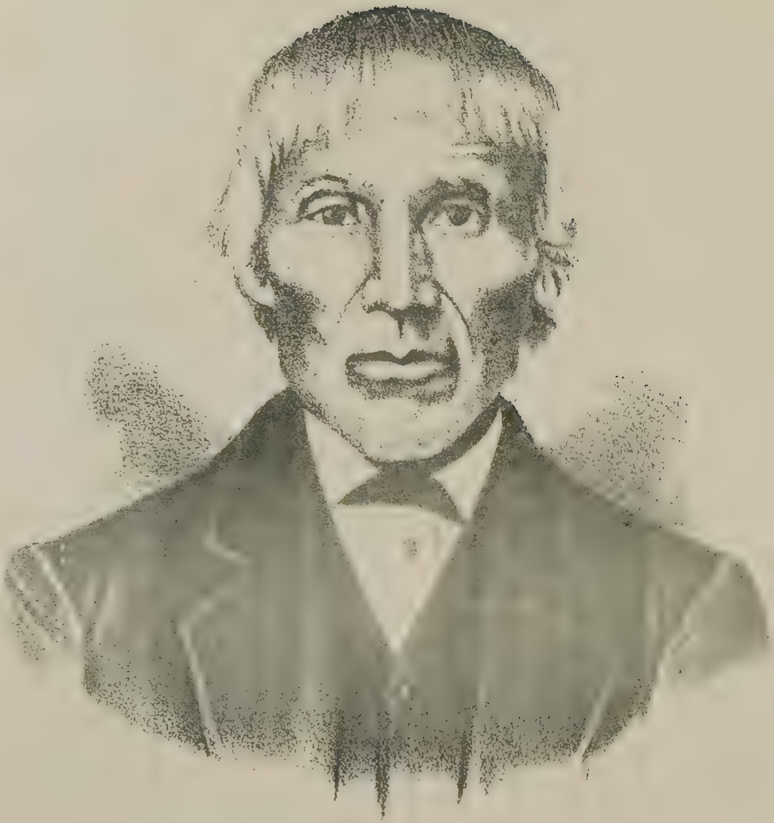
New Hampshire, where Mr. S. engaged in the lumber business. His main idea, however, for some time, had been to acquire sufficient means to go West and establish a home beyond the Mississippi. He was fairly successful in his business in the lumber regions, but it took several years to accomplish the desired end, and in the meantime there had been born to them a family of twelve children, and it was not until after the birth of these that he found himself able to undertake the expedition West. They made their first location in Clark County, Mo. The trip had been laboriously accomplished with teams and wagons, after the manner of travel and transportation in those days. They only remained in Missouri for about two years, and then came into Lee County, settling on what was known as the "half-breed" tract, and which, owing to the schemes of speculators, required great patience on the part of the settlers to prove their claims and obtain a clear title.

Mr. Sargent "squatted" on 160 acres, section 34, Des Moines Township, commenced farming with the four oxen which he had brought with him, and upon which was the main dependence of the family. During a severe storm three of these animals were killed by lightning, which was a severe loss to the family at that time. The old pioneers, however, were made of stern stuff, and Mr. Sargent was no exception to this rule, so he made the best of circumstances, and outlived his disaster as philosophically as possible. He secured other animals and began the improvement and cultivation of his land, and was quite successful. He carefully hoarded the money which he attained by the sale of his crops, and was soon enabled to purchase additional acres, and continued these purchases until he became the owner of more than 1,500 acres, which principally lay along the first bottoms of the Des Moines River, and is now occupied by his sons.

Of all the land which Mr. Sargent purchased he never allowed but twenty acres of it to leave the family while he was living. He was strong in his affections, and became greatly attached to his friends and neighbors. He was a stanch Union man during the war, and gave liberally of his means to support the cause. He was Republican in politics, and declined all the official appointments which were almost forced upon him. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sargent were identified with the Morman Church until the Joseph Smith trouble at Nauvoo, Ill., when they withdrew from that association. Nicholas Sargent departed this life July 1, 1878, and the mother in April, 1885.

O. G. Sargent was the twelfth of his parents' family of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, of whom five sons and three daughters are yet living. He was but a year old when his parents came to this county, and he remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-one years of age. Three years previously, however, he had married, and begun farming on his own account. The maiden name of his bride was Miss Hannah Smith, and they were married Sept. 1, 1861, in Des Moines Township. The parents of Mrs. Sargent were William and Mary (McKee) Smith, both natives of Kentucky, where they were married and whence they soon removed to Indiana. Thence they crossed the Mississippi and came into Iowa, settling in Des Moines Township, where their daughter, Mrs. Sargent, was born Aug. 24, 1841. She was the youngest of a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters, one of the latter only, beside Mrs. Sargent, still living. The father of the family was removed by death when Mrs. Sargent was a young girl of twelve years, and she lost her mother in the fall of 1863. With the exception of five years Mrs. S. has been a continuous resident of this township since she was born. By her union with our subject she became the mother of five children, only two of whom are now living, namely: Mamie, born May 21, 1871, and O. G., Oct. 14, 1880. The deceased are Cyrus C., who died at the age of eight years; Fannie, at the age of six years, and Adelbert, at the age of fourteen months.

Mr. Sargent settled upon his present farm eighteen months after his marriage. It now contains 205 acres, and with the exception of five years spent in Keokuk, this has remained continuously his home since his first settlement upon it. He owns considerable property in Keokuk, on Eleventh and Franklin streets. He also has a tract of 120 acres in another part of Des Moines Township, eighty acres of which are in timber. He is considered one



F. Haffner

Maria B. Haffner

of the representative men of this section, and is a member in good standing of the A. F. & A. M., Yates City Chapter No. 7, and Eagle Lodge No. 12, both of Keokuk. He has been honored with the local offices of his township, and in politics is a solid Republican.

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JACOB HAFFNER is one of the most extensive landed proprietors in Lee County, and for many long years has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 20, Franklin Township. He is a native of this county, and was born in West Point Township on the 25th of September, 1840. His father was a farmer by occupation, a native of Germany, and came to the United States in 1833, when a young man. After reaching American shores he went directly to Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained for three years, and then, crossing the Father of Waters, came into Iowa while it was yet a Territory. He located on a tract of unimproved land in West Point Township, when the Indians were more numerous than the whites, and at once set about the improvement of his purchase, soon afterward being married. He remained here until 1861, when, with his family, he removed to Franklin Township, and located on a prairie farm of 728 acres on section 20. This was partly improved, and the father of our subject remained upon it until the close of his life.

We here briefly sketch the history of Peter Haffner, the grandfather of our subject, who was a man of great force of character and prominent in his own country. He was a German Protestant in a Jewish settlement, and during his early life was possessed of a large property, but through the connivance of the Hebrews, lost his possessions and became a poor man. He finally emigrated to the United States and died here. His son Frederick, the father of our subject, came to this country with a family by the name of Krebill, who paid his passage, and for whom he afterward worked one year and six weeks, which they considered equivalent to the sum of $28, the amount of his passage money. It will be easily conjectured that at this rate his services were rather poorly rewarded, but although the prospect was discouraging at the outset, young Haffner persevered, and fulfilled his agreement to the letter. For the second year's wages, in the employment of another party, he received $50, which was quite an improvement on the former salary. While with his latter employer, Mr. Hildebrand his father was derisively spoken of as a man who, with little provocation, had signed away his birthright. This greatly angered Frederick, and he forthwith severed his relations with the Hildebrands, and started out independently for the West. He was prospered in his undertakings, but was not married until thirty-five years of age. The lady of his choice was Miss Barbara M. Faith, a German lady who came to the United States and located in Iowa at the age of twenty-four years. She is still living with her youngest daughter on the old homestead. The parental family consisted of eight children, three of whom are deceased.

Jacob Haffner is the eldest living child of the five survivors of his father's family, and was the second in order of birth. Before the death of his father the latter had accumulated a fine property and become noted throughout his section for his energy, enterprise and steady perseverance. He was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and with his wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church, and assisted in the establishment of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Dubuque. He possessed peculiar views in regard to the temperance question, believing in low license, but bitterly opposed to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks. He was also opposed to secret societies, believing they had their origin among wicked men. While in West Point Township he was located only one mile north of the spot where two of his countrymen were murdered by the Mormons in 1845. His death occurred at his home in this township on the 27th of February, 1874. In spite of his many peculiar traits of character as judged by some people, he was greatly respected, and his neighbors had abundant faith in his honesty and integrity.

Jacob Haffner, our subject, was reared on his father's farm, and received a fair education in the district schools. After arriving at years of manhood he was married, in Franklin Township, to Miss

Louisa Vornkahl, who was of German parentage and ancestry. Her parents were natives of Hanover, and after emigrating to this country, came to Lee County, and locating in Franklin Township, remained there until the close of their lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Haffner are the parents of five children—Orlie, Clara, Peter, Louisa, and an infant unnamed. They occupy a comfortable farm dwelling, and Mr. H. has good barns and outhouses. The homestead comprises eighty acres of land, the larger part of which is improved, and the balance is timber. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics the subject of our sketch is independent. The portraits of the father and mother of our subject, Frederick and Maria Haffner, appear in connection with this sketch.

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JOHN MENDENHALL, a leading farmer of Cedar Township, comes from excellent ancestry, and possesses in a marked degree the qualities of honor and honesty which distinguished his forefathers. He is a native of this county, his birth having occured in Cedar Township on the 25th of June, 1850. His father, Jacob Mendenhall, was a prominent pioneer of the county, and an extended sketch of him may be found elsewhere in this volume.

John Mendenhall was reared on the home farm, received his primary education in the district schools, and attended Whittier College, Salem, two terms. He has always lived on the old homestead, and was never separated from his parents until their death, with the exception of three years which, on account of ill-health, he spent as a traveler in the employ of the American Tract Society.

The marriage of Mr. Mendenhall and Miss Jennie Blackledge occurred at Union, Hardin Co., Iowa, Sept. 29, 1874. Mrs. M. is a native of Salem Township, Henry Co., Iowa, and was born Sept. 29, 1853. Her father, Charles Blackledge, was a native of Ohio, and at an early day crossed the Mississippi and located in Salem Township, where he still lives. In early manhood he was married to Miss Hannah Beard, a teacher, and a native of his own State, who departed this life when the subject of our sketch was yet an infant.

Mr. and Mrs. M. have five children—Clyde, Zula, Gracie, Silvia Bell and Mamie Louise. They are connected with the Friends' Church, and in politics Mr. M. is strongly Republican.

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JOSEPH A. NUNN, a resident of Washington Township, is the proprietor of 100 acres of good land where he has a comfortable dwelling and convenient farm buildings. He was born in Marion County, Ind., March 12, 1841, and came to Iowa with his parents when but an infant. He received a common-school education, and grew to manhood accustomed to mercantile pursuits. He subsequently engaged in insurance and for two years was the partner of Charles E. Babcock, engaged in the grain trade.

Mr. Nunn served four years as Deputy Sheriff of Lee County, and was then elected Sheriff, holding this position two terms. At the expiration of this time he returned to the insurance business, becoming State Agent for the Connecticut Fire of Hartford. He was married in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Thomas and Mary Espy, and a native of Franklin, Pa. Of this marriage there were born ten children, as follows: John E., Ralph A., Mary L., Emma Josephine, Thomas E., Elizabeth C., Joseph A., Edgell, May L., Louis.

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PETER OKELL, of Ft. Madison, is a native of Cheshire, England, born Jan. 6, 1834, and the son of Peter and Martha (Corker) Okell, also natives of the British Empire. Our subject received but a limited education, and when only eleven years of age went on board a ship as a sailor boy. He learned a large part of his duties on the Mediterranean Sea, and subsequently sailed into ports in East India and Australia, and finally sailed around the world. He was a bright and ambitious lad, and the general favorite of the ship's company. He became Third Mate of the vessel at an early age, and while in Australia was made Master of a coasting schooner. He followed the sea for thirteen years, and then, while at New Orleans, took a trip up the Mississippi River to Denmark, Lee Co., Iowa, where he had a friend living. He also at this time entered some land in Cass County which, however, he never occupied.

In 1855 Mr. Okell made a voyage from New York to Liverpool, returned, and the following year repeated it. He then entered the employ of Col. Gustave Bracket, who was engaged in the nursery business at Denmark, Iowa. Three years later he went to Kansas and opened up a farm, but as this was during the time of the Kansas-Nebraska trouble he only remained in that vicinity one year. In the meantime he was afflicted with fever and ague, and took a trip to Europe for his health. After his return to Lee County he was appointed guard in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, which position he occupied about one year, fulfilling its duties with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

Peter Okell and Miss Martha D. Atlee were united in marriage Jan. 29, 1860. Mrs. Okell is the daughter of J. C. and Emily S. (Brooks) Atlee, and was born at Ft. Madison in 1840. Soon after their marriage Mr. Okell entered the employ of S. & J. C. Atlee, father and son, who are now carrying on an extensive lumber business at Ft. Madison. He remained with the firm until about 1862, and after the breaking out of the late Civil War. He then enlisted in the United States Navy, was appointed Ensign, and ordered to report to Commodore Penock. He was soon afterward promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and made the Commodore's executive officer. Commodore Pennock was subsequently transferred to another command, and Lieut. Okell became the executive officer of Commodore Livingston, with whom he remained until the close of the war.

After his return from the naval service Mr. Okell again entered the employ of Messrs. S. & J. C. Atlee. In 1865 he became a member of the firm, and purchased a sawmill at Stillwater, Minn., having charge of the same for the following three years, at the expiration of which time the company sold out and dissolved partnership. The two Atlees, father and son, then became associated together in business, and Mr. Okell has since that time been one of the trusted employes of the firm.

Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Okell there have been born five children—Charles L., Frank A., Emeline B., John A. and Sadie M. Mr. Okell has given each of his children a fair education and caused his sons to learn a useful trade, thus providing them with something substantial with which to start upon the voyage of life.

Mr. Okell is a remarkably intelligent and well informed gentleman, and has fully improved his large experience in life. He has seen many strange sights and curious people in his journeys over the face of the globe, and his experiences if related would fill a volume. He is highly esteemed in this vicinity as a business man and a citizen. He is a member of Stella Lodge No. 440, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter No. 17, R. A. M., at Stillwater, Minn., and Damascus Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar of Keokuk, Iowa. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and is at present commander of James B. Sample Post No. 107, G. A. R.

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JAMES W. CAMPBELL, a resident of Ft. Madison, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Lewis County, June 17, 1825. His great-grandfather, Robert Campbell, emigrated to America in 1657, making the voyage as Captain of a whaling-vessel. He settled in Connecticut and remained there until his death. His son, Moses, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and after the independence of the colonies was established, settled at Utica, N. Y. Isaac R. Campbell, the father of our subject, remained with his parents until he was eighteen years old, and then started out with the intention of pursuing a seafaring life. Circumstances, however, induced him to change his plans, and he went to Pittsfield, Mass., and finally engaged as a laborer on the Erie Canal. From there he went to Pennsylvania, and thence to Wellsville, Ohio. After a time he shipped as cook on a keel-boat on the Ohio River, which occupation he followed for a time, and then became a "jack of all trades." In 1823 he married, and settled on a farm, and two years later loaded his household goods on two canoes and paddled to the present site of Nauvoo, where he engaged in keeping a boarding-house, spending a part of each year in the lead mines of Galena. Five years later he sold out his property at Nauvoo, and came to Lee County, and in the spring of the following year removed to the present site of Keokuk, and in company with Dr. S. C. Muir, engaged as an Indian trader.

In 1834 Mr. Campbell appealed to Hon. Spaulding, the Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to secure the passage of an act to enable half-breeds to sell their lands, and two years later organized the St. Louis Land Company. He also sold a part of his landed interests in Keokuk, which consisted of a potato patch of a few acres, and in 1838 sold his remaining interest in the half-breed tract to a man named Knight and Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, the stipulated price being $14,000. They paid him $2,000 down, and gave their notes for the balance. He took no mortgage and the notes were never paid. Mr. C. still holds them as souvenirs of another age. At this time, in consequence of the anti-slavery feeling in Iowa and the agitation subsequent, Mr. Campbell removed to St. Francisville, Mo.

Our subject, in his younger days, devoted his time to catching fish and drifting logs, and subsequently became a pilot on the river. This latter business seemed one for which he was peculiarly fitted, and he became very skillful, after a time being promoted master of the steamer "Badger State," and subsequently commanded some of the finest boats plying the Father of Waters. He built and commanded the steamer "Rock Island," and after abandoning the river business became extensively engaged trading in grain from the years 1872 to 1874, during which he built several warehouses on the B. & S. W. R. R. in Van Buren, Davis and Appanoose Counties.

James W. Campbell was married in 1849, to Miss Eliza J. Eversole, and of this union there have been born three sons, viz., J. W., Jr., B. H. and J. R.

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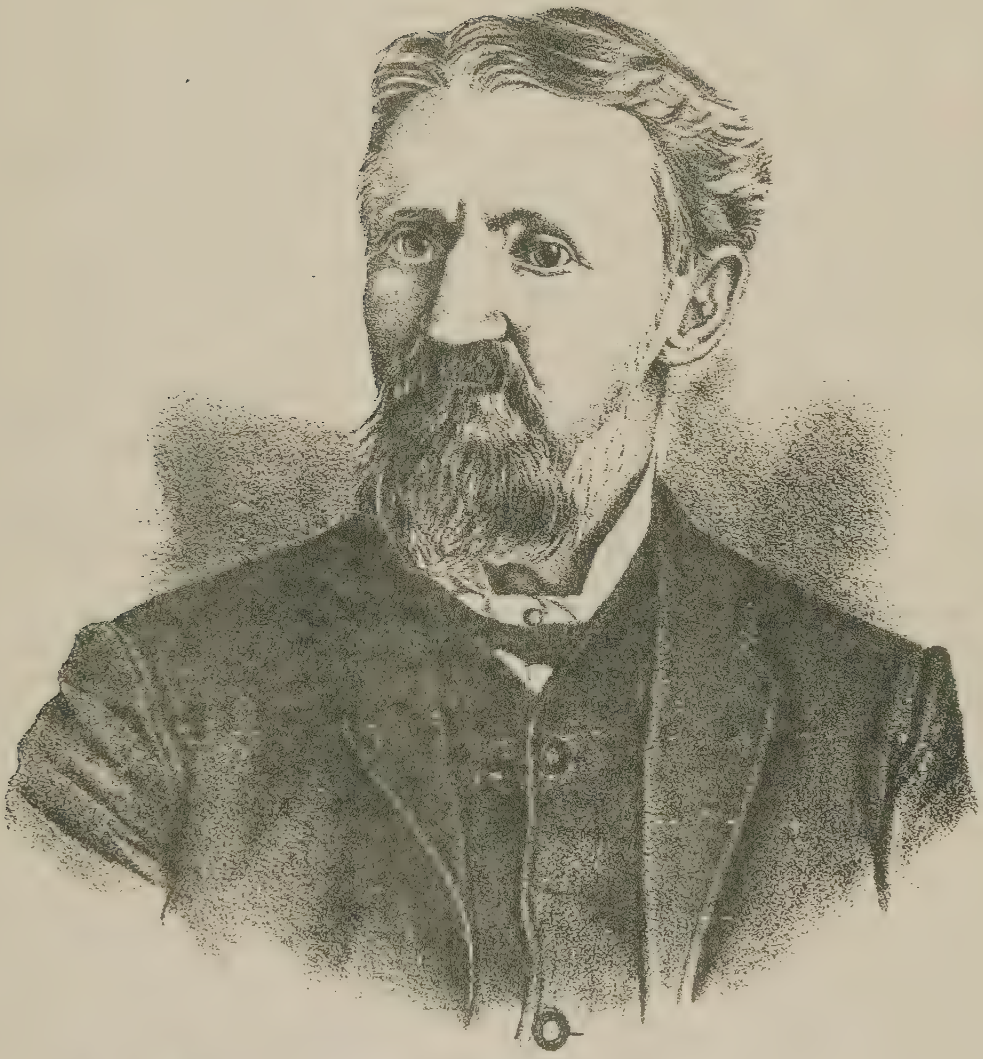
WASHINGTON GALLAND, one of the most prominent lawyers in Lee County, and whose portrait we present on the opposite page, is a resident of Montrose, and enjoying an extensive practice in that locality. He is a close student, well read in his profession, of which he is an able representative. He is the son of Isaac and Hannah (Kinney) Galland, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. Isaac Galland was born in May, 1790, while his parents were on their journey by wagon from Norfolk, Va., to Marietta, Ohio. After a residence in Ohio of several years the father of our subject removed West and became one of the earliest pioneers of Lee County, and one of the most noted men of those early days.

He made his first settlement on the Mississippi River at an Indian trading establishment at the Lower Yellow Banks, now Oquawka, Henderson Co., Ill., about the spring of 1826. There he located and remained until about July, 1827, when, on account of threatened hostility by the Indians, he removed with his family down the Mississippi River, stopping and camping over night on what is now Iowa soil, at a point near the present location of Atlee's Mills, and two or three hundred yards from the monument marking the place of his burial in the cemetery at Ft. Madison; thence to Commerce, now Nauvoo, Ill. There he left his family with his father-in-law, Peter Kinney, crossed the river to the point near Guard Lock, now Galland Post-Office, Lee County, where, with the aid of men employed for that purpose, he cut logs and built houses for the accommodation of his family and for his store or trading-post. To these he removed with his family and his stock of merchandise, Sept. 24, 1827. He was a strong personal friend of Dr. Muir's, who located at Keokuk some time previous.

Isaac Galland had previously studied and practiced medicine in Fulton County, Ill., and elsewhere for several years, and began its practice in Lee County in 1827. At a later date he practiced medicine successfully as well as acceptably in Hancock County, Ill., and in Lee County, Iowa. He enjoyed to a remarkable degree the confidence of his patrons. He was especially successful in his treatment of cholera and preventing the spread of epidemics through the county. "Dr. Galland's Family Medicines," inscribed on a wooden case about twenty by twelve inches in size, painted red, and containing the usual and simple remedies in vogue at the time for the diseases and



Washington Galland

accidents most prevalent or common among the early settlers of the country, was, between the years 1833 and 1839, to be found in almost every cabin and home of settlers within a radius of thirty to fifty miles from Ah-wi-pe-tuck, both in Illinois and Iowa. It constituted a very important part of the domestic economy of every household, as many of the surviving pioneers of that time testify.

Dr. Galland had brought his wife and infant son, Washington, with him, and established a home at what was then called Ah-wi-pe-tuck, a name signifying the head of the rapids or cascades on the Mississippi River between Keokuk and Montrose. The village is now called Galland Post-Office, and by the Government works it is called the Guard Lock, and the railway station adjacent is Nashville. The wife of Isaac Galland died at his home March 17, 1831. She was of Holland extraction, and her husband, the father of our subject, was of Scotch descent. Isaac Galland departed this life Nov. 28, 1858.

Dr. Isaac Galland was prominently identified with the early history and settlement of the "half-breed track" in this county, as one of the Trustees and the General Agent of "The Des Moines Land Association." or "New York Company," as it was generally called. He caused to be surveyed, platted and named, the city of Keokuk; gave the names to its principal streets, parks, etc., and while he "sowed that others might reap" largely, neither he nor his associates realized the hopeful anticipation of great wealth from their investment, and the failure in this regard may be reasonably attributed to a natural cause, *i. e.*, mutual distrust and disagreement among themselves.

Dr. Galland and wife became the parents of three children, one of whom died in infancy unnamed. Eleanor, who was born at Ah-wi-pe-tuck, Feb. 4, 1830, was undoubtedly the first child of white parents born in the territory now called Lee County. She became the wife of J. Thornburg and lives near Ottumwa, Iowa. She has by a former husband, Capt. Isaac McPherson, four children living. Washington, the subject of our sketch, was born July 20, 1827, either near Commerce, Hancock Co., Ill., or at Oquawka, or the Lower Yellow Banks, Henderson Co., Ill.; the family records being lost or destroyed, Mr. Galland is not positive concerning the exact place of his birth. He grew to manhood on the river, hunting, fishing and swimming with his playmates, who were, often the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox Indians. He received his primary education in company with his fellow student, Capt. James W. Campbell, of Ft. Madison, in the log school-house, with its window-panes of greased paper, its floor of puncheon and its desks of slabs, supported by poles driven into the logs. His first teacher was Benjamin Jennings, who is now living in Oregon Territory at an advanced age. The incidents of the early life of Mr. Galland, as related by him, would compose an interesting volume.

Mr. Galland commenced the study of law at his father's house under the instruction of Stephen W. Powers, a talented lawyer from Ohio, who made his home with Dr. Galland at Keokuk, when he was but a boy, and took a course of reading in the office of Coleman & Simmons at St. Louis, Mo. He returned to Iowa in 1856, and afterward entered the office of Rankin & Miller, at Keokuk, and, after a thorough course of study, he passed examination and was admitted to practice on the 19th of February, 1859. He was afterward admitted to the Federal Courts, and has practiced in the States of Illinois, Missouri, California and Iowa. "In the meantime," he says, "he has swam in luxury at times and then again been reduced to what the coal miner would call bed rock." He has witnessed remarkable changes since his boyhood days, and the comparison between the scenes amid which he passed his youth, and those now witnessed, seems more like a dream of the night than solid reality.

Mr. Galland has always enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and they have honored him with the various offices within their gift. In addition to having filled the minor offices of his town and township, in 1863, he was elected as a member of the General Assembly of Iowa, and served one term, after which he was renominated by the Republicans, but was defeated with the balance of his ticket.

When only nineteen years of age he enlisted in Co. A, 3d Rgt. Missouri Mounted Volunteers, in the War with Mexico; went overland to Santa Fe, thence down the Rio Grande with the invading army under the command of Gen. Sterling Price into Old Mexico, where he served until the close of the War, and was honorably discharged at Independence, Mo., on the return of his regiment to that State.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Mr. Galland, laying aside his personal and business interests, decided to devote his services to assist in the preservation of the Union. He raised a company of volunteers and organized them as Co. H, 6th Iowa Vol. Inf., of which he was given the command as Captain. It mustered at Camp Warren, near Burlington, on the 17th day of July, to serve for three years or during the war. On account of ill-health, Capt. Galland, two years later, was obliged to resign his commission. He had been captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was held a prisoner for seven months. This tedious confinement and the privations which he endured, the lack of proper food and clothing, brought about a debility from which he was a long time recovering.

Mr. Galland was initiated, passed and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Joppa Lodge No. 136, at Montrose, Iowa, and presided in the East for some two terms. He also belonged to a lodge in Missouri. He took an active part in reorganizing lodges after the close of the war. He was exalted to the Royal Arch Chapter Degree at Keokuk, which was called Gate City No. 7, and also became a Knight Templar of Damascus Commandery at Keokuk. He has now demitted from all these secret bodies; he holds his demits and is a non-affiliated member, but remaining an honorary life member of St. John Commandery, K. T. & K. M., of Springfield, Mo. He is also a member of the orders of K. of P. and G. A. R.

In August, 1885, Mr. Galland was elected President of the Pioneers and Old Settlers' Association, and re-elected the following year. He has discharged the duties of this office with great credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the members of the association, and has been chosen to deliver the annual address on several occasions, his audiences usually aggregating 12,000 people. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, an extensive reader and well informed, and is one of the leaders in every worthy enterprise taken in hand by his community.

HISTORICAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land."

BEFORE taking up the history of the settlement of Lee County, it has been thought proper to give a brief account of the discovery, and the succession of governments, of which the territory has been under, that is now embraced by the State of Iowa, and of which this county forms so important a factor. Passing over the Mound-Builders, of whom we know but little, and the Indians, of whom it has been the general disposition of the white race to know less, the first man to discover and set his foot upon the soil of Iowa was Father Jacques Marquette, who, with his companions on a voyage of discovery, under the auspices of the French Government, having passed through Canada, left the southern extremity of Green Bay, and in their frail canoes ascended Fox River to its headwaters. From there they carried their canoes across to the Wisconsin River, launched their boats, and floated down the stream, entering the Mississippi June 17, 1673. Father Marquette continued his sail down the majestic river, with joy unsurpassed and inexpressible at the beautiful country lying on either shore. June 21, he made a landing on the west bank, where he discovered a trail, made by human feet, which he followed. This led him across a beautiful meadow into an Indian village on the Des Moines River, some six miles from the present site of the city of Keokuk. The voyagers were warmly received by the Indians, who regarded them as coming from a new world. Father Marquette remained with these native children, the Illini tribe, whose language he understood, and who treated him with the most distinguished kindness and attention, several days, and then bidding them an affectionate farewell he took his departure, proceeding down the Mississippi until he became satisfied of its flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

Thus Iowa, the "Beautiful Land," was first discovered. Over 100 years passed before it was occupied or settled by the white man. The first was a French adventurer named Julian Dubuque, who is supposed to have obtained his knowledge of this country from Father Marquette. Dubuque made a claim, and commenced work in the lead mines, near the present site of the city which bears his name, in 1788. This was the first settlement made in the territory now occupied by the State of Iowa. It was at this time under the dominion of Spain. For a century France claimed the country discovered by Marquette, when it was ceded to Spain. In 1801 it was ceded back to France. In 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul of France, ceded this territory to the United States. The following year the boundary line between the upper and lower territory of the Mississippi Valley was established. The lower country was called the Territory of New Orleans, and the upper the District of Louisiana, in which the territory comprising the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota was contained, and which was attached to the Territory of Indiana for political and judicial purposes. In 1807 Iowa was organized with the Territory of Illinois, and so remained until 1812, when it formed a part of Missouri Territory. When, in 1821, Missouri formed one in the grand galaxy of States, this territory or country was left out in the cold. Subsequently, in 1834, it formed a part of Michigan Territory. In 1836 the Territory of Wisconsin was formed, which included Iowa. July 31, 1838, the Territory of Iowa was organized. Dec. 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted into the Union.

Indian History.

WHEN the Indians came into this country is not known. Father Marquette found them here when he first descended the Mississippi, in 1673. On June 21 of that year, with his little party, he made a landing on the western bank of the Father of Waters, near the mouth of a beautiful stream believed to have been what is now Sandusky Creek, where they discovered a trail. Following it a short distance they came upon some Indians, who, after being addressed in their own language by Father Marquette, conducted him to their village, about six miles from where they had landed. The Indian village was on the banks of the Des Moines River, about six miles west from Keokuk, known since as the Shepherd Farm. The many changes which have taken place since that time leave the site of this village now about one mile from the banks of the river, or the water's edge. Marquette, in the very brief account which he left of this noted voyage, speaks of two villages, one on the left and one on the right bank of the river, and also of mounds which he found here. He raised the cross, and addressed the Indians upon the Catholic faith, which was the first Christian sermon delivered west of the Mississippi, and soon afterward resumed his explorations.

Although this territory, from the time of its discovery by Marquette, was claimed first by France, then ceded to Spain, then back again to France, and by her to the United States, various tribes of Indians held possession up to June 1, 1833. At this time the Black Hawk Purchase, which embraced the territory of which Lee County is composed, was opened up to settlement by the whites. Hitherto it had been as effectually barred against occupancy by Americans as though it were under a foreign government. For many years prior to the advent of white men the different tribes had been from time to time at war with each other for possession.

At the time the white settlements were being made on the eastern banks of the Mississippi, this part of the country was in possession of the Sac and Fox tribes. They neither toiled nor spun, but subsisted by hunting and fishing mainly, and dwelt in tents or wigwams. While they held the land they improved it not. The arts of civilized husbandry and industry were unknown to them. The soil, so prolific, so respondent to the hand of man, was never turned by them except to bury their dead or plant a little maize. It was not in the nature of divine economy that this country, so rich, so fair, and so productive, should be forever barred against the husbandman and artisan, against development and civilization, and held only for hunting-grounds. While it is not denied that there were wrongs committed against the Indian, yet it was for him to cultivate these lands, or leave them for those who would. When the whites commenced to make their settlement in the territory now embraced by this county, there were several Indian villages, or camps, the principal one being at what is now known as Montrose, and presided over by Chief Wapello. There were Indians also on the east side of the river.

The first white settlers here established trading places, their principal dealings being with the Indians, supplying them with such goods as they wanted, and receiving in return furs, pelts, wild game, etc. There was then no conflict between the two races, the white man being here by consent of the red. Their intercourse with each other was not only friendly, but often partook of a social character. The whites increased in numbers on the Indian dominion, while peace and harmony reigned until the breaking out of the Black Hawk War. The Sacs and Foxes, of which Black Hawk was one of the chiefs, were occupants of the lower part of the eastern slope of Iowa, and it was from Keokuk that large numbers of the Indians started on the war path. They rendezvoused at Ft. Madison, crossed the river a little below the landing at the present site of Pontoosuc, Hancock Co., Ill., and marching through that State, fought the two principal battles of the war in what is now the State of Wisconsin, the last and decisive battle being fought at Bad Axe, in which Black Hawk was defeated and soon surrendered.

This was the last conflict between the red and white race east of the Mississippi. A council was soon held, at which a treaty was made, the Sacs and Foxes ceding to the United States a tract of land fifty miles wide, on the eastern border of Iowa, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the upper Iowa River, and extending to the Mississippi, containing in all 6,000,000 acres, and which was afterward known as the Black Hawk Purchase. From this tract there was reserved for the use of the Sac and Fox tribes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, which was known as the Keokuk Reserve. This was held by the Indians until 1835, and then ceded to the United States.

After Black Hawk's return from prison at Fortress Monroe, he lived among his people at the reservation on the Iowa River, with his family, and was a frequent visitor at Ft. Madison, Keokuk, and other parts of this county. When the Indians of this reservation were removed further up the Des Moines, Black Hawk went with them, and remained there until his death, Oct. 3, 1838. Clothed in a suit which had been presented to him by President Jackson, he was buried by the side of a large spring near the residence of James Jordan, an old Indian trader, near the village of Eldon. It was reported that his remains were afterward stolen, but subsequently recovered, and the skeleton presented to his people; they however, with Indian superstition, refused to receive them, when they were deposited in the museum at Burlington. The building was subsequently destroyed by fire, and with it all that was mortal of the great Sac warrior.

Half-Breed Tract.

THIS tract figured quite largely in the early history of this county, occupying that portion of land between the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers, south of a line drawn from a point on the Des Moines about one mile below Farmington, east, touching the lower part of Ft. Madison, to the Misssissippi, comprising an area of 119,000 acres. This tract was established by a treaty between the United States and the Sac and Fox tribes, Aug. 4, 1824, and was reserved for the half-breeds, a race produced by the intermarriages of white adventurers, trappers, traders, agents of the American Fur Company, and officers of the Government with the women of the Sac and Fox nations long before actual settlements had been made in the Territory of Iowa. There were many respectable people among them, and some educated gentlemen. By this treaty the half-breeds could occupy but not sell the land, that right being reserved to the United States. This arrangement did not suit the adventurers and speculators of that day, and finally Congress was induced to pass an act by which this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. Upon this, speculators rushed in to buy lands of the half-breeds, often securing large tracts for a blanket, a pony, or a few gallons of whisky. The speculators, however, often got the worst of it, for the Indians were apt pupils, and began claiming ownership to lands not belonging to them, which they would sell to the speculators. There were no authorized surveys or established lines, and as a natural sequence, many conflicts and quarrels arose.

To settle these and establish the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the rightful owner, the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, under which this Territory was then governed, in 1848 passed an act providing for the appointment of three Commissioners, to be clothed with authority to adjudicate in these cases, and also providing that they should be paid $6 per day each. The men chosen were Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham. They entered upon their duties, but the next session of the Legislature repealed the act, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the Commissioners of their salaries. The act, however, authorized the Commissioners to bring action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to recover pay for their salaries in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and the whole tract was sold on execution to H. T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of this land to various parties, but his title was disputed and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in his favor, and those holding under him, were made by the District and Supreme Courts. It finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, when these decisions were reversed in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. Some years before these judgment titles were abrogated, as above, another class of titles was brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the decree of partition issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1841. Johnstone & Reid, then law partners at Ft. Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, distinguished as the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," was then attorney for the New York Land Company, who held large interests in these lands, and took a leading part in the measure, drawing up the document which was presented to the court. The plan of partition divided the tract into shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide by the result, whatever it might be. This arrangement was subscribed to, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are held at the present day.

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Keokuk's Reserve.

IN 1836 Keokuk ceded his reserve to the United States for $30,000 and an annuity of $10,000 for ten consecutive years, and he and his followers turned their faces toward the setting sun. Oct. 21, 1837, another treaty was made at Washington, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the Government the tract of land adjoining the Black Hawk Purchase on the west. This tract was conveyed by them to the United States by the treaty of 1832, and contains 1,250,000 acres.

Of the chiefs who used to be here and with whom the early settlers were the best acquainted, Black Hawk, Keokuk, and Wapello were the most noted. Of the former a brief account has been given. They were all able chiefs, Black Hawk the better warrior, Keokuk the better orator and diplomatist. Keokuk, after whom the principal city in Lee County is named, was a fine specimen of the red man, tall, straight, and of commanding presence. He was selected by the Government to distribute the annuities to the Sacs and Foxes, not only on account of his friendliness to the United States, but for his influence with his race. He was by nature endowed with the elements which make orators, and is entitled to rank among the best Indian orators of his time. It was unfortunate for him, so far as his fame among the white people is concerned, that he never had an interpreter who could properly represent him. He knew that Black Hawk's war against the whites would result only in the defeat and slaughter of his people, and by his skillful management he succeeded in retaining a majority of them at home. He died in Kansas in 1848 from the effects of poison administered by one of his tribe. The Indian was arrested, confessed his guilt, and was shot. Keokuk left a son of considerable ability, but he was not very popular with his people. Wapello, an Indian of strong mind and good principles, was powerful in his tribe and a friend of the whites. He was the successor of Black Hawk in rank. He died at the forks of Skunk River, March 15, 1842, and his remains were taken to the Indian Agency and interred near where Agency City is now located. The rite of burial was performed as the sun was going down, with the usual Indian ceremonies. At his request, his remains were placed by the side of Gen. Street's, for whom he had a high regard. His grave was subsequently cared for by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, whose road passes near it.

Settlement and Organization.

THE dial of time has recorded nine decades since the territory now embraced by Lee County was first settled by white men. This settlement was made on the present site of Montrose in 1790, by Louis Honore Tesson, a Frenchman, and was the second settlement made in any part of the territory now belonging to the State of Iowa. The claim made by Tesson was one league square, and was a Spanish grant.

Tesson's improvements on his new home were considerable for those days, and rather beyond what the times then seemed to warrant, for he became involved in debt, and his claim, with all its improvements, was sold in 1803, under the Spanish law, at public sale at the door of the parish church in St. Louis, to satisfy creditors in that town. He had erected a dwelling and farm buildings, a trading-post, set out an orchard and made gardens, all of which he had surrounded with picket and rail fences. Tesson's creditor who became the owner of his claim died in a few years, and in the settlement of his estate this claim with its improvements passed into the possession of Thomas F. Riddick for a trifle. France and Spain in their treaties respected this grant, and upon the transfer by France of the Louisiana territory to the United States, the latter Government obligated itself to respect it. The validity of this grant subsequently became a matter of dispute, and was finally brought before Congress for adjustment, when a commission was appointed to determine the character and legal rights of the claim. They reported favorably, but on account of the Indian title not having been extinguished, the Recorder of Land Titles at Little Rock, Ark., refused to issue a settlement right to more than one mile square of the original Tesson grant. This title was issued in 1816, and the action of the Recorder was sustained by the Government.

The orchard planted by Tesson, in after years furnished fruit to the pioneers on both sides of the Mississippi, and provided the way for their children to get their first taste of that standard fruit, the apple. It also became one of the landmarks of the country. It does not appear that Riddick ever improved or occupied his possessions on the banks of the Mississippi.

The next settlement in Lee County was, treating the establishment of Ft. Madison as a settlement, about the 1st of January, 1805. This fort was erected by Lieut. Z. M. Pike, who subsequently became quite distinguished as the leader of Pike's Expedition, and for the ability displayed in forming amicable relations with the Indians of the Northwestern territory. The fort was named in honor of President Madison, and was also sometimes called Le Moine Factory. A trading-house was opened here which did a large business with the Indians.

Tesson lived on his grant with his family until about the time this territory came into the possession of the United States Government. Aside from those who took up their abode at Ft. Madison, the next settler after Tesson was a French trader by the name of Lemoliese, who located in 1820 at what is now Sandusky. His improvements consisted chiefly of a log cabin, in which he carried on trading, and a garden patch from which he drew his supply of vegetables and corn. The place bore his name for many years. Maurice Blondeau, another Frenchman, came in about the same time, and located about a mile above on the river.

The next improvement in what is now Lee County, was the erection of a log cabin, during the year 1820, at the foot of the rapids, now the present site of Keokuk, by Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army; he was located at Ft. Edwards, now known as Warsaw, Ill., and was married to an Indian woman. He lived in his new cabin with his wife and children for a short time, and then leased it to St. Louis parties and moved to Galena, at which place and in Northern Missouri he engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Muir being regarded as the founder of Keokuk, a brief sketch of him may be of interest. He was a native of Scotland, graduated at Edinburgh University, and soon thereafter emigrated to the United States. Upon his arrival here he offered his services as Surgeon to the Government, which were accepted. He was sent to the frontier among the military posts, where he came in contact with the Indians. He soon became enamoured with a beautiful young squaw, whom he married. The Doctor and his Indian wife lived happily together and had several children. He was always accompanied by his family wherever his duties caused him to go, which was from post to post. This was attended often with great inconvenience, which finally caused him to make the provision mentioned above, that his family might have a permanent home. While stationed at Ft. Edwards the War Department issued orders to the effect that all officers and attaches of the army should at once abandon and refuse to harbor any and all Indian women around military posts. Dr. Muir at once resigned his position in the army, which was finally accepted. Many flattering inducements were offered him to abandon his wife and children, but this, to his credit be it said, he refused to do, and taking his family, to whom he was greatly devoted, he bad adieu to his companions and officers and left the post. After several years' practice in the northern and northwestern settlements he returned with his family to his cabin at Keokuk, Puck-e-she-tuck, as it was then called. He had been absent ten years, during which period quite a change had taken place, among others the American Fur Company having established a trading-post. Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832, and not long after his wife and all but one of his children followed him. The one left was a daughter, Louisa, who lived to a good old age.

Some years elapsed after the coming of Dr. Muir before another settlement was made in Lee County. In the fall of 1827, Moses Stillwell, a carpenter of St. Louis, with his wife, four children, and a young boy by the name of Valencourt Vanausdol, who was living with him, embarked on board of an old steamboat at St. Louis, bound for what was then called the Indian Territory. After a passage of six weeks they landed at the present site of Quincy, Ill. At this point they took an ox-wagon and went to Ft. Edwards, where they wintered. During that season the elder Stillwell crossed the Mississippi, to the present site of Keokuk, and put up two cabins near the foot of what is now Main street. Early in the spring he moved his family over. Further up he fenced in some ground, and put in a crop of corn and potatoes. Two years later Stillwell built a cabin at the foot of High street, which he occupied until his death, in 1834.

The next pioneer of Lee County was Dr. Isaac Galland (see biography of Washington Galland), who came from Illinois in 1829, and settled at what is now known as Nashville. He was a man of marked ability, and left his impress upon the people with whom he dwelt. He died at Ft. Madison in 1858. His daughter Eleanor was the first white child born in Lee County. She was married to a Mr. McPherson, and the last known of her she was living at Ottumwa. Isaac R. Campbell, a friend of Dr. Galland, who moved over from Nauvoo in 1830, and became a neighbor of the doctor, is believed to have been the fourth settler of this county. These men, and especially Dr. Galland, expected Nashville would be in the then no distant future a large commercial city. Indeed it had great promises.

During that year there was added to this settlement the Dedman family, Benjamin Jennings, who taught the first school in what is now Lee County, and Samuel Brierly, whose son James was the first Representative of the county. Mr. Jennings subsequently moved to Oregon, where he became a millionaire. Mr. Campbell remained here until the following spring, and then moved down to Keokuk. His son, known as Capt. James W. Campbell, became an active and prominent business man in the county, and widely known on the Mississippi. He is now living at Ft. Madison. His father moved to Missouri, where he died at a ripe old age.

Several miles up the beautiful Des Moines River, in what is now Des Moines Township, amid a sea of wild flowers of every hue, John Tolman, in 1831, made a claim and erected a little cabin for himself and family. This primitive home was located near what is known to-day as Noah Bailey's Place. Several others about the settlements on the river at this period engaged in trading with the Indians, trapping, hunting and fishing, among whom were Russell Farnham, Mark Aldrich, Moses Stillwater, Joshua Palean, Edward Bushnell, Paul Bessette, Baptiste Neddeau and John Shook.

Shortly after the termination of the Black Hawk War, and the establishment of peace with the Indians, a new impetus was given to immigration. The fame of the eastern slope of Iowa, or the Black Hawk Purchase, for the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its landscape had extended eastward to the Atlantic. It was regarded as an El Dorado, and people were in a fever of anxiety to make claims here. They could not wait for the Indians' rights to expire, which by treaty was not until June 1, 1833, but intruded themselves into the Indian domain without as much as saying "By your leave, Mr. Indian." They would often be removed by United States soldiers, but this did not do much good, for as soon as the soldiers were gone, they would return and re-occupy their claims. They wanted to maintain for themselves the benefit of the squatters' right, and to be on hand and in possession when the land did come into market. A might think, and undoubtedly did, that if he did not take up the land B would, and *vice versa*. This was enterprise, if it was not honorable. Honor, however, is not always the most acceptable companion for enterprise, and it is often left behind. The prevailing principle is, catch-who-catch-can. Many a man to-day poor, would be a millionaire, had it not been that he measured his actions by a high moral and conscientious standard. Yet when a man has amassed a fortune by ways and means that were at least questionable, or that he would not want applied to himself, he can placate his conscience by some charitable or church endowment. This might be all right were there not another record—above.

Among those who made claims to lands here before the Indian title was extinguished was Peter Williams, who was then called a mullen-leaf doctor, as he made some pretensions to physics. He came in during or soon after the Black Hawk War, in 1832, and located at Ft. Madison, a little below the old fort, and put up a cabin. This was the first settlement made here, if we may except that made at the time the fort and trading-post was established. The mullen doctor's habitation here was not destined to be a continuous, or a peaceful one, for he was summarily dealt with. Some troops came up from Ft. Armstrong, demolished his house, and rolled the logs into the river. Peter they took prisoner, and placed him in confinement at Commerce (Nauvoo, Ill.), from which place he was released by the intercession of friends, upon his giving a pledge that he would not again cross the river while the Indians had rightful possession of the lands. Williams kept his pledge, and did not recross the Mississippi until the latter part of 1833, when he came over and took possession of his old claim.

About the same time there came Richard Cheny, who put in a squatter's right near the present site of the State Penitentiary. From Isaac R. Campbell's "remembrances" it appears that these two pioneers did not get along very well together, and for a time a small war-cloud hung over the settlement. A dispute arose between Peter and Richard in regard to the boundary line, which became quite hot. Finally Peter sought aid from Ft. Des Moines in order to maintain his ground. His allies came up, and fired a few rounds of blank cartridges into Richard's fortifications, upon which he made an unconditional surrender, promising ever thereafter to respect Peter's domain.

In addition to the above-named persons, there were in Ft. Madison at this time James and August Horton, Zack. Hawkins, John H. and Nathaniel Knapp, and Aaron White. During this year (1833) the settlement at Keokuk was increased by the arrival of James Bartlett and family and Forsyth L. Morgan. James Bartlett died the following year. His son, Henry D., became a grocery dealer at Keokuk, and Forsyth Morgan became a farmer in Van Buren Township. There were other settlers who came into the Black Hawk Purchase during this year, but settled on the north side of Skunk River, opposite Denmark Township. Among these were John Whitaker, who subsequently moved into Lee County, and became a resident of Ft. Madison. John Box, who subsequently became prominent in the early political history of the county, moved over from Illinois in the latter part of 1833, and took up a claim near the town of Ft. Madison. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, which met at Belmont in 1836. Lee County was then attached to Des Moines.

The year 1834 witnessed several additions to the settlements of Lee County. Among these were Alex Cruickshank and wife, who landed at Ft. Madison in March. He was a native of Norway, but came here from the Illinois shore, sailing up from the present site of Hamilton in a little canoe, using a blanket for a sail. After prospecting, he selected a claim in Pleasant Ridge Township, erected a cabin, and when the spring opened he broke ground and planted a corn crop. During this year he burned a lime kiln near the "Old Orchard," the first in the territory now occupied by Lee County, and probably the first in the Black Hawk Purchase, and also assisted in the construction of the barracks at Ft. Des Moines (Montrose).

Ft. Des Moines Barracks.

FT. DES MOINES BARRACKS were built in 1834, under the supervision of Lieut. Crossman, and were occupied by the 1st of November of that year by three companies of the First United States Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Col. Stephen W. Kearney. A Captain of one of the companies was Nathaniel Boone, a son of the famous Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. Col. Kearney's quarters were built of willow logs which were brought over from the island. They were scutched on the outside, and the next year the Colonel's quarters presented the appearance of a mound covered with a young growth of trees.

This fort was used by the troops until 1837, when they were transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Col. Kearney's building was subsequently used for a hotel, and was known as the River House. The landlord's name was William Coleman. A Captain of one of the companies of this fort was E. V. Sumner, who was a General in the late war for the Union. Jesse B. Browne was another Captain. They were all very clever gentlemen, and quite popular with the early settlers. At this fort there were at different times many men who in after life became distinguished. Among these were Gen. Winfield Scott, Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. The furniture of the fort afterward came into the possession of J. B. Knight, of Keokuk. There were some quaint pieces, even for a fort, and in those days, might be regarded as rather elegant and costly.

A. W. Harlan was another settler of 1834, who worked on the barracks. He was a native of Indiana, an athlete, and a great wrestler. He subsequently improved a farm in Van Buren Township. William Skinner also came in 1834, locating at the "Point," or Keokuk, and taking up his habitation in a shanty belonging to Moses Stillwell. Skinner was from Pennsylvania, originally. He came from Cincinnati by water, and landed at Ft. Edwards, where he remained a short time, and then securing a couple of canoes, he lashed them together, and with his family and household effects on board, paddled over to Keokuk. This was in the spring, and when he arrived at the foot of the rapids, he found living there Moses Stillwell and family, Isaac

R. Campbell and family, James Bartlett and family, Forsyth L. Morgan and Valencourt Vanausdol.

Mr. Skinner was something of a carpenter, and a handy man at all jobs, and his coming to Keokuk was very opportune for him, for not long after Lieut. Crossman came up from St. Louis with his men to build the Des Moines barracks. Skinner secured a contract for 20,000 clapboards for the fort, for which he received $20 per thousand. These he cut along the banks of the river, wherever he could find good timber. They were the first made in the county. This contract finished, he was hired at a salary of $60 per month to superintend the erection of the log buildings. Out of Crossman's force there was not one who knew how to put up a cabin. Mr. Skinner had a young son, who also was hired at a good salary to drive the ox-team. When the barracks were completed Mr. Skinner had laid by a nice little sum of money, and was very well equipped for the improvement of a claim, which he took up during the latter part of this year on Sugar Creek. Until he could erect for his family a cabin, they lived in a tepee that had been built by Black Hawk for use during the sugar-making season. It stood on the east bank of Sugar Creek, near the present crossing of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, in what is now Franklin Township. This was the first settlement made in this part of the county. He soon after built a house on the west bank of the creek. At this time, and during the following winter he had no neighbors nearer than Ft. Madison.

James C. Parrott, another of the settlers who remained a resident of the county, came up with the troops to Ft. Des Moines in 1834, as First Sergeant. When the Rebellion broke out he became Colonel of the 7th Iowa Infantry, and distinguished himself as a brave officer. During the latter part of this year (1834), John Cregg, Samuel Ross, Joseph White and Benjamin Box came in and made claims in what is now Washington Township. What is now Pleasant Ridge Township was settled this year by Henry Helman and John Rump. They were the first Germans to settle in the county, and they and two brothers by the name of Mittendorf were the only Germans in the county at this time.

Denmark Township was a year in advance of Pleasant Ridge in its settlement. A Tennessean by the name of John M. Forrest, has the honor of being the first settler here. He made a claim on what is now section 25. He was by profession a surveyor. The climate not agreeing with him, he moved to Arkansas in 1837.

Space would not permit, nor has it been our purpose, to follow up in detail all the first settlements in the different parts of the county. We have given the principal settlements made in the territory now embraced by Lee County up to the beginning of 1835. During that year large additions were made. As soon as navigation opened and the roads settled, the people from the East and South started for this famed country. They came from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky. They came in wagons, and by boats down the Ohio and up the Mississippi. They made their long, weary journeys, stimulated by the bright prospects that lay before them in the fair promised land and full of sanguine hopes for the future.

The first marketable product raised by the farmers to any extent was wheat, and for the first few years there was no very ready sale for this, as the market at this period seemed to be overstocked. The settlers lived mostly on wild game and corn meal, which they pounded out in hominy-blocks. Their dress was much in keeping with their food. Buckskin breeches and hunting shirts usually formed the dress of the pioneer. Up to 1835 there were no mills west of the Mississippi. During this year there was one set up on the north side of Skunk River, in Henry County. Late in the fall of this year there were two mills set up within the limits of this county, one at Augusta and the other at Ft. Madison. These enterprising men were John H. Knapp and Mr. Moffatt. They were great benefactors to the early settlers and were always greatfully remembered, yet a "pone" cake or a "dodger," with venison, fowl or pork, was not an unsavory dish to the pioneer. The cabins were built mostly of round logs, with puncheon floors, if they had any at all. As many of the old settlers were from the Southern States, outside chimneys were the rule; the eastern or northern men also generally adopting this plan. When any pains were taken with the construction of these cabins they were rather comfortable. When of a cold night the pioneers would gather around the bright fires in those great stone fireplaces, free and unrestrained by the conventionalities of society, with happy hearts and freedom of speech, their faces radiant with bright hopes for the future, it was a scene that would make a monarch envious.

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Organization.

LEE COUNTY was first organized by an act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 7, 1836. The boundaries as defined by this act were never very clearly established. The boundary lines were subsequently re-established by the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, by an act approved Jan. 23, 1839, and have not been changed since. These lines located the county in the southeast corner of the State, occupying the territory lying immediately between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. The origin of the name has been a matter of some dispute, but the best authority credits the name to a member of the New York Land Company.

The county is very liberally watered and probably one of the best drained in the State. Nearly three-fourths of it is bordered by the Mississippi, Des Moines and Skunk Rivers. In the interior are several streams, meandering in different directions through the county—Des Moines, Sugar Creek, Price's Creek, Sandusky Creek, French Creek, and Penitentiary, Lost, Mud, Cedar and Big Devil's Creeks. Its area is about 500 square miles, and is about equally divided between timber and prairie lands. The lower portion of the county, in many parts, is quite broken; the northern or northwestern is mostly undulating, with a rich and productive soil. In the southern part and that bordering on the Mississippi, the soil is light and sandy, which, however, of late years, has been made very productive in raising tomatoes, cucumbers and the water-melon. In fact, this is becoming one of the large and profitable farming industries of this section of the county. It is composed of alluvial and drift formation. The alluvial bottom lands are the most valuable deposits. These were at one time subject to overflow, but they are now secured from inundation, except in extraordinary floods. Some of the ridges of the high bottom lands are covered with sand, and have no productive soil. The county is exceedingly well supplied with good building stone, the principal kinds being the magnesian limestone, Keokuk and Burlington limestone, the best quarries being along the banks of the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, in Denmark Township. The clay beds furnish an excellent material for tile and brick, and fire-brick. Probably no county in the State is better supplied with all the elements of material wealth, good soil, plenty of timber and water, and an abundance of building material. No county at least in the State is better situated commercially. With the great river washing its shores, and traversed by numerable railroads the facilities for transportation are unexcelled.

Lee County has been a rich field for scientists and collectors of curiosities, and there are many valuable cabinets here and elsewhere which have been filled from collections made in the county. The mounds, which were numerous in Green Bay Township, furnished a prolific field for collectors of relics. This township furnishes evidences of its having been occupied centuries ago. The remains of a building were found here. It was in a shape of a cross, and is supposed to have been built and used by the Jesuit missionaries. A peculiar cross was found in these ruins, which more than anything else indicates the antiquity of this building. It represented the crucified Savior, the Virgin Mary with her heart pierced with seven daggers, four angels, a ladder and a palace. On the reverse side was a monogram, and the words, "To all the faithful who recite the Ave Maria before this holy image, an indulgence of 1,080 days is granted." Among the collections made in the county are some very fine specimens of crinoids and grades.

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Civil Government.

BY the provisions of the several acts of the Legislature, the county perfected its organization and started its political machinery. The first term of the District Court was held in March, 1837, with Judge David Irvin on the bench, Joshua Owens, Sheriff, and John H. Lines, Clerk. The first county election was held at Ft. Madison the following April. The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the residence of J. S. Douglass, Ft. Madison. The first order of this board was that J. S. Douglass be licensed to keep a public-house, with the permission also to sell spirituous liquors in the town of Ft. Madison. By this it would appear that Mr. Douglass opened the first tavern in the county, at least the first one that was dignified by being opened under authority of law.

The last session of this board was held in February, 1838. The Legislature by an act passed in December, 1837, provided for a Board of County Commissioners, instead of the Supervisors, to take charge of the municipal affairs of the county. An election was held in March, 1838, at which time a Board of County Commissioners and other county officers were elected. This board consisted of Stephen H. Graves, S. H. Burtis and William Anderson, and held its first meeting March 26, 1838. They held their last meeting July 30, 1838.

Under the Act of Congress providing for the organization of the Territory of Iowa, which was approved June 12, 1838, the Governor was authorized to order an election for territorial and county affairs. This election was held Sept. 10, 1838. At this time the population of the county was 2,839.

In November, 1838, the Government sale of the lands in the Black Hawk Purchase commenced at Burlington. This was a great epoch, not only for the people of this county, but for many others. There was great excitement among the settlers, and much anxiety less they should not have money enough to secure the claims upon which they had toiled so hard. Most of these settlers were poor; many of them had come to the county without anything but their own strong arms and brave hearts, and had worked hard to lay by money so that when the time came for "bidding in" the land to complete their titles they would be ready. There was another class also that was watching with a vulture's eye the time when these sales would be made; these were the land-grabbers or money-sharks as they were styled then. It was fortunate for the settlers the Government had in the land-office at this time, two such noble men as Gens. Dodge and Van Antwerp. They looked after the interests of the settlers and protected them in their rights as much as they could. There were thousands of people at this sale, and everyone interested in one way or another. There was a class that advocated the principle that the settler was a squatter and had no rights; that he ought to be driven from the lands as a trespasser. These men were careful, however, not to ventilate their theories around when the settlers were about their camps. It is pleasing to record that the squatter's rights were respected, and that all the settlers who had the means, or could raise them, secured their claims. Much of this, however, was owing to their united action and a sacred compact to stand by each other. They were at Burlington in force, with their camp outfits, and remained until the sale was over.

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The County Seat.

AT first the seat of justice was located at Ft. Madison. As the county settled up the center of population changed, and naturally toward the interior of the county. A movement was begun, the object of which was to move the Legislature for an act providing for a relocation of the county seat. This resulted in the passage of an act providing for a commission to take action in the matter. They were instructed to have regard to the future as well as the present population, and also the geographical center. Samuel C. Reid and James L. Scott, two of the Commissioners, met at Ft. Madison in March, 1840. After deliberation they made the location in Franklin Township, and on the present site of the village of Franklin. A survey was ordered made, a town laid off, and other arrangements necessary toward providing for a seat of justice. The County Commissioners accepted the location in good faith, and made all lawful arrangements to carry out the purposes of the act. The people, however, were not satisfied with the location, and at the next session of the Legislature a bill was prepared providing for a reconsideration of the matter. Another act was passed which provided that the question of locating the county seat should be left for a vote of the people of the county, and that a majority of all the votes for any place should determine the location; that if no such result was had then another election should be held, at which the people should vote for the two points securing the highest number of votes at the preceding election. Before an election was held the town of Ft. Madison passed an ordinance for the appropriation of $8,000 for the erection of a court-house and jail, provided the county seat should be located there. This sum was guaranteed by the citizens.

In the first election there was no choice, Ft. Madison, Franklin and West Point having been voted for. In the second election two points only were voted for, Ft. Madison and Franklin, and the former received the majority and was declared to be the future county seat. The site having been selected, the work of erecting the public buildings was proceeded with. They were completed in the fall of 1842, at a cost of about $2,000. So far the people of Ft. Madison were successful, but the contest had not ended. A combination was formed by the people of Franklin and West Point, and the Legislature was petitioned to open the county seat question, which it did, appointing three Commissioners from Henry, Van Buren and Des Moines Counties, to examine the question and locate the county seat at such place as in their judgment would be to the best interest of all the people. A few of the citizens of West Point obligated themselves to the amount of $14,000 to erect a good court-house should that place be selected, and the building was to be erected on the public square. The Commissioners finally selected West Point for the county seat. The people of that place made good their pledges and erected a good court-house, which resulted disastrously to a few of them. But they had their way, which was some satisfaction. People in a conflict, who otherwise would not donate a dollar, will often give hundreds of dollars to carry their point. The Ft. Madison people, though defeated were not subdued, and they waited their time. An effort was made about this time to divide the county. The scheme, however, was defeated by a majority of 239 votes.

In 1845 the county seat question again came before the people, and an election was held in August of that year, at which time Ft. Madison, West Point, Franklin, Keokuk, Montrose and Charleston were voted for. There being no choice, another election was held in September, the votes being cast for the three points reaching the highest number of votes in the former election, which were Ft. Madison, West Point and Franklin. The result of this election was in favor of Ft. Madison, and the good people of this town were again made happy. The county seat, with all the records appertaining to it, again took up its march for a final resting-place, and in due time arrived at Ft. Madison. The court-house at West Point was subsequently used for a school-house.

Ft. Madison, however, had to divide the honors. The Legislature of 1847 passed an act establishing a court with concurrent jurisdiction at Keokuk. By this act parties could sue in either the Ft. Madison or Keokuk courts, but all criminal cases were made triable in Ft. Madison, except those arising in Jackson, Van Buren, Des Moines, Montrose and Charleston Townships, which were tried at Keokuk. The court-house and jail at Ft. Madison are only fair; they are constructed of brick with stone foundations. The county buildings at Keokuk were originally used for a medical college, and were sold to the county for $14,000.

* * *

Township Organization.

AT the January meeting of the County Commissioners in 1841, the township organization was adopted, the names selected for the various townships, and boundaries established. Five years subsequent (1846) the county was under the jurisdiction of a State government. There was no clashing, however, and civil and political matters moved on undisturbed by the change. The last meeting of the County Commissioners was held in August, 1851. Succeeding this system was the County Court, the Judge of which not only had jurisdiction in probate matters, but possessed all the powers heretofore vested in the Commissioners. The County Court system was changed in 1860, and the affairs of the county were placed in charge of a Board of Supervisors, each civil township electing one Supervisor. In 1871 the law was again changed, providing for three Supervisors only, instead of one from each township. The county matters are adjusted at present by this board, which meets at Ft. Madison.

Then and Now.

No greater contrast could be given in any one form of development than that presented in the department of education. With the first school taught by Berryman Jennings, at Nashville, in 1830, and the complete system of instruction had in the county to-day, it would be hard to trace any likeness. From the shanty of that time to the elegant buildings of today, there is a long step; in the mode of teaching and the facilities for education, the difference is equally as great. The second school opened in the county was at Keokuk in a log cabin that stood near the river, between Main and Blondeau streets, and we are informed it was taught by Jesse Creighton, a shoemaker. It seems that the Indians had spoiled Jesse's trade in teaching the white man to wear moccasins, and being of an inventive turn of mind he faced about, stuck his awl in the wall and took up the ruler. Progression, however, is one of the principal ingredients of the American character, and in a little while all this was changed. A well established system of instruction has been adopted, good buildings have been erected in every part of the county, and the best of teachers secured. There are also colleges and convents that are widely known and distinguished as educational institutions.

The public schools and institutions of learning in Lee County have had a very marked effect upon her people, as is evidenced by their character and attainments, and the distinguished positions which many of her citizens have held, not only in the civil walks of life, but in the political councils of the State and nation.

The press also of the county has been conducted with marked ability, and has had no inconsiderable influence in molding the public sentiment of her people, and directing her destiny. Many newspapers have been started in the county, strong at first in the hope of continuous life, but which to-day quietly sleep in the journalistic cemetery.

The first newspaper to present itself for the good-will of the people of Lee County was the *Western Adventurer* in the year 1836, and was published by Dr. Isaac Galland, at Montrose. He struggled with the enterprise and with the limited field of patronage of that day for about two years, and finding it not a very remunerative one, sold out his project to James G. Edwards, who moved the office to Ft. Madison and started the Ft. Madison *Patriot*. As the population increased the press multiplied, and became one of the potent powers in advertising the interests of the county, and developing its resources.

The organization of political parties began before the county was organized, and while the territory of which it is composed was a part of Des Moines County. The only parties then known to the country were the Whig and Democratic parties. At the time politics were introduced here Henry J. Campbell was the leading exponent of the Democratic party, and Isaac R. Campbell, of the Whig party. From the first the Democrats were in the lead, and so continued until during the Rebellion, when for a time the Republicans held the power. The Democracy here was much after the old Jacksonian kind, and if it is at all diluted at the present day, it is so slight that it is hardly perceptible. In local issues, however, party lines were often disregarded.

In religious matters the people of the county have been very zealous. There is hardly a little hamlet in the county but has its house of worship, or a religious organization.

From the time that Father Marquette raised the cross by the beautiful waters of the Des Moines, and sent forth the first invocation to the Deity from this territory, the first at least after the manner of the

Christian, to the present day, what a change there has been! From the one low voice ascending in supplication to God at the foot of that cross upon which was crucified the purest and most sublime character that ever dwelt on earth, there are now thousands. From the one cross then erected in the lonely wilderness, remote even from the borders of Christianity, there are now hundreds. It would not seem hard now for the people to attend their devotions; to go to their places of worship, attracted thereto by their elegant church edifices and fine music. In these halcyon days of Christianity it would seem a luxury to serve the Master, rather than a cross. But how was it with the good Father Marquette? Let those who in the present day sit in the soft cushioned pews of their elegant churches, or kneel at the altar erected around their own happy firesides, surrounded by all the refinements of the present civilization, give one thought to that devout man who, within the borders of this county, far away from his own race, alone amid a wild, untutored people, sent up the first offering to Heaven from the foot of the cross he had erected; and who, a few short months later, on the bank of another stream not far away erected another cross, and kneeling down by it, passed to that summerland while breathing out his soul to God.

It is now something less than threescore years and ten since actual settlement began here by the white man, and still later when the red men, the nomads of the forest and the original owners of this soil, bid adieu to the home of their fathers, and turning their face toward the setting sun, left this land forever.

It was here he built his wigwam, chased the wild game through forest and field; it was here he floated over the great Father of Waters and moored his canoe upon its beautiful banks. These days have passed, and how great the change! Where once the Indian roamed free as the air, there now are cultivated farms; where once rested his rude hut, there are now beautiful, thriving cities; where once was heard his wild whoop, there now come and go the sounds of civilization; where everything was wild and crude, and science and mechanism unknown, the arts and industries of the present century are fully developed.

Very brief indeed, has been the time for so great a change; yet brief though it be, the transformation has been great. The foundation of all this was laid by the pioneer, and the superstructure was completed by those who followed him. There are many, however, present to-day who were at the beginning, and who aided in the process of development. They can take a retrospective view of the past and have a vivid comprehension of the change that has been wrought; they can view with pride the great achievements in which they have taken so active a part.

In taking the horoscope of the future, we are assured that development will not stop here. The people of Lee are of that character that warrants this prediction. Unless they ignore the lessons of the past, unless they forget their cunning, their march will be onward and upward, accomplishing more in the coming sixty years than has been done in the past.

So fair is the land with its culture and civilization, so beautiful its scenery, with its valleys and hills, its groves and fields, and the great Mississippi ever rolling on to the sea; so promising the future, with so much to make life pleasant, that the citizen returning home from his travels might truly say,

> Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
> My heart untravel'd fondly turns to thee.

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The Press.

ONE of the great auxiliaries in the development of a new country as well as in the maintenance of an old one, is the press. In either of the two conditions—in a new community or in an old civilization—its power is potential. If it is able, conscientious, then the greater is its sphere of usefulness. In this nineteenth century it is the great educator of the masses, the promulgator of reform, the ventilator of abuses, and the medium through which the daily events of the world are received. With the electric wires now flashing the news around the world, the daily newspaper has become a necessity to the active man, and indispensable to the man of business. To it we also look for the champion of our political theories, and the representative of our system of Government. It is the paladium of our liberties, doing guard duty at the outposts of freedom, that no enemy may approach unawares its sacred altar.

The second paper published within the territory now embraced by the State of Iowa, was at Montrose, within the borders of Lee County, and was edited by Dr. Isaac Galland. The first newspaper was published by William C. Jones, at Dubuque, and was called the Dubuque *Visitor*. The first issue of this paper was May 11, 1836. Dr. Galland's paper came out soon after this and was called the *Western Adventurer*.

Probably the oldest paper published in the State continuously, is the Ft. Madison *Plaindealer*, although under different names, but with the same plant with additions and improvements. It was first issued in 1841 at Ft. Madison as the *Courier*.

The editors of the Lee County press have been, and are at present, men of unusual ability and strong character and worth, who have discharged their duties with a conscientiousness and a consideration for the best interests of the county, in a degree highly commendable. Except to mention them it is not our purpose to give the history of papers that are not published at the present time. The *Western Adventurer*, of which mention has been made, was sold out to James G. Edwards, and merged into the Ft. Madison *Patriot*, the first number being issued at that place March 28, 1838. It was this paper which suggested that *Hawkeye* be the cognomen of the State. It was a twenty-eight-column folio, and strong in the Whig faith. After the Territory of Iowa was established, it was moved to Burlington, then the capital.

The Plaindealer.

THE Ft. Madison *Daily Plaindealer* is the outgrowth of the *Courier*, the first issue of which appeared July 24, 1841, at Ft. Madison, by R. W. Albright. It was neutral in politics. The first issue contained a description of the towns in the county. The population of Ft. Madison at that time was estimated at 700; that of Keokuk at 150. In December of that year W. E. Mason purchased an interest in the paper, when the name was changed to the *Lee County Democrat*, and it became an organ of the Democratic party. In 1842 Mason sold his interest to O. S. X. Peck. Soon after Mr. Albright bought out Peck's interest and became sole proprietor. In 1847 Mr. Albright sold out to George H. Williams, who changed the name to the *Iowa Statesman*. Newspaper life did not seem congenial to Mr. Williams, and he soon sold out to J. D. Spaulding, who edited it until 1857, when Lewis V. Taft and others purchased it, and the name was changed to the Ft. Madison *Plaindealer*.

Mr. Taft held the paper for four years, laboring for the interests of the Democratic party, when he sold out to Messrs. J. D. Storms, B. Grossman and A. Stoddard. This firm changed several times, when in July, 1859, W. P. Staub purchased the entire plant. For about two years, during Mr. Staub's proprietorship, Dr. A. C. Roberts conducted the editorial pages. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Staub, in connection with his weekly, issued a daily, called the *Gem City Telegraph*, this not being a financial success, and in July, 1863, Mr. Staub sold out to William Caffrey, with the condition that the paper was to continue a Democratic organ.

Mr. Caffrey took possession in August, but did not adhere to the conditions of the purchase; on the contrary, he changed it to a stanch Republican journal. To the principles of this party it has been attached ever since. The paper passed into several hands, and was finally purchased by J. G. Wilson, who edited it awhile, and June 4, 1885, it became the property of J. H. Duffus, the present proprietor. At this time it was a six-column quarto weekly. September 1 of that year, Mr. Duffus started a daily. This had been done by Mr. Wilson, but the enterprise had been abandoned.

The daily is a six-column folio, issued in the morning, and the weekly is a six-column quarto, issued every Thursday. Mr. Duffus has only recently come from Des Moines, and has invested quite largely in real estate in Ft. Madison, as well as in newspaper stock. He has made large additions to the plant, including a job office and a steam power press. The *Plaindealer* is a bright, newsy sheet, and ably conducted. Mr. Duffus is giving his time and energies to his paper, and has materially increased its circulation and influence. It is now one of the prominent Republican journals of the State. The advocacy of the principles of the Republican party and its interests, are the editor's first thoughts, and to these he is enthusiastically devoted. It is earnest and effective in its efforts toward the building up of Ft. Madison, and increasing its prosperity.

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The Gate City.

THIS paper was started under the name of the Keokuk *Daily Whig*, its first issue appearing March 2, 1854, with James B. Howell as editor and proprietor. It was a five-column folio, and depended for its news from the outside world upon the river packets, the stage coach and the pony mail. In those days local news was not a marked feature in journalism. Railroads at that time had not reached Iowa, though the railroad fever was here.

After the first year of publication the name of the paper was changed to that which it now bears, which was received with general approbation, the name being considered very suggestive. Its circulation as well as its advertising list at that time was but small in comparison with the extensive patronage it enjoys to-day, and the difference between the two periods in regard to the paper, fairly represents the difference in Keokuk then and now. During the panic of 1857, the *Gate City* made a heroic struggle to weather the storm, and was successful, passing safely into port without missing an issue.

The associates of Mr. Howell in editorial work during his connection with the paper, were Mr.

Cowles, who had been connected with the *Valley Whig*, and who subsequently died in the South; J. R. Briggs, who died in Washington in 1873; William Richards and S. M. Clark. They were all gentlemen of education and ability, and unusually fine writers. Of the latter we shall speak hereafter. During the period above referred to, J. W. Delaplain, who was connected with the *Weekly Whig* from its first issue, in March, 1849, became interested in the paper, and was business manager.

In May, 1855, the paper was enlarged to a six-column, and the following year to a seven-column folio, keeping up with the growth of the country. In April the paper was enlarged by lengthening the columns. In 1859, owing to causes produced by the panic, it was reduced to six columns. It was not, however, the character of its managers to assume a retrograde movement for any length of time, and we soon find the *Gate City* again enlarging its borders, and making rapid strides forward. It continued to improve its office and enlarge its size until March 4, 1883, when it was changed to a six-column eight-page paper, its present style. The plant is now a very complete one, having a Cottrell & Babcock cylinder press, and the Dexter cutting, pasting and folding machine.

The *Gate City* is the only morning paper issued at Keokuk. Its circulation is large, and covers a wide expanse of territory. The *Weekly Gate City* after many changes is now a six-column, twelve-page paper, neatly printed and ably edited, and is one of the most extensively circulated weeklies west of the Mississippi.

J. B. Howell became owner of the *Gate City* in December, 1860, and so continued until 1863, when he sold an interest to J. W. Delaplain, which interest he retained until 1866, when he sold back again his interest to Mr. Howell. Mr. Howell remained proprietor until he was elected to the Senate of the United States, in 1870, when S. M. Clark entered into partnership with him, and became editor-in-chief. Prior to this, however, Jesse B., son of James B. Howell, became business manager, and in 1879 acquired an interest in the paper. James B. Howell died in June, 1880, and his interest reverted to his son, since which time there has been no change either in the ownership or management.

To Mr. James B. Howell is due the credit of founding and building up the *Gate City*. His impersonation was felt on every page from the first issue of the paper until he withdrew from its actual control and took his seat in the Senate. His influence was potential in molding and directing the public sentiment of the State, and Iowa is largely indebted to him for its advanced position of to-day. To this eminent journalist no better successor probably could have been found than S. M. Clark, who became connected with the paper in 1864, and who has directed its editorial affairs since Mr. Howell's retirement. He has also at all times been earnest and able in advocating measures for the advancement of Keokuk, and of the State, and is enthusiastically devoted to the principles of the Republican party, of which he is a prominent member.

The *Gate City*, through its able management, has become one of the leading journals of the State, at all times taking high ground in matters of reform and advancement. It has been an effective auxillary to the growth of the city of Keokuk, and to it she owes in a large measure her present commercial condition.

The Keokuk Constitution.

THIS paper is the outgrowth of the Keokuk *Dispatch*, the first issue of which was cast before the reading world May 20, 1848, and through a series of developments and changing of names it has reached its present commanding position as a commercial paper and a Democratic organ. The Democratic party, prior to the establishment of the *Dispatch*, had but one organ in the county, the *Lee County Democrat*, published at Ft. Madison, and the advocates of this party deemed it very essential that they should have a journal to represent their principles; hence the establishment of the *Dispatch*, the beginning of Democratic journalism in Keokuk, and what might be called the Lake Itasca of the *Constitution*. It was started under the proprietorship of John B. Russell and Reuben L. Doyle, who were newspaper men, of considerable culture, and writers of ability. Russell sold out his interest to Doyle in the spring of 1849, but remained with the *Dispatch* as associate editor until he was carried off to another world by cholera, in July, 1850.

There were many changes in the ownership of the paper, when, in October, 1855, it came into the possession of D. Reddington, who changed the name to the *Saturday Post.* Prior to this, in January, 1855, Mr. Reddington started a daily, to which he gave the very expressive, if not euphonious, name of *Nip and Tuck.* Thinking perhaps that the name of his venture did not have a very flowing sound, and probably to atone in some degree for the indignity he had put upon it, he changed the name the following February to the *Morning Glory.* It must have been this feeling that caused the change, for in this climate the plant had not yet put out its beautiful blossoms to greet the eye. Reddington sold out the *Morning Glory* in September to A. T. Walling and Dr. Hussey. In January, 1858, Mr. Reddington sold out the *Post* to William Rees & Sons, who published it until 1860.

The *Morning Glory* was consolidated with the *Daily Times*, a paper which had been started in July, 1855, soon after its purchase by Walling & Hussey. Subsequently they sold out to Charles D. Kirk, from Louisville, Ky., who, in November, 1857, issued the first number of the Keokuk *Daily Journal.* Mr. Kirk also published a weekly. The weekly and daily *Journal* was sold by Mr. Kirk to Newton, Hussey & Givin. This firm became embarrassed financially, in May, 1859, and the paper passed into the hands of Charles Smith, who conducted it until December, 1861, when it was purchased by Thomas W. Clagett under a sale of foreclosure. Mr. Clagett changed the name of the paper to the *Constitution*, and under his judicious and able management it took a position as one of the leading Democratic journals of the State. Charles Smith, who was an able writer, was the link which connected the merging journals with the *Constitution*, and was retained as associate editor. He was a man of brains and possessed of many attractive qualities and accomplishments. He was modest and unassuming, loved his friends, and preferred to be with them rather than with the public in general.

For about ten years the *Constitution* was continued as a morning paper, when its publication was changed to the evening. Judge Clagett died in April, 1876, and his daughter, Sue H. Clagett, conducted the paper until July following, when it was purchased by John Gibbons, H. W. Clendenin, George Smith and Thomas Rees, who conducted it under the firm style of John Gibbons & Co., Mr. Gibbons assuming editorial charge. Thomas W. Eichelberger, who had been connected with the paper from 1874, as city editor, retained his position. He was a witty and versatile writer, and an amiable and pleasant companion. He resigned his position on the *Constitution* and took a place on the Toledo *Commercial.* Subsequently he became night editor of the Des Moines *State Register.* Soon after this he sickened and died. His demise occurred April 4, 1880, and his remains were buried in the little cemetery at Bloomfield, Iowa.

In April, 1877, John Gibbons sold his interest to the other members of the firm, which became Smith, Clendenin & Rees, Clendenin taking charge of the editorial department. John Gibbons, who was a lawyer by profession, went to Chicago, and entered upon the practice of his profession, and achieved success. In June, 1881, the *Constitution* was purchased by a stock company which had been organized, since which time the paper has been enlarged and many improvements made in all the departments. In 1884 the new *Constitution* building was completed. It stands on Sixth street, between Main and Blondeau, and is an imposing structure. It is 50x90 feet, three stories and basement, and constructed of brick and stone, and is heated by steam.

With the *Constitution* has been added the Tri-State Printing Company, which occupies a large portion of the building, and where official books and blanks for the States of Missouri, Iowa and Illinois can be had, and the largest supply of goods carried by any similar establishment in Iowa. A complete job office, with book-binding, is also one of the features of the *Constitution.*

When the *Constitution* went into the hands of the stock company, the editorial and business management was placed in charge of Dr. W. A. George, who was ably assisted by his brother, Byron George. It has a large and constantly increasing patronage, and is one of the leading commercial papers in this section of the country. It is conducted under a thorough system and by men who understand journalism. Its circulation is not confined to Iowa, but is extended into Illinois and Missouri. With its increase of patronage, caused by its able management and its aid in the development of the resources of Keokuk, and its strong advocacy of Democratic principles, it has also come to the front as the leading organ of its party in the State.

Keokuk Democrat.

THIS journal is comparatively a new enterprise. It was established Jan. 9, 1883, by P. R. Nelson & Co. It was started as a five-column folio, and, as its name indicates, Democratic in politics. In January, 1884, it was purchased by a stock company, and under that management C. Maxwell was editor. This management continued until March, 1886, when the paper was purchased by Madden, Eichorn & Bechtold, who held it for a short time, and then sold out to Charles A. Warwick and Robert S. Ranson. In September they enlarged the paper to a seven-column folio, and made it independent in politics.

Since the *Democrat* came under the management of the above-named gentlemen, it has taken on new life and vitality. Its circulation has been largely increased, and it is daily augmenting. It has also a good job office, which is receiving a liberal patronage. The *Democrat* is a bright newsy paper, issued every evening, containing the news of the day, full of local matters of interest, and is an ably conducted journal. It is constantly increasing in popularity, and under the management of its live and energetic owners it will soon take a front rank among the leading papers of the State.

Ft. Madison Democrat.

PROMINENT among the positive and leading Democratic papers of the State of Iowa to-day, stands the Ft. Madison *Democrat*, which was founded by that old and prominent citizen, and radical disciple of the party, Dr. A. C. Roberts, on the anniversary day of our national independence, in the year 1869. It was a six-column folio, and located on Pine street. In 1879 the plant was moved into the new building which was erected for it on the corner of Second and Cedar streets. In December, 1877, the paper was changed to a six-column quarto.

The *Democrat* is now conducted by Dr. Roberts and his two sons, Nelson C., who is the business manager, and Edward M., who has charge of the local department. The circulation is about 2,400, and the paper is issued every Wednesday. It is printed on a cylinder press which is operated by steam. A good job department is one of the features of the *Democrat* office. The agricultural department of the paper is in charge of W. G. Kent, and that of the children, of Mrs. E. A. Burkholder. Dr. Roberts gives his attention particularly to the political department, in which he feels at home.

The *Democrat* is well edited and in all its departments well conducted. It is an attractive paper, full of interesting reading matter, and has an eye always to the windward for political barges, while the interests of its patrons are never overlooked.

Republican Herald.

THE *Republican Herald* was established Nov. 6, 1884, by J. H. and E. H. Hardin. It was a five-column quarto, Republican in politics, and was called the *Lee County Republican*. In November, 1885, it was consolidated with the Mt. Pleasant *Herald*, a Greenback paper which had been printed in Mt. Pleasant for about ten years, the plant of which was brought to Ft. Madison under the name of the *Lee County Republican-Herald*, and enlarged to an eight-column folio. In the spring of 1886 it became independent in politics, with Joseph Williams as editor. The *Republican-Herald* is a weekly paper with a fair circulation, well conducted, and devoted to the interest of Ft. Madison and the development of the county.

Keokuk Post.

THE *Post* is the outgrowth of the *Beobachter des Westens* (*Western Observer*), the first German paper established in Keokuk. Its first issue was in 1855, when it was published by William Kopp. In 1857 he sold out to Leopold Mader, and in 1858 Christ. Mueller became proprietor. Edmund Jaeger succeeded Mueller in the proprietorship of the paper, and soon thereafter it was burned down. Judge Jaeger was followed by Mr. Rattick, and he, after a brief period, sold out to Jacob Wholwend & Serth in 1862. Subsequently they sold out to Rinker & Althaus. In 1865 Mr. Wholwend purchased Rinker's interest, and the firm became Wholwend & Althaus. In 1869 Emil Bischof became sole proprietor of this paper and conducted it until 1874, when he sold to Charles Norman, who in February, 1877, sold to Adolph Wulff. During these various ownerships the name of the paper was changed first to the Keokuk *Deutsche Zeitung*, and then to the Keokuk *Telegraph*.

On Jan. 1, 1886, the paper was purchased by Hinzel Bros., and enlarged to a seven-column quarto. They purchased from Bechtold & Son, who had it from Wulff, who had conducted it four years. The name was changed to the Keokuk *Post*, and it was made a pronounced Democratic paper. It had always been independent in politics, leaning, however, to Democracy. The *Post* has a liberal circulation, is ably conducted, and is the representative of the German people in this section of the country.

West Point Appeal.

ON the 1st of October, 1881, the first issue of this newsy sheet greeted the public for the first time, its first issue being made October 1. It was started by Allison Leadley, and came forth to the reading people of Lee County as a seven-column folio, independent in politics, and liberal in religion. Mr. Leadley conducted the *Appeal* about one year, when he took Arthur Howard in as a partner. This arrangement lasted about one year, when Leadley sold out his interest to Albert Webster. This firm conducted it for a time and then sold to H. W. Wright, who was succeeded by H. Johnson. In March, 1886, E. H. Thomas purchased the office, and is the present proprietor and editor.

A job department is connected with the office of the *Appeal*. It has a liberal circulation; is a bright, newsy sheet and well edited. Its editor believes in West Point, and through the columns of his paper never fails to present its attractions and advantages in the most favorable light.

Lee County Record.

AT Donnellson this paper was started by Lew Walters and J. M. Banks, Feb. 12, 1886. It was a six-column folio, and independent in politics, and was continued by this firm until August 27, when it was purchased by the stock association of which John Haffner was President. Lew Walters was retained as editor and manager.

The *Record* is run in the interest of the tax payers' association of Lee County. During the last election it supported the claims of Mr. Haffner, who was elected Supervisor. It has been earnest in its labors for the association whose interests it represents.

The Knight's Sword and Helmet.

A MONTHLY magazine bearing the above title is published at Ft. Madison, and devoted almost entirely to the Knights of Pythias, whose cause it most ably advocates. It is published by the Pythian Printing Company, and is in its tenth volume. H. W. Dodd is manager, and is an experienced newspaper man. Through his skillful management this magazine has secured a large circulation, and has become the leading exponent of this order.

The *Monitor* is another magazine which is under the same management, and similarly conducted, but is devoted to the interests of the Odd Fellows' Order.

RAILROADS.

RAILROADS form one of the most important factors in the development of a new country, and are indispensable to the enjoyment of an old and well-established State. They have largely aided in the opening up of our broad domains, and have been most potential in the advancement of our civilization. Slow, indeed, would have been the development of this country had there been no railroads to aid the people with their rapid transportation. It is now sixty years since the first railroad track was laid in this country. From the year 1827, which marks an epoch in the history of this nation—that year which was the Genesis of our railway system—improvements in every department of railroading have gone steadily on, until to-day there are about 155,000 miles of railway track in the United States, extending from ocean to ocean, spanning a continent, and penetrating every State and Territory in the Union.

The agitation of railroad enterprises in Lee County began at an early date, in fact, about as early as in any county in the State, the first project being what was nicknamed the Ram's-Horn, on account of its crooked route. This was a proposed road running from Keokuk to Dubuque, and was agitated as early as 1851. It was supported by the leading politicians and newspapers of that day. The movers and advocates of this railroad confidently asserted that it was to run through every county, and call at nearly every man's door; hence its opponents gave it the name of the "Ram's-Horn." Gen. Thomas J. McKean, of Marion, Linn County, was the chief engineer of this road, but was honest and sincere in his efforts, and had nothing to do with the political or speculative part of it. This project, however, came to nothing. Railroad agitation still went on, and in 1853 the mania for aiding railroads and other public enterprises reached the county. It is our purpose only to briefly mention the railroads of the county. The first line upon which actual work was begun was the

KEOKUK, DES MOINES & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

In 1853 this company was organized. Its object was to construct a road from Keokuk up the Des Moines Valley to Ft. Des Moines, and thence on to Minnesota. A survey was made of this route in 1854, and in 1855 the contract was let for its construction, and work commenced. This progressed for two years, and in 1857 the line was completed to Bentonsport. Work was then suspended until 1860, when it was resumed, and the track was extended as far as Eddyville. In 1864 it was finished to Des Moines. This gave the people of the county direct communication by rail with the capital of the State, and opened up the Des Moines Valley.

KEOKUK, MT. PLEASANT & MUSCATINE RAILROAD.

A company was organized for the construction of this road in 1854. Work was commenced at Keokuk in 1855, and in 1856 the track was completed as far as Montrose. The citizens of Keokuk gave liberal aid to this enterprise, and aid was also given by some of the commercial men of St. Louis. The completion of this line was of almost incalculable value to the country tributary to the Mississippi above the rapids.

While this road was being constructed to Montrose, the citizens of Ft. Madison built a line to Viele, and during the year 1857, the former company extended their track to that place, thus connecting by rail Keokuk and Ft. Madison. No further work was done on this road until it passed into the possession of that great railway company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, in 1869. As soon as this company secured the road, active work began, and in 1870 the line was completed to Burlington, thus connecting by rail, Keokuk with Burlington and the great city of the lakes.

BURLINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Another railroad enterprise to start, in which Keokuk was interested, was the Burlington & Southwestern in 1869. This company was organized at Burlington, and had its headquarters there. The construction of this line started from Viele, using the track, from this place to Burlington, of the C., B. & Q. Work was commenced in 1870, and the track was completed to Farmington, in Van Buren County, the following spring.

MISSOURI, IOWA & NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

This enterprise was first started by E. P. Buell, of Warsaw, Ill., and some capitalists of Clark County, Mo., in 1867. In 1868 Gen. Drake and his associates took hold of the road, re-organizing the company and changing the route. The track was completed from Alexandria, Mo., to Centerville, Iowa, in 1874. The following year the line was extended to Keokuk.

FT. MADISON & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

This is a narrow gauge road, and is a project of the people of Ft. Madison. The company was organized in 1871. It was far-reaching in its aims, its objective point being Council Bluffs, via West Point, Birmingham, Fairchild and Oskaloosa. The purposes of this company were not realized. It was completed to Collett, a distance of forty-five miles from Ft. Madison. Collett was reached about three years ago. It has been much improved of late under the able management of C. A. Gilchrist.

ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK & NORTHERN RAILROAD.

This railroad project was started in 1872 by E. P. Buell, of Warsaw, Ill., and citizens of Alexandria, Mo., who organized a company for the purpose of constructing a line from Alexandria down the west bank of the Mississippi, to a point opposite Quincy, Ill. This part of the road was completed in 1874. Subsequently it was extended north to Keokuk, and south to St. Louis. It is now owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The railroad lines in Lee County as now operated, may be stated as follows: The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Burlington branch; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—the Keokuk and Des Moines branch, which meets the main line at Eldon; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific—the Clayton branch, which terminates at Keokuk; the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northern, running from Keokuk to St. Louis, and owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, but operated as an independent branch; the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, running from Keokuk to Humeston, Iowa; the Toledo, Peoria & Western, running from Keokuk to the State line of Indiana; Keokuk & Northwestern, running from Keokuk to Mt. Pleasant; Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City, owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. This road, in coming into Keokuk, uses the main line of the Keokuk & Northwestern from Donnellson; the Ft. Madison & Northwestern Narrow Gauge, which runs from Ft. Madison westward through West Point, terminating at Collett.

The Wabash also runs a train into Keokuk. With all these railroad lines in operation, Lee County, it will be admitted, is most liberally supplied with transportation facilities. It might be interesting to our patrons to state that J. H. Tewksbury, now an honored citizen of Ft. Madison, sold the first railroad ticket that was issued at Keokuk.

City of Keokuk.

NO city in the Hawkeye State, in its early history, was better known than Keokuk. It is the general opinion that it was first settled by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army, in 1820, a brief personal sketch of whom will be found in the general history of this ALBUM. Dr. Muir, with his Indian family, only lived here for a few years, and then moved into the northern settlements. Some time intervened between this settlement and the next, which occurred during the winter of 1827–28, by Moses Stillwell, a carpenter, who came up from St. Louis accompanied by his family, and a boy by the name of Valencourt Vanausdol, who is still living here. For many years there was no fixed name to distinguish this place. It was severally called "Puck-e-she-tuck Point," Foot of the Rapids, etc. According to Dr. Isaac Galland, a creditable authority, the place at the Foot of the Rapids received its christening at a little 4th of July celebration, in 1829, held by a few steamboat men, whose craft was lying at the foot of what is now Main street. The meeting was presided over by Col. George Davenport, and during the festivities the name of Keokuk was given to the settlement, in honor of the chief of the Sac tribe, who had always been friendly to the white people. From that time on it has borne this name.

Some time prior to the year 1830, the American Fur Company had established a trading-post here. It put up a row of cabins for its quarters, which in subsequent years was rather disrespectfully nicknamed Rat Row. Gathered about this fur company's quarters in different kinds of employment were about a dozen men who, with those heretofore mentioned, formed the population at Keokuk up to 1831. It might be mentioned that all of the employes of the fur company had Indian women for wives. In the spring of 1831, Isaac R. Campbell moved down from Nashville and identified himself with the town by engaging in the mercantile business with Dr. Muir. After the Black Hawk War the settlements became more frequent, and in a few years Keokuk became quite a little village. In 1837 it was platted by Dr. Galland. Mr. Campbell sold out what he called his potato patch upon the side of the hill, during the spring of that year, to Dr. Galland, who represented the New York Land Company. The town was laid off by Mr. Brattle, an engineer who came over from Ft. Edwards. Dr. Galland received a very limited education when young, but was a man of strong intellectual power. This he used to such good advantage that he became a pretty well educated man; was a good physician and a fair lawyer, and was well versed in ancient and modern history. He was a man of good presence, gentle and polite, full of adventure and fond of travel. When quite young he went to New Mexico, and was there seized by the Spanish authorities on suspicion of having some evil designs against the Government, and was confined for one year in an adobe prison at Santa Fe. Upon his release he returned to the United States, locating for a while in Indiana. In 1854 he went to California. Returning in 1855, he bought a residence at Ft. Madison, where he lived until his death. He was a man of undaunted courage, and a pure type of the frontiersman. See sketch of Washington Galland.

The first regular hotel was opened in 1840, and known as the Keokuk House. L. B. Fleak was the proprietor. It was a three-story house, constructed of split timber and weather-boarded, and provided with green cottonwood partitions. This hostelry had the honor at one time (1841) of lodging the Prince De Joinville and suite, who were on their return from Green Bay, where they had been in quest of the lost and much looked-for Bourbon heir to the throne of France.

The first school taught here was in 1833, by Jesse Creighton, a shoemaker by trade. It was a private school and his pupils numbered eight.

A post-office was opened in 1841, in the hotel, with L. B. Fleak as Postmaster. About this period the population was estimated at 150 souls.

The first church building erected was by the Catholic society, in 1838. After the year 1842, emigration came in quite freely, and in the early part of the year 1848 the inhabitants numbered upward of 2,000. Its future seemed secure, and the people thought it deserving of city honors. Measures were accordingly taken to this end. The town was incorporated under the act of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 23, 1847. The first election was held Jan. 3, 1848. William A. Clark was elected Mayor, and the first meeting of the Council was held January 10 following. In looking over the names of the city officials from the first to the present time, we find the names of Keokuk's best citizens. From them there could be nothing less than an honest and able Government, and one administered in the interest of the city. The present Mayor is James C. Davis.

Keokuk is largely a manufacturing city. Its wholesale trade is its pride and the envy of other cities. The pioneers of the jobbing trade and the manufacturing enterprises, were public-spirited, far-seeing men, and planned much better than they knew. Their successors have been apt scholars, and these branches of business to-day are on a solid foundation, extending their trade into Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Indian Territory, Texas and the Western Territories. The retail trade, also, is excellent, and some of the retail stores would do credit to any city.

The next important enterprise that was completed was the Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge across the Mississippi. This bound still closer together in bonds of commercial interest the two great States of Illinois and Iowa, and added much to the business and growth of Keokuk. It was completed in 1871, and the first train passed over it April 19 of that year. Aside from the railroad business, the wagon traffic over this bridge is very large.

Following the above in importance was the construction of the United States Canal across the Des Moines Rapids. This canal was opened for navigation during the season of 1877. The construction and operation of this canal has materially aided Keokuk, and has been of incalculable benefit to the country bordering the Mississippi River.

WATER WORKS.

With the railroads, and such grand enterprises completed as the Government Canal and the Mississippi Bridge, the people of Keokuk thought they would be hazarding their reputation for progressiveness unless they went to work and constructed water works for the city. Under this spirit the Water Works Company was organized in April, 1877, with a capital stock of $100,000, and plans furnished by W. C. Stripe, an eminent engineer, were adopted by the City Council. Great credit is due this engineer for his indomitable energy in pushing through his plans, as well as to the citizens who seconded him. The system known as the Holly System was adopted, the efficiency of which is too well known to need any comment. The works were completed in the summer of 1878, and final tests were made in July of that year. The works are located on the banks of the Mississippi, from which the water is taken. The filterer is 50x15 feet, through which all water for private consumption passes.

There are ten miles of mains, which cover the business portions of the city and nearly all of the resident portion. The hydrants are numerous and conveniently located. The pumping machinery is among the best manufactured by the Holly Manufacturing Company. The engine is of a compound type, and is guaranteed to perform a duty equal to raising 50,000,000 pounds of water one foot, with the use of 100 pounds of coal. The cost of the works was about $100,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1856. About this time the Young American Fire Company was also organized, and embraced many who became in after years quite noted in one way or another. They sent to Baltimore and bought one hand-engine which they called Gallery, and to Boston for the other, to which they applied the name Honeyman. The first steam engine was purchased in 1866, another was subsequently purchased which belonged to the Rolla Fire Company, and the engine was christened Rolla. There was also another company organized, the Union Fire Company No. 3. Since the construction of the water works, but little use is had for fire engines,

The Fire Department consists of Chief Engineer, Assistant, and twelve Minutemen. It is a paid department. They have three hose houses and three teams always ready. This department pays to the Water Works Company $75 per annum for each hydrant.

* * *

Banking.

THE banking facilities of Keokuk are excellent. They are conducted by men of experience, who hold the confidence of the people. They are enterprising and liberally disposed to aid all public enterprises that are worthy. The banking capital employed is about $400,000, and the average deposits are about $900,000. Dividends are paid regularly.

THE KEOKUK SAVINGS BANK.

This bank was organized Jan. 2, 1868, with Edward Johnstone as the first President, and the first Cashier was William Thompson. In January, 1869, Johnstone was elected Cashier and has held that position ever since. In March, 1869, C. F. Davis was chosen President, and has continually been re-elected from that time on. At the time of organization the capital stock subscribed was $100,000, paid up capital $50,000. Jan. 1, 1886, paid up capital was $75,000; on July 1 following the paid up capital was $100,000.

The immediate care and management of this bank devolves upon that able and trustworthy financier, Judge Johnstone. The Savings Bank is one of the old, reliable institutions of the county, and has won the confidence of the people. Its officers are always polite and accommodating.

KEOKUK NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was organized June 15, 1872, with a capital stock of $100,000. The first President was William Patterson, and Edwin F. Brownell the first Cashier. William Patterson held the presidency until 1882, when he retired on account of ill-health, and S. P. Pond, the present incumbent, was elected,

STATE BANK OF IOWA.

In October, 1858, this bank was organized, with Samuel Miller, President. In May, 1865, it was merged into the State National Bank, of Keokuk, with a capital stock of $150,000, and with James F. Cox, President. Mr. Cox died in 1877, and A. Hosmer was elected President. At the expiration of the charter the bank was re-organized as a private banking institution. This was in May, 1885. Mr. Hosmer is still President. The directors and officers of this bank are representative citizens, in whose judgment in matters pertaining to finance great confidence is placed. Mr. Hosmer is the presiding genius of the bank.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

This bank was organized in 1846 by George C. Anderson, as a private bank. In 1872 it was incorporated as the Commercial Bank, with a capital stock of $50,000, and R. F. Bower, President, and J. H. Hobbs, Cashier. In 1882 Mr. Jaeger bought out the concern, and it is still owned and managed by him.

Manufacturing Interests.

MANUFACTORIES are the potent factors that contribute to the development of a city. If a town does not have these industries it has no solid structure upon which to base its prosperity. A town may have spasmodic booms, to use a modern phrase, occasioned by speculation in real estate, or by favorable currents of trade, but without manufactories to sustain it it has no reliable basis of growth. The West has paid tribute to the Eastern manufactories since its settlement. Each year, however, sees the amount reduced, with a corresponding increase of the manufacturing industries in the West. Capitalists of the West, not being familiar with this branch of business, have always been a little shy of investment in it. Year by year, however, as one manufactory after another achieves success, this shyness is wearing off. Particularly has it been so with Keokuk. Since the beginning of the present decade her business men have been giving special attention to this matter, and the result has been that Keokuk is now the leading manufacturing city in Iowa.

The Keokuk Stove Works were established in 1855, and the company was re-organized in 1884. It was established by J. C. Estes, who was succeeded by B. A. Williams, and then by the Comstock Brothers in 1862. In 1875 the company incorporated with a capital stock of $75,000. Gilbert Comstock, President, and George H. Comstock, Secretary. This arrangement continued until 1884, under the name of the Comstock Stove Works. At that time it was changed to the Keokuk Stove Works.

It is the oldest works established west of the Mississippi. They manufacture all kinds of cook stoves—coal and wood—coal and wood heating stoves, and parlor stoves. They make about 150 varieties of cook stoves, and about 140 different styles of heaters. The company employ about sixty men, and their sales average $125,000. The output is about 12,000 stoves yearly. The stoves manufactured by this company give general satisfaction and are very popular. William Burkett is President, and J. W. Hobbs is Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

Keokuk Central Stove Works. This company was incorporated in May, 1884, with a capital stock of $60,000; President, A. J. McCreary; Secretary and Manager, Gilbert Comstock, and A. Hosmer, Treasurer. In 1885 the capital stock was increased to $75,000. It manufactures cooking, parlor and heating stoves for both wood and coal. It makes about forty different varieties, and about 150 different sizes. It consumes from 800 to 1,000 tons of iron, and turns out about 12,000 stoves, from $90,000 to $100,000 in value annually. Their market extends as far as Colorado and south to Texas. Their iron is mostly from Ohio, Missouri and Alabama. The stoves made by this company are first-class and have a ready market.

The Keokuk Canning Co. was incorporated in 1881, with a capital stock of $10,000, which was increased to $25,000 in 1883. The present officers are William Ballinger, President; D. P. White, Vice President; H. A. Heaslip, Secretary; P. H. Crowley, Superintendent. During the season, which lasts about three months, it cans about 50,000 twenty-four-can cases. While at work it employs about 200 persons. In connection with the above this company have a pickle factory. It puts up vegetables, pickles, catsups, etc., which is an industry that is growing in Keokuk.

The Keokuk Pickle Company, which was incorporated in 1881, is another similar manufactory, which is very creditable to the city. Its pickle business is quite extensive, and it also puts up pigs-feet, krout, and manufactures vinegar. The past season this company put up 17,000 barrels of pickles, using 50,000 bushels of cucumbers.

The raising of tomatoes and cucumbers for the canning factories here has become quite a business. It has brought into availability a great deal of land in Jackson Township, that otherwise was of little value, and given to those that cultivate it a profitable employment.

S. C. & S. Carter are large dealers in and manufacturers of lumber, doors, blinds, sash, moldings, packing-boxes, and all kinds of woodwork that enters into the construction of a house. This is an old and reliable house, and was established in 1854. They employ on an average about thirty men.

The Buckeye Foundry and Machine Shop was established in 1849, by S. S. Vail, A. Vail and S. Armitage. The style of the firm has changed several times since that date, and the business is now carried on by McElroy & Armitage. They employ from fifty to sixty men, manufacture semi-portable and stationary engines, and butchers' tanking outfits. They enjoy a prosperous busineess.

Keokuk Cracker and Candy Company. This is an enterprise that is very creditable to Keokuk. It was established in August, 1883. The machinery is of the most approved patterns, and the building and all the arrangements are admirably adapted for the business. It was established by James W. Summers, James FitzHenry and M. W. McCoy.

S. T. Worley & Son's Carriage Factory is another important Keokuk industry. Mr. Worley established his factory in 1866. In 1884 he took his son, W. H., into partnership with him. In 1885 they erected their large new brick building.

The Western Foundry and Machine Shop, by Andrews, Leoffler & Co., was established in 1872. This firm make a specialty of manufacturing the Andrews Patent Brick Press and Pulverizer, and also do all other kinds of shop and machine work. The Andrews Press is an excellent device for making brick, and is gaining a wide reputation. With this press it is claimed that 18,000 brick can be turned out every ten hours, and this has been established by actual working tests. The machine was patented in 1882.

The Gate City Carriage Factory was established in 1856, by Myers & Reeves. The latter retired in 1861. Thomas Myers was burnt out, but rebuilt in 1869.

Keokuk Windmill and Engine Company. This business was established in 1881. W. H. Aldrich is President, and H. M. Laurie, Secretary. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. They manufacture the Aldrich Windmill, and pumps and tanks.

Tabor & Co., gang-saw and shingle mills. This is an extensive establishment, and is owned and operated by men who have done much toward the building up of this trade in the city, and are well known to the lumber trade. Their mill is thoroughly equipped with the latest and most approved machinery.

The Hambleton Milling Company was organized as the successors of B. F. Hambleton & Co., of the Imperial Mills. The new organization made a revolution in the flour manufacturing business of Keokuk, by taking out the old machinery and putting in the roller system. Their mill now has all the latest improvements. It has thirteen rollers, and the mill is crowded most of the time night and day to meet the demands of their trade.

Ayers & Decker manufacture barbed wire and curry combs. They first established their business at Bushnell, Ill., and moved to Keokuk in 1886.

Cacy & Company's pork-packing establishment is one of the largest packing-houses in the State. It is conducted by foreign capital, the main house being at Belfast, Ireland. A large portion of their trade is in Europe.

Dr. Baker & Son, manufacturers of family medicine. Keokuk need not send abroad for her medicines, for they are made within her own corporate limits. Dr. Baker has been engaged in this business for over a quarter of a century, and has established a reputation for his medicines that extends far and near. His medicines have been thoroughly introduced throughout the States of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska, and have given general satisfaction.

Blom's Soap Factory was established many years ago, and the product made is well known to the trade. Blom's Soaps sell readily and give general satisfaction.

There are many other manufacturing industries which space will not permit to mention in detail. According to the best estimate the goods manufactured at Keokuk last year amounted to about $4,500,000, which is an excellent showing for a town of her size.

KEOKUK OPERA HOUSE.

This building is of recent construction, and is the finest in the State. In its design and finish it is elegant, and in all its appointments complete. Its auditorium is commodious, having a seating capacity of 1,000 persons. The building is constructed of brick, and its architecture is very pleasing. The auditorium is entered from the ground floor, affording easy escape in case of fire. Take it altogether it is a monument to the grand taste and enterprise of the people of Keokuk.

RAND PARK.

The initiatory steps for the construction of this park were taken in 1883, by the purchase of thirty-three acres of ground in the northwestern part of the city. Work was commenced in the spring of 1884, and has been continued ever since, under apropriations annually made by the city. The last appropriation (1886) was $55,000. The Park Commissioners are George D. Rand, James McNamara and Henry Tiete.

A fine artesian well was completed here in 1885. It has a depth of 741 feet, which was secured at a cost of $1,880. The flow is 250 gallons per minute. The water, which comes out with great force, is strongly mineral. Around the well is to be constructed a beautiful fountain. After the water has been through the park, forming lakes and creeks and cascades, it is carried into the main sewers of the city, and finally empties into the Mississippi below the town, having a most salutary effect in a sanitary point of view. Quite a collection of animals and birds has already been placed in the park. It was named in honor of George D. Rand, a prominent citizen of the city. The location is a beautiful one and very picturesque, being also one of the highest points in the city. It borders the Great Mississippi, and the view of the river from the high bluffs is a grand one. It was laid out with exceedingly good taste, and every point of attraction has been brought out to the best advantage. The flower plats are already large and contain a great variety of plants. There are also numerous shrubs and trees, carriage-ways and walks, and pretty little lakes.

Rand Park is indeed a great credit to the enterprise and intelligence of the citizens of Keokuk, and is unequaled by any city in the State, though yet far from being finished. It is here that a monument to the chief Keokuk is being erected. There are three other small parks in the city—Kilbourn, Triangular and Bluff.

KEOKUK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting to take into consideration the matter of establishing a public library and reading room for the city was held Nov. 26, 1863. There were several meetings following this and it was decided to make a stock association, with the stock at $10 a share, and that as soon as $500 had been subscribed to organize. In December, 1863, the following named officers were elected: A. J. Wilkinson, President; George W. McCrary, Vice President; George C. Thompson, Secretary, and Howard Tucker, Treasurer.

There was but little done the first year, but the second some progress was made. The library was first opened for the delivery of books in June, 1864. The total value of the library at this time, including books, pictures and fixtures, was $5,000.

Through the liberality of J. L. Rice, deceased, who left a legacy of $10,000, to be used for the erection of a library building, the association have now very fine quarters. The building was completed in 1883, at a cost of $16,000, the ground having been purchased for $7,000. The building is constructed of brick, and is attractive in its architecture. The association has about 7,000 volumes now, with a good museum collection. This is an institution very creditable to the people, and one from which they derive great benefit.

RELIGIOUS.

From the erection of St. John's Catholic Church edifice on Blondeau street in 1838, and the holding of services therein, up to the present time, religious societies have increased in numbers and their buildings have improved in excellence of construction and architecture, and to-day there is no city in the State that can equal Keokuk in her church edifices. From the cabins, in which services were once held by the different denominations, elegant edifices have arisen, their graceful spires tapering toward Heaven, in all parts of the city. Where at first there were only a few humble worshipers, they may be now counted by the thousands. The faithful entered upon their work with a faith and zeal that knows no fatigue, nor recognizes defeat, and with Christ as their guide, labored in increasing their numbers and solidifying their organizations.

Keokuk has now twenty-six religious organizations, all having buildings, and most of them in a prosperous condition. Some of them have grand edifices, such as would do credit to a metropolis, and especially the two that have been built within the last two years, the St. Peter's Catholic, and the St. John's Episcopal.

EDUCATIONAL.

The citizens of Keokuk from the earliest settlement have evinced a desire for education, and from the humble followers of St. Crispin, Jesse Creighton, who left his trade to take upon himself the responsibility of instructing the youth of this place, they have been enlarging their educational facilities and improving their methods of instruction. A very good criterion by which to judge of a city is its schools. Nothing better indicates the genuine progress of a town.

The public schools of Keokuk have been the model for many of the towns of Iowa to pattern after. The general management of these schools is in charge of an educational board whose culture and refinement, as also their business experience, have peculiarly fitted them for this important duty. The system embraces eight primary or grammar schools, with seven grades, uniform in each, all culminating in the High Schools, the entire course requiring eleven years in its completion. The grades, however, are so arranged as to be complete each in itself. which uniformly enables the pupils to pursue the studies of their grade in either of the schools of the city. The curriculum embraces all of the higher branches, and in the arts and sciences is equal to any public schools of the State. The private schools in the city are: St. Vincent's, conducted by the Sisters of Charity; St. Mary's and St. Peter's, Catholic; Peirce's Commercial College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The St. Vincent Academy was established in 1867, since which time the Sisters have made great improvements in the school. They have now a fine building, commodious and neatly furnished. The Academy is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, who came from Emmitsburg, Md. A pretty little chapel is one of the attractive features of the Academy.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons was first located at La Porte, Ind., sometime in the forties. It was transferred from La Porte to Madison in 1848, and incorporated as the Madison Medical College, with a branch at Rock Island. One session was held at Rock Island, and one at Madison and Davenport, when, in 1850, it was removed to Keokuk. Here a faculty was organized, and the institution was styled the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Medical Department of the Iowa State University. In 1852 J. C. Hughes became Dean, and continued in this position until he died, Aug. 10, 1881. He was succeeded by his son, J. C. Hughes, Jr., who is the present Dean. John H. Craig succeeded E. J. Gilbert as President, and holds that position at present. The present officers of the faculty are: George F. Jenkins, President; George C. Morgridge, Vice President; J. C. Hughes, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. A. Scroggs, Secretary.

This institution is one of the most eminent in the West, or country, and embraces in its Alumni representatives from every State in the Union, numbering since the college came here 2,500. Their success and influence in the profession are creditable alike to themselves and their Alma Mater. The college building is a fine substantial structure, and occupies a central position in the city. The college museum presents the largest and most extensive collection in the State, furnishing each department with rare and valuable collections for illustration. The business outlook of the city is very encouraging, and its remarkable increase within the last few years is certainly very flattering. In all the branches of industry and trade, there seems to be a healthy increase. From recent statistics it is shown that the four banking institutions do a business of over $66,000,000; in regular employment there are upward of 3,000 men, with capital invested of over $4,000,000, the product of which is $15,000,000; the result of the combination of labor and capital.

The city is well laid out, her streets are wide, and about the business portion there is a very fair pavement. Through the resident portions there is a good road bed. In this part the streets are ornamented with a fine growth of trees, through which may be seen many fine residences. The heavy undulating surface of the land on which the city was located afforded many rare sites for dwelling lots which the citizens did not fail to embrace. Those are considered the most desirable which command a view of the Mississippi.

Keokuk is situated upon the west bank of the Mississippi River, at its confluence with the Des Moines, in the southeast corner of the State, and is very appropriately called the "Gate City." Its population at the present time may be justly estimated at 16,000, and being in the center of a great and exceedingly productive country, abounding in coal, timber and the best kinds of building stone, it is destined to move on in its growth, developing its resources, and increasing its population year by year. The beauty of its location can hardly be surpassed. Resting grandly upon an elevated plateau overlooking the waters of the great Mississippi as they majestically flow onward to the Gulf, the graceful sweep of the Des Moines, as it mingles its waters with the other; all around far reaching valleys and hills, with fertile fields and pastoral scenes, the pretty quiet cottage, the spire pointing heavenward, Keokuk can, without fear, challenge the country to reproduce a site more commanding, more picturesque, more beautiful.

City of Ft. Madison.

SOME of the most beautiful of the smaller cities of the country rest on the banks of the great Father of Waters. This city, the county seat of Lee County, is located on the west bank of the Mississippi, in Ft. Madison Township. At this point the great river flows nearly west, hence the city looking toward the river faces the south. In 1805, the United States Government sent troops here under command of Capt. Z. M. Pike, to erect a fort, and to have a military station here, to protect the country as much from the British Government as from the Indians. The troops occupying this post and their attaches may be called the first settlers in this section of the country. The name is supposed to have been given to the fort in honor of James Madison, then a rising statesman. A trading-post was established here about the time the fort was erected. To this was given the name of Le Moine Factory, which was stocked with goods, mostly such as would take the fancy or appetite of the Indians, for which skins, furs, etc., were received in exchange.

The erection of Ft. Madison angered Black Hawk and his followers, who considered it a direct violation of the treaty of 1804, and they accordingly undertook to destroy it, but failed. Subsequently they undertook to accomplish by treachery what they had failed to do by force. Around the fort was constructed a stockade. A party of Indians would come to the fort and a few of their number would ask and receive permission to go inside of the stockade, leaving their arms behind them, and amuse the soldiers by engaging in their dances. They pretended to have great friendship for the officers and soldiers, and soon gained their confidence. Among these Indians was Quah-a-qua-ma, a cunning old chief. These amusements continued for some time, when one bright day several hundred Indians came to the fort, manifesting great friendship as usual for the soldiers. The old chief told them that he wanted to amuse them that night with a grand Indian dance before the principal gate. As soon as it was dark a large number of them, decorated in their costumes, appeared before the gate and commenced their dancing.

While they were going on with their amusement a young squaw came to the fort and asked to see one of the officers to whom she was much attached. She appeared very much cast down, and when asked the cause of her sorrow, she told the officer that her people had hostile intentions against the fort, and this entertainment they were giving the soldiers was only a ruse to divert their attention while they attacked and destroyed the garrison. Upon receiving this information the commander had a six-pound cannon loaded with grape shot and stationed so as to bear on the entrance to the stockade. He then placed a sentinel at the gate with orders not to let in but one Indian at a time, and if more attempted, to bar the gate. Quah-a-qua-ma and a number of his followers were admitted in this order, while the dancing was kept up with fervor outside. At length all the dancers, during one of their rounds, made a sudden rush for the gate. At this moment the commander, who had been watching their movements closely, uncovered the cannon which, with its open mouth, was presented to the full view of the conspiring savages, with a soldier standing by, torch in hand, ready to touch it off. The commander then made known to the chief his danger, and charged him with treachery. The Indians beat a hasty retreat, and the old chief made his escape. Some of the Indians were captured, however, and on their persons were found concealed weapons. Those captives confessed to the plot, and expected nothing but death, but the commander, after a short imprisonment, liberated them with a warning that if they attempted such a thing again they would receive the severest penalty.

No further attempts were made against the fort until the war with Great Britain broke out. During that war the fort was again attacked by the Indians and a regular siege was laid. The sutler's storehouse was outside the stockade behind one of the block-houses. A few of the Indians got behind this block-house and fired into the port holes of the block-house near it, wounding some of the soldiers. It was discovered that the plan of the Indians was, that when the wind was favorable to set fire to the storehouse and thus burn the fort, and the soldiers determined to thwart their fiendish purposes. At night, at a favorable opportunity when the wind was in the right direction, a soldier was sent out and he applied the torch to the storehouse, which was soon laid in ashes. The Indians next tried to set the block-houses on fire by throwing ignited arrows, but the fire was put out on the roofs by the soldiers with improvised squirt-guns made from their muskets, and they soon abandoned their efforts and withdrew to a place of safety and held a council. The result of the council was a demand for the surrender of the fort, which was refused. Then the chief, who could speak French, asked for a parley. He was asked by a young man who was there, and who could speak French, what propositions he had to make. The chief, from behind the bank of the river which concealed him, began to talk. The young man called out to him that he could not hear, whereupon, in order to make himself heard, the chief raised himself a little above the bank, when the young man fired at him and he fell mortally wounded. Having lost their chief, the Indians abandoned their efforts to destroy the garrison and left.

About a year later, or in 1812, the Indians made another attack on the fort, and failing to capture it by force, they tried to reduce it by a regular siege, which reduced the little garrison to the greatest extremity, leaving them nothing but potatoes to live on, and even these were fast being exhausted. There was no certainty of receiving any supplies, and after much deliberation it was decided to abandon the fort. A trench was dug from one of the block-houses to the river. There were some boats belonging to the garrison, which were secretly prepared and made ready for use. When everything was ready the fort was set on fire, and under cover of the fire they made their escape, and the garrison was nearly burned to the ground before the Indians, who were encamped there in a large body, were aware of their departure.

The troops made a landing on the opposite side of the Mississippi, the present site of Warsaw, much exhausted with fatigue and hunger. About this time a boat was seen coming up the river, laden with supplies. This revived their spirits, and after having a good substantial meal and a little rest, they resolved to retreat no further, and at once commenced the erection of another fort, which was called Ft. Edwards.

The first settler that came in here after the fort was burned and abandoned was Peter Williams, who made a claim and set up a cabin, in 1832. This was before the country was opened to settlement under the treaty made with the Indians, and Peter was summarily dealt with for his audacity. The troops came up from Rock Island (then Ft. Armstrong), pitched his cabin into the river and carried him off a prisoner, and Ft. Madison was again left without an inhabitant. Peter, however, had the metal of a pioneer in him, for no sooner had the Indians' title to the land expired (June, 1833), when he returned, took possession of his old claim, and erected another cabin. His second house was located near the river, between what is now Walnut and Chestnut streets.

Williams hardly had his cabin warmed up before he was joined by Richard Chaney, who came up from Chaney Creek, Ill., where he had lived for a while. His claim covered the old cornfield which had been cultivated by the soldiers of the fort, and was near the penitentiary site. He cleared off this ground, and in 1834 raised a crop of corn. Augustus Horton came also in 1833, and entered a claim on what is now the upper part of the city. Later on in the season, John H. and Nathaniel Knapp came in, the former purchasing Horton's claim, and the latter made a claim and put up a cabin just above the foot of Elm street. John built his cabin on the site of the old fort.

John H. Knapp, after he finished his cabin, or dwelling, built a frame house on the bank of the river near by, into which he put some goods, and commenced trading with the Indians, receiving also the patronage of the few white people that were here. This, after the trading-post of the fort, was the first store opened in Ft. Madison. John was an enterprising man, and was one of those useful fellows that it is good to have about in a new settlement. The following year he cleared some six acres of ground, about where Morrison's plow works are now situated, and planted it in corn and vegetables, and also erected a mill for grinding corn and buckwheat. It was run by horse-power, and was the first mill erected in this section of the country. In October, 1835, his family arrived, which consisted of his wife and three children, and they began housekeeping, which was the first establishment of the kind in Ft. Madison presided over by a white woman. With Knapp's family came his son-in-law, Joseph S. Douglass, his wife and two children. That fall the Knapps laid off the town. Except around the old fort and some other clearings the town site was pretty heavily timbered.

In 1836 there were several additions made to the new settlement, and the Knapps had a lively business in real estate operations. During that year two very respectable frame houses were erected by John H. and Nathaniel Knapp. They were put up for hotels, and were called the Madison, and the Washington House.

Both of the Knapps were stirring business men, and under their influence the town was growing quite rapidly. This was checked, however, in a short time by their death. John H. died from natural causes, but his brother was murdered at Bentonsport. Among others who had come in was Jacob Cutler, who opened a store in the first frame house built. This house had been built by John H. Knapp.

The village was incorporated in 1838. An election was held the first Monday in May of the year, when Philip Viele was chosen President, Robert Wyman, Recorder, and Herbert Morris, Joseph Skinner, Charles McDill, John A. Drake and Isaac Atlee, Trustees. In 1842, the Legislature granted the town a city charter, and an election was held April 4, 1842, when Isaac R. Atlee was chosen Mayor. The city grew rapidly and soon became quite an important river town.

The first regular Postmaster of the town was James Douglass, who was appointed in 1836. Edwin Guthrie was the first man here clothed with judicial honor. This he received from the Governor of the Territory of Michigan in 1835. Squire Guthrie was quite a character, a man of integrity, and a stickler for justice, which he meted out to the poor as well as the rich.

The first lawyer to settle in Ft. Madison was a young man from Kentucky, by the name of Alfred Rich, in 1837. There was not much practice about here then for any one, much less for a stranger, and he opened a school with some dozen pupils. He soon after took charge of a land case in which he greatly distinguished himself. Subsequently he was elected to the Legislature and became a prominent man in the State.

The first marriage celebrated here was between Enoch Gilbert and Augusta Knapp, in the winter of 1835–36. The first birth was the son of Joseph S. and Almeda Douglass.

Among the early settlers there were many who held the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and in March, 1838, a congregation of this denomination was organized with seventeen members, and with Rev. J. A. Clark, as pastor. Patriotism here was as strong a factor as religion, and a Fourth of July celebration followed the Church organization. At this celebration, Black Hawk was present, and was greatly lionized. He met with the white people around the festive board and seemed to enjoy it. A toast was given in his honor, to which he responded with the eloquence of an Indian orator.

The first steam flourmill erected at Ft. Madison was in February, 1845, by W. Hauxhurst, which, was quite an improvement on Mr. Knapp's process, though in all probability the latter's mill at that time received the greater welcome. This mill ground out flour for the people for some fourteen years, and then it was converted into a distillery to grind out whisky. It was burned down in 1862.

The Iowa Penitentiary was located at Ft. Madison long before Iowa was admitted as a State. It was built by the General Government in 1841, and through its contract system and manufacturing, is one of the city's most prominent institutions. The labor is let to three Ft. Madison firms: The Iowa Farming Tool Company, the Ft. Madison Chair Company, and Huiskamp Bros., manufacturers of boots and shoes. In addition to the convict labor, these contractors have outside overflow shops where employment is given to about 200 men.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The manufacturing interests lead all others of Ft. Madison, and are unequaled by any town of its size in the State. It is these industries that have built up the city and kept her prosperous; and no city or place in Iowa is better adapted for manufactories than this.

The Morrison Manufacturing Company started its business in a small way in 1865. It did not have much capital, but had energy and perseverance, and a determination to succeed. This was the next best thing to capital, and without this would not be of much advantage. The first article it made was the plow, and in order to sell it with all the competition in this line, the Morrisons knew they had to make a good one. Later on they produced their cultivator, now known throughout the West as the Morrison Clevis Spring Cultivator. This is one of the most popular of all the cultivators made and has an extensive sale. They then brought out the gang plow and the road scraper. All the implements made by this firm have a fine reputation, but none of them are so extensively known and used as the Morrison plow.

The Iowa Farming Tool Company is one of the important industries of Ft. Madison. The articles manufactured by this company are too numerous to mention in detail. The principal product is agricultural tools. Their goods are of a superior quality and workmanship, and made in more than 500 patterns, and in sizes adapted to every climate and market. Many of the articles are inventions of their own, for which it has an exclusive sale.

The company employ some 200 hands. Its product in steel goods is some 60,000 dozen, and in wood 20,000; and they consume annually 20,000 tons of coal and 400 tons of iron and steel, with 500,000 of handles. This company's goods go into many of the States of the Union, and are shipped to Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and the South American States. William Kretsinger is President of the company.

The S. & J. C. Atlee Lumber Company is one of the oldest and most extensive lumber manufacturing establishments in the State. The mills and yards are located in the lower part of the city on the banks of the Mississippi, and occupy about forty acres of ground. Each department of manufacture is separated from the others; the sawmills, planing-mills, shingle-mills, are all under different roofs, and having their own machinery, including boilers and engines. All their machinery is of the most improved patterns and the best that can be secured. They employ in the different departments some 400 men. The daily capacity of their mills is about as follows: lumber, 125,000 feet; shingles, 140,000; lath, 30,000. They have recently doubled the capacity of their planing-mills, and this department has a capacity now of over 100,000 feet of dressed lumber. This firm owns over 20,000 acres of timber lands, cut their own logs, and do their own rafting with their own steamboats.

The Ft. Madison Chair Company was organized in 1876. This extensive manufacturing company is one which greatly redounds to the credit of the city, and is one which adds largely to its business. By the best of management and a thorough system of business it has achieved success, and the company now is on a solid financial foundation. It gives employment to about 250 hands. It requires about 35,000 feet of flooring to carry on their work, aside from their warerooms. It consumes annually about 2,000,000 feet of lumber, and its production is about 300,000 chairs during the year. The machinery is the best made; the goods made are first class and equal to any made in the country. The trade of this company extends into all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and to the Pacific coast. Joseph A. Smith is President, J. M. Johnson, Vice-President, W. E. Harrison, Superintendent, and J. H. Kinsley, Secretary.

Another important industry of the city is the Hawkeye Soap Factory. The "Anti-Monopoly" is the leading brand of soap made by this company. This soap is very popular and has an extensive sale. It is a vegetable soap, and the ingredients used in its manufacture are pure. The company also manufacture a full assortment of toilet and laundry soaps.

Huiskamp Bros.' Boot & Shoe Factory is one of the industries that Ft. Madison may well be proud of. H. J. Huiskamp, who is a man of good business qualifications, has the management of the concern. They employ about 175 hands, many of them skillful mechanics, and they have gained an excellent reputation for their products throughout the West. Their shops are filled with the latest and most approved machinery, and this, with skilled workmen, can have but one result—good work. The annual sales of this company are over $800,000.

Potowonok Roller Mills were established in 1868, and have been improved and remodeled from time to time as progress was made in this department of mechanics. They now have a complete roller system, and put upon the market as good a quality of flour as is made in the State. The Potowonok Mills have a daily capacity of 300 barrels of flour, and a storage capacity of 50,000 bushels of wheat.

The Ft. Madison Paper Company is a late addition to the industries of the city. It was incorporated in 1882, with a capital stock of $50,000, and with some of the best men in the city as incorporators. The officers, which have been retained since the organization of the company, are: J. B. Morrison, President; D. A. Morrison, Secretary, and Charles Brewster, Treasurer. The product of the mill is straw wrapping-paper of a superior quality. This company gives constant employment to about forty hands, and consumes daily eight tons of straw.

There are several other manufacturing industries, but here we have aimed to give the principal ones. These will at least show that the people of Ft. Madison are to the front in this department of industry. The aggregate product of her manufactories will amount to upward of $4,500,000.

WHOLESALE INTERESTS.

The wholesale trade for a town of its size is exceedingly large. There are several first-class houses dealing in lumber, dry-goods, groceries, hardware, drugs, etc. The aggregate sales in this department of business foot up to over $5,000,000, which will be admitted is a very creditable showing.

BANKING.

There are two good banks in Ft. Madison, which are conducted by old and experienced business men, who enjoy the confidence of the people. The bank of Ft. Madison was first started by Knapp & Eaton about thirty years ago, as a private bank. When the National Banking Law was instituted, it was organized into a National Bank. It relinquished its charter as a National Bank in 1872, and was organized as a State Bank under the State Banking Laws, with a capital stock of $50,000, all paid up, and with the privilege of increasing its capital stock to $200,000. In 1876 Charles Brewster and Joseph A. Smith bought out Henry Cattermole, who had purchased from the founders, and have since continued the business. Charles Brewster is President, Joseph A. Smith, Vice-President, and J. W. Albright, Jr., Cashier.

The German-American Bank was established in 1876 under the State Banking Laws, by Henry Cattermole. It does a general banking business. Mr. Cattermole has had a long experience in this business and has the confidence of all who have had dealings with him. He is President of the bank, and is ably assisted by H. D. McConn, who is Cashier.

LIGHT.

Ft. Madison is well lighted with gas, which is made on what is called the water-gas process. The buildings are all of brick, and substantial. The capacity of the works is 100,000 feet per day, with arrangements for doubling this if necessary.

WATER WORKS.

The Ft. Madison Water Company was organized in 1885. The works were completed in the fall of this year. They are constructed in what is known as the reservoir plan. The reservoir is on the bluff overlooking the town, with an elevation of 174 feet above the floor of the engine-house. It has an immense capacity, and when full is capable of maintaining four fire streams through a one-inch nozzle at a height of 100 feet for thirty-six hours. The water is taken from the Mississippi, above all sewerage, and far enough out into the channel to insure pure and wholesome water, which after settling in the reservoir is nearly equal to cistern water. E. H. Smith is President of the company.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department since the establishment of the water works is very complete and effective. Each ward has a hose company handsomely uniformed, and there is also an efficient hook-and-ladder company, and a Silsby engine, which now there is very little use for. The fire service depends altogether on the fire hydrants, of which there are sixty-four, which are ready at all times with a pressure available at a moment's notice. This gives Ft. Madison a fire protection equal, in proportion to its size, to any city.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This society was organized some three years ago, and though in its infancy it makes a very good presentation. The library now contains several hundred choice and well-selected books and a very good reading-room. It is out of debt and self-supporting. Mrs. J. A. Smith is President, and Mrs. E. Malcolm, Librarian.

EDUCATIONAL.

There is a wide difference between the schools of Ft. Madison of to-day and the one taught by the young lawyer, Alfred Rich, no disparagement, however, to that ambitious and talented man. But the city now has a well organized graded system of instruction, with thoroughly trained teachers. The schools are divided into eight grades, and a three-years' High School course. While the schools have been good, the school buildings have been rather inferior until within the past year, when an elegant brick building has been completed at a cost of $15,000, with all modern conveniences, for the High School. There are also two good Catholic schools conducted by the Sisters, one in English and one in German.

RELIGIOUS.

The people of Ft. Madison have taken an advanced position in religious matters. The early settlers here were an exceptionally religious people. This not only attracted others of like character, but molded and gave a general religious tone to the population as it constantly increased. So to-day the city is distinguished for the strength and prosperity of its religious societies, as much as for the attractive and substantial character of its church edifices.

The Presbyterian Church was the first church orgainzed in the county, except the Presbyterian Church at West Point. It was organized in the spring of 1838, with a goodly number of members. Subsequently the society divided into the New and the Old School organizations. In 1858 they again united and have so continued ever since. They erected a large, fine edifice, which they still occupy, and are under a prosperous administration.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1841, at which time it was a charge. The following year a house of worship was erected, and in 1843 the society was set off as a station. In 1860 the building was remodeled to meet the wants of the increasing membership.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, of which Father Meis is priest, was organized here in 1840 by J. G. Alleman, who at that time was the only priest within 100 miles. He left an excellent reputation; he was generous, kind-hearted, willing at all times to give his last copper to the needy. He erected a brick house for worship, sixteen feet square, which was about the first brick building put up. A few years later a larger building was erected, as the church was increasing very rapidly in numbers.

The new church edifice is a grand structure and took several years to complete it, which was done at a cost of upward of $100,000. It has three large bells, each costing over $3,000, and an organ costing $4,000. In the summer of 1876 a hurricane passed over the town and so injured the building that it required over $30,000 to repair it. A view of this splendid edifice is presented in this work, accompanied by the residence and school.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, over which Father Louis De Cailly (see biography) presides, is one of the leading religious organizations in the county. An interior view of this splendid structure is shown in this work.

The Christian Church was organized in 1838 by a few members, presided over by Elder John Drake. A church edifice was erected in 1853, at a cost of about $3,500. Services have continued pretty regularly since, and the congregation has maintained its organization.

The Episcopal Church was organized in 1854, with Rev. William Adderly as rector. The present church edifice was erected in 1857.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1858, at the residence of Charles Brewster; meetings were held in private families for some time. In 1861 a church edifice was completed at a cost of $13,000.

The Colored Baptist Church was organized in 1873 under the direction of Rev. E. C. Catey. Subsequently a neat little house of worship was erected.

The German Lutheran and Reformed Church was organized in 1859; two years later a small building was erected. In 1864 they completed their new edifice at a cost of $7,000. This church has a good membership and is prosperous. It mantains a denominational school.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church was organized in 1872 by Rev. J. G. Oehlert, with eighteen members. They at first rented a building to hold their services in, and secured the Presbyterian Church for a while. In 1873 they completed their house of worship, which is a neat, plain building, at a cost of about $1,500.

We have thus briefly sketched the leading incidents connected with the territory now embraced by the city of Ft. Madison, from its earliest occupation by the white men to the present time. We find now a successful and prosperous community of over 6,000 souls, possessed of happy firesides and surrounded with the culture and refinements of an advanced civilization, calmly reposing amid its triumphs above the great Father of Waters, which, still as ever, bends her course toward the sea.

Townships.

THE dividing up of a county into townships, and the adoption of township governments is an admirable system. By it each township is formed into a little municipality, with its governments, societies and local institutions, which serve to cement friendships, bring the people into closer bonds of union, and educate them in the principles of self-government. Many of our best and most liberal-minded statesmen received their earliest training for the great work of their life in these miniature governments. A brief history of each township will be given in alphabetical order, with sketches of their villages, which will be an important feature of this work.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is located in the northwest quarter of the county, on the line of the Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad. It is watered by Cedar Creek, which meanders through the northwest corner, and a branch of Sugar Creek, which heads in the southern portion, and runs south. The northwest corner is pretty well timbered and slightly broken; the balance of the township is rolling prairie, with occasional spots of timber. The land is rich and well cultivated, and there are many very excellent farms here, provided with splendid farm buildings. The Ft. Madison Narrow Gauge also runs into this township, entering on section 24, and going out on section 4. The Keokuk & Northwestern Road runs along the eastern line of the township, entering on section 36, and passing out on section 1.

Cedar Township was laid off and sectionized in 1837, and the lands were placed in market in 1838–39. The first families to settle here were Paul Bratten, the Anderson and Warren families, and Isaac McDaniel. The first school held here was in a log cabin in 1837, and was taught by Mr. Hall. The first church society organized here was the Baptists, in 1843. A church building was erected that year, and was located on section 6. Rev. Mr. Sperry was the pastor. Perry McDaniel was the first child born in the township.

There are several little hamlets in the township, where the people get their mails and do some of their trading. Cottonwood is located on the Narrow Gauge Road on section 10. There is a post-office here, a school, and some trading carried on.

Mt. Hamill is located on section 25, on the Keokuk & Northwestern Road. It has a post-office, two stores, a graded school, and a population of about fifty souls.

Big Mound is on section 30, and has one store and a post-office.

The township is provided with three church societies—the United Presbyterian, on section 25; the Quakers, on section 11, and the Christians, on section 30. They are all in a fairly prosperous condition of prosperity.

The most interesting institution in the State is White's Iowa Institute of Manual Labor. This institute was founded by Joshua White, a wealthy benevolent Quaker of Philadelphia, for the purpose of providing a Christian home and a practical education for worthy children, without regard to sex or color, that were not otherwise provided for. To this end Mr. White donated $20,000, which was to be controlled by the yearly meeting of the Orthodox Friends, and to be managed by a committee elected annually, which were to constitute a legal board. Fourteen hundred and forty acres of good farming land were purchased, and a large, substantial brick building erected. It was for a time leased to the State for a reformatory institution. In 1883, however, the Trustees arranged with Benjamin Miles to take charge of the institute.

Mr. Miles, in connection with his talented wife, had previously established an Indian school at West Branch, Cedar County, mostly on the patronage of the Government. A sketch of Mr. Miles appears elsewhere in this work. The present year the Government defrays the expenses of educating and supporting fifty-five Indian pupils. They are taught the common English branches, farming, and to some extent are instructed in mechanical work. During the time this school has been opened the children of nine different tribes of Indians have been in attendance here. The land, not actually worked by the students, which is about 1,000 acres, is leased to assist in defraying the expenses of the institute. This is a very commendable institution, and one which should receive more attention, more praise and support from benevolent societies than it does. Mr. Miles is entitled to great credit for his kind and skillful management.

CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

CHARLESTON is one of the center townships of Lee County, and in its topography has no superior in this section. The surface is mostly rolling prairie, which is interspersed with fine groves of timber. It is watered on the east by tributaries to Big Devil Creek, and on the west by Sugar Creek and its branches. The soil is rich and well adapted for the cereals, vegatables or stock-raising. The township is well improved with good farms and farm buildings, and the people generally are industrious, prosperous, benevolent and charitable. It has about 1,000 inhabitants, and is steadily growing.

The first settler was John Snyder, who came in and made a claim in 1834. The land was taken up quite rapidly after a settlement was started. The township has good transportation facilities, no part of it being more than four miles from the railroad. The Keokuk & Northwestern traverses the township nearly in a northwest and southeast direction, entering at the extreme southwest point and going out nearly at the northwest corner. The Burlington & Southwestern runs along just above the northern line and parallel with it.

There are three stations in the township on the former railroad, where the people get their mail, ship grain and stock, and also do some trading; these are Charleston, New Boston and Yeargerville.

* * *

DES MOINES TOWNSHIP.

DES MOINES TOWNSHIP is located on the western border of the county, on the Des Moines River. The branches of Sugar Creek run southerly through the township, affording good drainage facilities. The western portion is very liberally timbered and somewhat broken, as also is the northwestern part. Along the Des Moines are some rich and beautiful valleys, and running up through the middle of the town are some fine prairies. Its first settlers were John Phillips, Johnson Meeks, James and William Allen, and William and Robert Mix.

This township is exceedingly well adapted for stock-raising, and there are some very fine herds here. The valleys are also rich in agricultural products. The farms are well improved, with many fine dwelling-houses and substantial barns. The population are mostly native born, and are marked for their intelligence, industry and prosperity. Their schools are good and their churches are well attended. It is provided with good railroad facilities—the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad—on which are three stations, Vincennes, Hinsdale and Belfast. The two latter are but small places. The population of the township numbers about 1,000 persons.

Vincennes is a pretty little hamlet situated in the Des Moines Valley on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., and containing about 200 inhabitants. It is at this place that the people of the township get their mails mostly, and do a share of their trading. There are three stores here, one or two shops, a good school and a church. There are some pretty groves about town, which render it quite attractive. The people are sociable and the society is good.

DENMARK.

AMONG the first settlers of this township were John Whitaker, John M. Forest, John O. Smith, John Wren, Daniel McKenzie, Harden Ratton, Samuel Hoxiston, E. A. Hills, Mr. Moffatt, Edward and Cyrus Fletcher, Timothy Fox, Curtis Sheld and Louis Eps, in 1835–36. They nearly all settled together, not far from the center of the township, to which place they gave the name of Denmark. The following year they had religious services, presided over by Rev. William Apthorp.

Some of the early settlers here first settled on the north side of Skunk River, in the bottoms. John O. Smith came in ahead of the other settlers, arriving here in 1833, and locating near the present site of Denmark. His son was the first child born here, his birth occurring in August, 1833. John Whitaker erected a sawmill in 1835, on the banks of the Skunk River. The same fall Mr. Moffatt completed a gristmill. The erection of these two mills created great joy among the early settlers.

Denmark Township is pleasantly located, and is well drained and watered by the Skunk River and its tributaries in the northern part and Lost Creek in the southwestern. About these water courses it is also liberally timbered.

Denmark Village was laid off in 1836. As before stated, the first settlers from New England located about this town. John O. Smith located near here in 1833 and subsequently became Postmaster. It was named by John Edwards, who was on a visit from New Hampshire. A school-house was built here in 1837, and a school opened by Eliza Houston.

After the first school was opened a church society was established, and soon afterward a building was erected.

In 1848 the Baptist Church was organized. They soon afterward erected a house of worship. Their membership increased from year to year, and finally they found it necessary to erect a larger building, which was a very attractive one and a credit to the society and the town.

There are several stores and shops in the village. One of the leading features is a dairy, which was first organized under the Denmark Dairy Association. The farmers at a very early day turned their attention to the making of butter and cheese, which subsequently resulted in the establishment of this factory. Denmark has about 200 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN is a full Congressional township, and one of the best in the county. The greater portion is rolling prairie with a rich and productive soil. In the northwestern part there is considerable timber, and in other portions there are occasionally beautiful groves. It is drained by the main branch and several little tributaries of Big Devil Creek, and also by a small branch of Sugar Creek. This township is very liberally supplied with transportation facilities, having two important lines traversing its boundaries.

Franklin Township is noted for well-cultivated farms and good buildings, and for the enterprise and intelligence of its people. Its population at present numbers about 1,300.

The first settler in this township was William Skinner, a native of Pennsylvania, who made a location on the edge of the grove in the southwest corner. He first lived in a cabin formerly used by Black Hawk during the sugar-making season, which was located on the east bank of Sugar Creek. He subsequently erected a cabin on the west bank of the creek. At the time he located, or moved with his family here, which was in December, his nearest neighbors were at Ft. Madison. That winter they were entirely isolated from even these. The next season, however, they were not without some closer neighbors and companionship, for Henry and Jacob Abel came in and located not far from them. The settlers from this on were constantly coming in, taking up claims and improving their homes, until all the public lands were disposed of.

Franklin Township is well provided with schools and churches, and these institutions are well patronized. It has two thriving little villages besides the station called La Crew on the Keokuk & Northwestern, where the people get their mail and do a good deal of their trading.

Donnellson.

DONNELLSON is a thriving little town located at the crossing of the two railroads, the Keokuk & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City, near the southwest corner of Franklin Township. Its location is an attractive one, and it is in the heart of a rich agricultural country. Surrounding it are some very pretty groves which add to its appearance.

This town did not have much growth until after the fair grounds were located here, which was in 1870. Since that time it has increased slowly but surely, and now has a population of about 300. The agricultural meetings here have been very successful, and no better place could have been fixed upon for this purpose, as it is accessible by rail from all parts of the country.

Donnellson has quite a number of good stores, several shops, two hotels, a good school, religious societies, and a newspaper. It is prominent among the growing and thrifty towns of the State.

Franklin.

FRANKLIN is quite an old town, having been laid out in the spring of 1840. The town was started at first with the expectation that the county seat would be located here, and land for this purpose was donated by Johnson Chapman, John Brown and Thomas Douglass. The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature chose this site, and it was accepted by the County Commissioners. But there was dissatisfaction; petitions were presented to the Legislature, and finally another act was passed authorizing an election to decide the question. Two elections were held, which resulted in the selection of Ft. Madison.

The first house built here was by Thomas Douglass, and the first store opened was by William Tillman. Two flouring-mills and a sawmill were afterward erected. In 1865 a woolen factory was established by a stock company known as the Franklin Manufacturing Company.

A Baptist Church was organized here in 1842, which partly completed a church building. It was subsequently sold to the Methodist people, who completed it. The Evangelical Society erected a church building in 1856. They did not prosper, and their building was subsequently occupied by the Presbyterians. In 1868 the Mennonites completed their general building, which served the purpose for church, school, and a parsonage.

In 1874 the village was incorporated. Prior to this a good two-story school building had been erected. The school has generally been conducted by good teachers, and the citizens have taken great pains to have their youth secure a good education. In addition to the public school there are two denominational schools. Franklin has a very pleasant location, being situated on a rolling prairie. Its population numbers about 250, and is largely German.

There are two other towns or stations, La Crew, which is located on the Keokuk & Mt. Pleasant Railroad, and South Franklin on the Burlington & Southwestern.

GREEN BAY TOWNSHIP.

GREEN BAY TOWNSHIP is situated in the extreme eastern part of the county, and is a sort of an arm that is formed by the confluence of Skunk River with the Mississippi. About the first settlement made in this township was in 1844, by Abraham Hyter and family, originally from Pennsylvania, but of German descent. This township, from its location and character of the land, did not attract the emigrant very much, and consequently it settled up very slowly. The land bordering the rivers is low and marshy, and much of that in the interior is too sandy for heavy farming. Of late years it has been made quite productive and profitable in the raising of melons, especially water-melons, for which it is well adapted. There are a few very good farms in the township, and some fine buildings.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passes through the west part of the township. On this road is a station called Wever, at which place there is a post-office and a store or two.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP was first settled in 1835 by Joseph and William Howard, Isaac Renfrew and Isaac and Creth Beller. There were quite a number of settlers following them in 1836, among whom were Conrad Schweer, Daniel T. McCulloch, Stephen Perkins and E. S. McCulloch. The McCullochs were from Tennessee, and became prominent citizens in the county. E. S. served for many years in the Legislature, in both branches, and was an influential member.

The first school-house was built in 1838, on section 25, and was taught by Joseph Howard. Mrs. Schweer presented to the township its first native citizen in the person of Malinda Schweer.

The oldest settler now living who attended the first school is John McGrew. The oldest settler is David McCulloch.

After a few of the pioneers had made a start here, directing emigration this way, the township became an attractive location for settlers, who moved in quite freely, soon forming a prosperous settlement.

Harrison is situated in the western tier of townships, and is pretty well watered by the branches of Sugar Creek, which run southeasterly, and Lick Creek, which heads in the southwest part. The southeast and southwest portions are well timbered, and the other portions of the township are mostly rolling prairie.

This township is well located for stock-raising or for planting; the farms are laid off nicely and are under good cultivation. The buildings are unusually good, and the people are intelligent and progressive. They have good schools for the education of their children, and convenient places for worship. At present there are about 900 inhabitants. The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad runs west through the lower line of the township, and the Keokuk & Northwestern touches the northwestern part, giving thereby good facilities for shipping and travel. On the former road there is a station, Warren, where there is a post-office and some traffic done. There is also another town named Primrose. Primrose is a pretty little hamlet located on section 23, and has a population of about 175 souls. It was laid off in 1844, by George Perkins, and in 1845 a post-office was established here. There are some pretty groves about the town which lend attraction to it, especially in the summer time. It has a good school building in which there is a good graded school. There are two churches. The Presbyterian, which was organized at an early day, erected in 1881 a new building. The German Lutheran Church has a good congregation. There are several stores and shops in the village, and a gristmill, which was started in 1870.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

IT is our purpose to only briefly mention this township, as its history has been pretty fully detailed in that of Keokuk. It lies in the extreme southeast corner of the county, and is bordered on all but the north side by the Des Moines and the Mississippi Rivers. Its surface along the Mississippi is hilly and sparsely timbered. In the interior there are rolling prairies, interspersed with groves, while the western portion is well timbered. Aside from the two rivers mentioned, it is drained by Sugar Creek, Price Creek and some other little streams. The soil is light and sandy in the main, but is admirable for small farming, to which use the people are applying it now quite extensively, and are finding it profitable. A ready market is found at Keokuk in the large establishments there for all the onions, cucumbers and tomatoes that Jackson Township can raise.

* * *

Sandusky.

SANDUSKY is a place of great historic interest. It is now a little town or landing, situated on the Mississippi, in this township. It has been pretty well established that it was here that the good Father Marquette, with his party, made his first landing, June 21, 1673, from which place he took the trail that led him to the Indian village, where he met for the first time the Indians of the Mississippi Valley, and who gave him such a hearty reception. A little stream puts in here, which is called Lemoliese Creek. It received this name from a Frenchman, who came here in 1820, and established a trading-post. The place was first known to the white people as Lemoliese. Maurice Blondeau was here with Lemoliese. Blondeau had a brother-in-law whose name was Andrew Santamount, and who lived with his wife a few miles below in a log-cabin. Madame Santamount had a son by her first husband, whose name was Francis Labesser, who it is said was unequaled as an Indian interpreter.

This log house where Lemoliese and Blondeau lived was located on an elevation a little way back from the river, near the Sandusky bridge, and was occupied in 1831 by the Brierly family, one member of which, James, son of Samuel, subsequently became the first Representative from this district to the Territorial Legislature.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP lies in about the middle, north and south of the eastern part of the county, and consequently a great portion of its eastern border rests on the Mississippi. Big Devil Creek with its three branches meanders in a southeasterly course through it, which affords good drainage facilities to the arable land. The northern and western portions are very liberally timbered, and there are scattering bodies of timber throughout the township. A large portion of the land is rich and well cultivated, and there are many farms of which the township can be justly proud. It was settled pretty early in the pioneer day, the first settler, George Williams, making a claim in 1834 on what is now section 2. He was followed in 1836 by James Ballard, who located near him, on section 1. Among the other early settlers were Benjamin Skyles, W. G. Kent and the Reed family. The township has at present a population of between eight and nine hundred.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Burlington & Southwestern run through the township, forming a junction at Viele, where there is a post-office and a store.

* * *

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

MADISON is a triangular shaped, fractional part of a Congressional Township. Five full sections of land would probably cover its entire area. Yet within this small compass some of the most important events in Lee County have transpired. Rising back a little way from the river are high bluffs, and extending on from these the land is considerably broken. In the southern part and around the bend of the river there is quite an extensive level plain or valley. The soil is very productive, and there are some fine and well cultivated farms in the township. It is not our purpose to dwell on its history, as the leading features will be found in the chapter on Ft. Madison City. Most of the early pioneers to the New Purchase first landed here upon making their claims in the different parts of the country. By 1840 the land was taken up and most of it was under cultivation.

Iowa State Penitentiary.

IOWA'S penitentiary is located on an elevated plat of ground north of Ft. Madison, overlooking the Mississippi. A temporary prison was first located here as early as 1839. Some years after an appropriation of $58,000 was made for the purpose of erecting the buildings. Since the erection of this building several improvements and additions have been made. The buildings are of substantial structure and well adapted for the purposes for which they were erected. After passing through the gates, a visitor would think, were it not for the prison uniform it was one vast manufacturing establishment. There are at present 367 prisoners here, the average number being about 400. The cells, corridors, dining-hall, kitchen, and everything about the prison is neat and clean. The court is ornamented with grass plats, trees, shrubs, flowers and fountains, and all are well attended to. The entire morale of the penitentiary shows conclusively that the Warden, Col. G. W. Crosley, understands his duties and is willing to perform them.

The Sunday services are presided over by Rev. C. F. Williams, and are held every Sunday morning. Sunday-school is held at two o'clock in the afternoon, and considerable interest is manifested in the exercises by the prisoners. A very good library is one of the good features of the penitentiary.

The officers are G. W. Crosley, Warden; J. Townsend, Deputy Warden; J. G. Berstler, Clerk; C. F. Williams, Chaplain; A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician; William Moore, Steward, and A. Scherfs, Turnkey.

* * *

MARION TOWNSHIP.

MARION forms one of the northern tiers of townships. It is drained by Sugar Creek and its little tributaries. The township is mostly undulating prairie. About the streams in the southern portion there are some fine groves of timber and the surface is a little more rolling. It is one of the best agricultural townships in the county. The farms are well laid out, and under good cultivation, and the farm-houses are generally well constructed and attractive.

Among the first settlers here were, Alex. Cruickshank, Elias Overton, Samuel Paschal and the May family. The first child was born at Clay Grove, and was the son of Alex. Cruickshank. A store was opened at this place in 1838. The first school was taught in Marion Center in the winter of 1839–40.

After a settlement was started, and the beautiful farming lands known to the emigrants were thrown on the market, the population increased quite rapidly, and the land was all taken in a few years. It has at present about 1,100 inhabitants. There are two small towns in Marion, Pilot Grove and St. Paul, where the people get their mails and do a little trading.

* * *

MONTROSE TOWNSHIP.

OF all the townships in Lee County, Montrose can justly claim to have been the first settled. This was in 1796, a full account of which will be found in the general history. The pioneers, however, of our day are loth to recognize this as a settlement. It is too far back, and lays over their dates so far that they do not even care to think of it. In this sketch of the township we shall not refer to the early settlements, but leave that, that has not already been referred to in the general history, for the towns of Montrose and Nashville.

Montrose Township, by the bend in the Mississippi, has more than its natural width in river frontage. It is all pretty well timbered except a section which runs north and south through the center, which is rolling prairie. The soil is quite fertile and easy of cultivation, and there are some very choice farms in the township. Some of the best of the early settlers located in the township, the result of which has been that good society and good morals prevail.

Montrose.

THE site upon which this beautiful town is located was long known in history as Ft. Des Moines. It rests on an elevated plateau overlooking the Mississippi, and at a point where there is a bend in the river. In this sketch it is highly proper to mention the name of that lonely adventurer who came to dwell here on the banks of this beautiful river. His name was Louis Honore Tesson, a Frenchman, who located here in 1796, and lived here with his family for several years. He held a Spanish claim of a mile square. He opened a trading-house and made extensive improvements, at least for those days, but he finally became involved in debt, his property was seized, and he was compelled to leave the country. Upon this farm the present city of Montrose rests.

A long period elapsed before another settlement was made here; not, indeed, until the pioneer era was this place inhabited again by other than the Indians. The first settlement made here was in 1832, by Capt. James White, who was soon joined by Stephen H. Burtis, Ezra Overall, Thomas Taylor and others.

In 1834 the Government commenced the erection of Ft. Des Moines, which gave quite an impetus to the growth of this settlement. Work commenced in the spring, and the fort was ready for occupancy by fall. The building of this fort brought a good many men here, who afterward became permanent settlers. The barracks were occupied in November, by three companies of the 1st U. S. Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Col. Kearney.

The troops remained here until the spring of 1837, when they were removed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. After the withdrawal of the troops the site was laid out and platted by Daniel W. Kilbourne, and named Montrose.

After the town was laid off, the heirs of Thomas F. Riddick brought suit to establish their title to the square mile originally granted to Tesson, which was decided in their favor. Riddick now bought the land from Tesson's creditor, Rabidoux. The town was again surveyed, and a partition made between the heirs.

The first store opened here was in 1839, by D. W. and Edward Kilbourne. For some time the town had a rapid growth and up to the completion of the Government Canal. Prior to that time (1877) Montrose was an important river town. It was at the head of the Rapids, where at all times except in high water, cargoes were discharged and carried over the Rapids by lighters. This brought a large revenue to the town, and its loss was deeply felt.

In 1857 the town was incorporated, and J. M. Anderson was chosen Mayor. The population is estimated at present at about 800.

There are four churches here, the societies of which have regular meetings; these are the Methodists, Episcopalians, Catholics, and the New Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

From the earliest settlement attention was given to public schools, which resulted in having good teachers, and a good system of education. A good three-story brick school building was erected some years ago at a cost of $15,000, and the most competent teachers secured. This plan has been carried out ever since, the result of which is that Montrose can justly feel proud of her educational advantages.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE is a little village situated on the banks of the Mississippi, about midway of the township, and in the outward bend of the river. Its population at the present time might, by close counting, be raised to a hundred. This town is a forcible illustration of man's weakness, of his inability to control the elements that go to make up this world of ours; also that advantageous sites do not always make cities. It was the object in days gone by of great expectations, of dermas of wealth, power and grandeur more extravagant than any that was ever woven into a tale by Dickens. But Nashville has historic value if it has not a large population, with all the strife and conflict of busy trade.

It was here that Dr. Isaac Galland first located in 1829, and opened his trading-house. It was here that the first white child, within the territory now embraced by Lee County, was born. Her name was Eleanor Galland. It was this year that the first school was taught by Berryman Jennings. Here, also, lived James Brierly, the first Representative of Lee County. In 1830, Isaac R. Campbell was persuaded by Dr. Galland to locate here, who, at this time, expected nothing else than it would be a great city. Mr. Campbell remained until spring, and then moved down to the foot of the Rapids.

This town was known to the Indians by the name of Ah-we-pe-tuck, and the country around here was a favorite resort for them. Black Hawk, Keokuk, Wapello, Appanoose, Pastapaho, and other chiefs, were frequent visitors to Nashville, and were wont to indulge in their sports here to an enthusiastic degree. But time has changed all. Those Indians have gone to their happy hunting-grounds, and the old settlers have passed away.

◆

PLEASANT RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

PLEASANT RIDGE is located in the northern tier of townships. The first settlements made here were by William and Thomas Clark, Edward Enslow, John and David Burns and Thomas Foggy, in 1835. In 1836 several more families moved in and took up claims. In 1837 George Berry, from Virginia, joined the settlement and opened the first school here, in a private house. In 1839 a log school building was erected on section 26. Rev. Mr. Pittner preached the first sermon. The Methodists were the first to organize a society and to erect a building. Edward Enslow had the honor to preside as the first Justice of the Peace.

Pleasant Ridge is drained by Lost Creek which heads here, a branch of Sugar Creek, and Prairie and Sutton Creeks, which empty into Skunk River. The upper portion is well timbered, and the surface is somewhat broken, while the southern portion is rolling prairie with an occasional little grove. The township is under good cultivation, having many fine farms and pleasant homes. Good schools have been established, as well as places of worship.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

VAN BUREN is located on the western line of the county, a portion of it bordering the Des Moines. It is all pretty well timbered, except the northeast portion, and the surface is quite rolling and often rather broken. It is more particularly adapted for stock-raising, though there are many good agricultural farms in the township. It was first settled by Louis D. Kent, Louis Crow, Abraham Henkle and Mr. Haggard, a Christian preacher. These settlements were made in 1835. Eliza Henkle, granddaughter of Abraham Henkle, was the first child born in the township.

At the time of the settlement here, the people were very much isolated, and there was but little interchange of social life. It was not until 1843 that they had a school for their children, and this was opened by Israel Cameron. During that year Daniel Galland settled here, and was the first Justice of the Peace. The township has been pretty well settled up and improved; schools have been established, and church societies organized, both of which the people take a lively interest in. Their nearest inland stations are Warsaw and Belfast.

◆

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP is among the oldest settled townships in the county. It is very liberally timbered, except in the center and the northwest portion. There are some very fine rolling prairies within its borders, which are under good cultivation. Lost Creek and several other little water courses drain it pretty fairly.

About the first settlement made here was in 1834, when Joseph White, Samuel Ross, Benjamin Box, Hiram C. Smith and John Gregg came in and took up claims. Mr. Ross was a Kentuckian, and a gentleman of education and refinement. In 1835 quite an addition was made to this settlement by the arrival of Philander Jones, from New York, William M. Davis and wife, Ohio, the Herring family, Mrs. Emily Stewart, Joseph B. Stewart, John Sawyer and others. This township settled up pretty rapidly after this, and during the long years since its first settlement has become well developed. There are some very beautiful homes within its borders. The people are intelligent, well informed and progressive. They have good schools, and are very attentive in their religious duties. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad runs across the southeast corner of the township, and the Ft. Madison & Northwestern across the southwest corner. The people do their trading and get their mail principally at Ft. Madison.

* * *

WEST POINT TOWNSHIP.

THIS is one of the central townships of the county, and is numbered among the best. Its topography is attractive, and it is exceedingly well adapted for agricultural purposes, or for stock-raising. It is liberally watered by Sugar Creek and its tributaries. Along these streams there are fine bodies of timber, and the surface in some places is quite broken; there are, however, many large level fields. In the northern portion it is mostly rolling prairie, with frequent pretty groves of timber.

Louis Pitman, from Kentucky, with his wife and seven children, moved here in the spring of 1835 and made a claim. Here he lived until his death, and his children still own the farm. His log cabin is still standing. He with his entire family came with an ox-wagon all the way from Kentucky. Later on came George Herring, R. P. Creel, William Patterson, John L. Cotton, John Howell, and several others. They soon had here quite a thriving settlement, with a good school and religious organizations. It has now a prosperous community which is marked for its progressive spirit, for its intelligence and for its moral tone. Near its northwestern corner is the pretty town of West Point, where the people do their trading exclusively.

West Point Village.

THIS beautiful little village was first laid out by Abraham Hunsicker. J. L. Cotton opened a small store here in the latter part of 1835. The place was then called "Cotton Town." Early in the spring of 1836 there were several log cabins put up. In May, William Patterson with one or two others bought Hunsicker's claim, and then proceeded to lay it off in regular blocks and lots, and named the place West Point. They were induced to give their embryo town this name by some West Point officers, who were then stationed at Ft. Des Moines, under the promise from them, that they would become real estate holders in their new enterprise. In September a sale of lots was made.

Almost from the first the people here began a struggle for the county seat, which was maintained with fervor until it was finally located at Ft. Madison.

West Point is on the Ft. Madison Narrow Gauge Railroad, and is an incorporated town and has a city government. Its population now is about 800. Its location is a beautiful one; lovely groves surround it, which form a pleasing relief to the rich, rolling prairies. It is in the midst of a well cultivated country. There are several good business houses in town and one planing-mill.

The first preacher to visit this town was Rev. Daniel Cartwright, a distant relative of Peter Cartwright. He was of the Methodist Church. The first minister to hold regular services here was Rev. Alex. Ewing, a Presbyterian clergyman. A society was organized in June, 1837, and is supposed to be the oldest Presbyterian organization in Iowa. Their first building was a brick structure and was completed in 1838. They subsequently put up a larger and finer one. This society has maintained its organization from the first and is in a prosperous condition.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1839, by Rev. Mr. Jennison. Meetings were held in a log house. In 1842 a small church building was erected, which was used until 1855, when it was sold to the German Methodists, and a more commodious edifice erected. It had at one time 150 members, but it has not been able to maintain this number. It is, however, in a very fair condition.

The Catholic Church was organized in 1842, by Rev. J. G. Allemann of Ft. Madison. In the spring of 1843, a church building was erected, which was used as a place of worship for about ten years, when it was enlarged. In 1859 the church completed its large, fine brick edifice at a cost of about $10,000. A fine pipe organ was subsequently added. It has a good rich tone and a large volume of sound. It is called the Church of the Assumption, and is presided over by Rev. William Jacoby, a very talented and devout priest. There are some very fine oil paintings in the church. The Assumption is a real gem of art, and was brought by Father Jacoby from Europe. The Stations of the Cross are also elegant paintings and were executed by a master's hand.

A Catholic school is attached to the church, which is under the control of the Franciscan Sisters. They have a good, large, handsome building, and an excellent school; a full English course is taught, also the classics, with painting, music and drawing.

The Mennonites established a society here in 1845. They for several years held their meetings in private houses. In 1850 they succeeded in erecting a log building south of the town. In 1863 they completed their new building in town. There is also a Baptist and a Cumberland Presbyterian Society in the town.

West Point has always been liberally disposed toward educational institutions, and has from the first maintained good schools. The West Point Academy was established in 1842. It had been incorporated by the Legislature in 1839. In 1842 a young ladies' school was opened. The public school is presided over by good teachers, is graded, and affords good educational advantages.

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